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THE LIFE

Of Her late MAJESTY

Queen *ANNE*,

As well before Her Acceſſion to the Throne, as after.

TOGETHER WITH

All the Tranſactions of Her Reign, relating either to the Proceedings of Parliament or Convocation, to Peace or War, the Union of the Two Kingdoms, and ſuch other Events as are requiſite to render Her Hiſtory complete.

WHEREIN

Her Conduct during the laſt Four Years of Her Reign is not only vindicated, but ſhewn to be moſt Beneficial and Glorious to *Europe* in general, and to Her own Kingdoms in particular.

VOL. II.

Miſtaken Zeal *was the firſt* Mary's Share,
Elizabeth *was form'd for* Regal Care;
In ANNE *alone theſe happy Nations find*
Prudence *and* Piety *together join'd.*

D. of BUCKING.

LONDON,

Printed for CHARLES RIVINGTON, at the *Bible* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard.* M.DCC.XXI.

THE

LIFE

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As well before Her Accession to the Throne, as after.

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All the Transactions of Her Reign, relating either to the Proceedings of Parliament or Convocation; to Peace or War, the Union of the Two Kingdoms, and such other Events as are requisite to render Her History complete.

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Her Conduct during the last Four Years of Her Reign is not only vindicated, but shewn to be most Beneficial and Glorious to Europe in general, and to Her own Kingdoms in particular.

VOL. II.

LONDON,

Printed for CHARLES RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard. M.DCC.XXI.

THE LIFE OF Queen *ANNE.*

VOL. II.

THIS Year the firſt conſiderable Action happened in *Spain*, of which we received the following Account: *viz.* 6 Annæ, 1707.

In a General Council of War held at *Valentia*, in *December*, for the Operations of the enſuing Campaign, his Catholick Majeſty being preſent; it was agreed, that all the Forces, as likewiſe thoſe that were expected with the Earl *Rivers*, ſhould act in one Body, and enter *Caſtile* by the Way of *Arragon*, where the Paſſage of the *Tagus* was moſt practicable: But for the Preſervation of the Kingdom of *Battle of Almanza.*

6 Annæ, 1707. *Valentia*, the Army ſhould take the Field early, and endeavour to deſtroy the Enemy's Magazines on that Frontier; as likewiſe to take ſome Fortreſſes, for their Security when our Army ſhould march away, and if poſſible to fall on ſome Body of the Enemy's Troops before their whole Force was aſſembled. The Earl of *Galway*, the more to ſtrengthen our Army, ſent Orders to the Lord *Tyrawly*'s Regiment, and the two Battalions of Marines, (who were quartered in *Catalonia*) to march and join him: But the Viceroy would not ſuffer them to march from their Quarters, or part with any Troops out of the Province, without the King's Order; which was often ſollicited, but could not be obtained. His Majeſty was pleaſed, towards the End of *February*, to declare, to the Generals of the Allies, his Intention of going into *Catalonia*, and a few Days after proceeded on his Journey thither, and took with him the Regiment of Dagroons of *Winterfield*, conſiſting of 5 Squadrons, with Count *Falais*'s Regiment of *Dutch* Foot: His Majeſty was then pleaſed to declare, that whenever it was thought proper to march to *Madrid*, he would be ready to join them with the Troops from *Catalonia*.

All the Forces that could be brought into the Field, amounted to 42 Battalions of Foot, and 53 Squadrons *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueſe*, making about 4500 Horſe, and 11000 Foot effective. With this Body the Marquis *Das Minas* and Earl of *Galway* took the Field, the Sixth of *April*, *N. S.* and having very good Succeſs, deſtroyed the Enemies Magazines at *Caudet*, *Yela*, and *Montalegre*, and forced ſeveral Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to retire farther into *Caſtile*, returned with the Army to *Villena*, and laid Siege to the Caſtle of that Place:

But

But before the Breach was acceſſible, the Ene- 6 Anne, 1707.
my's Army joined at *Almanza*, conſiſting of 76 Squadrons of Horſe, and 54 Battalions of Foot; though the Accounts we had of their Numbers were various and uncertain. We were informed that their Deſign was to attempt the Relief of *Villena*, or to cut off our Communication with *Valentia*, from whence we received all our Proviſions. The Duke of *Orleans* was then on his Way to join the Enemies Army, and 7 or 8000 of the *French* Forces were on their March to reinforce them. On the contrary, our Army was daily diminiſhed by Sickneſs, eſpecially the Troops that came laſt from *England*; we had no Proſpect of being joined by the Troops from *Catalonia*, his Majeſty having ſince declared his Intention to march, with the Body of Troops he had with him, to the Frontiers of *Rouſſillon*, and deſired my Lord *Galway* to divide the Army on the Frontiers of *Valentia* and *Arragon*, for the Security of thoſe Provinces. On the 24*th* of *April*, *N. S.* a Council of War was called, wherein it was unanimouſly agreed to march and attack the Enemy; otherwiſe we muſt have abandoned the Kingdom of *Valentia* to the Fury of an incenſed Army, the Magazines on thoſe Frontiers being exhauſted: We accordingly marched the next Day in 4 Columns towards *Almanza*. Upon the Appearance of our Vanguard, the Enemy immediately ſtruck their Tents, and formed in Line of Battle, having the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of their Second Line, a little to the Right of the Center. We entered the Plain about Noon, and our Army formed in Line of Battle. We continued our March till within a Mile of the Enemy, where our Lines halted to eaſe the Soldiers, who had been marching ſince

6 Annæ, 1707. Break of Day. The Earl of *Galway*, to ſupply our Want of Cavalry, had interlined a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horſe; but the Enemy having drawn from the Left ſome Squadrons to reinforce their Right Wing, the Lord *Tyrawly*, who commanded at the Left Wing, ordered the *Portugueſe* Horſe, of the Left of the Rear Line, commanded by the Count *de Attalaya*, to double into our firſt Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About 3 in the Afternoon, the Earl of *Galway* poſted himſelf at the Head of the *Engliſh* Dragoons, and marched to begin the Battle with the Enemies Right Wing of Horſe; the *Portugueſe* being ordered to take the Charge as it ſhould come to them gradually from the Left, but not before the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* were actually engaged. The Enemy, while we were marching on, began to play upon us from a Battery on a riſing Ground, a little in the Front of their Right; but our Troops preſſing on to come to a cloſe Engagement, the Cannon of either Side did little Execution. Colonel *Dormer* was ordered with a Detachment of Dragoons to attack the Battery, but before he got thither the Enemy retired with their Guns in great Precipitation. As ſoon as our Left Wing was advanced within 100 Paces of the Enemies Horſe, they likewiſe advanced out of their Line to meet our Charge, and the Engagement was very obſtinate and bloody on both Sides. The Enemy by the Weight of their Squadrons forced ours to retreat about 50 Paces; but Colonel *Southwell*'s and *Wade*'s Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade which was interlined with the Horſe of the Firſt Line, coming up, gave their Fire upon the Enemies Flank and Rear, and our Cavalry

at

at the ſame Time renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Diſorder through their own Lines with a very great Slaughter. By this Time the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Earl* and Baron *Freſhem*, were ſharply engaged in the Center, and broke through the Enemy's firſt and ſecond Lines, bearing down all before them as far as the Walls of *Almanza*: But this Succeſs did not laſt long, for the Enemy's Squadrons of the ſecond Line fell in upon their Flank, and forced our Infantry back with great Loſs. Colonel *Hill*'s and the Lord *Mark Ker*'s Regiments, who had been interlined with the Horſe of the ſecond Line, marched up and attacked ſome *Spaniſh* Regiments to favour their Retreat. 6 Annæ, 1707.

The Enemy obſerving that the Cavalry of our Right did not advance with our Left Wing, detached ſome Squadrons, who marched boldly to attack the Right of the *Portugueſe*, and their Line followed ſlowly to ſuſtain them, but did not come Time enough to engage: For the detached Squadrons with their firſt Charge broke the *Portugueſe*, and the whole Right Wing made off, and left their Infantry; who were ſurrounded, and moſt of them either killed or taken Priſoners.

Two *Portugueſe* Battalions who were poſted at ſome Diſtance, when their Cavalry were retiring, ſuppoſing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, gave them a Volley, and killed and wounded ſeveral of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left Wing, the Enemy ſtill charging us with freſh Squadrons, but without Succeſs; for our Horſe, both *Engliſh* and *Portugueſe*, favoured by the Fire of the *Engliſh* Battalions that were enter-

6 Annæ, 1707. lin'd, broke the Enemy, driving 15 or 16 of their Squadrons into a Croud, who retir'd to a riſing Ground in the Rear of their Line, but could not be brought to charge again.

The Enemy finding they endeavoured to no Purpoſe to break our Left with Horſe only, ſent for 9 Battalions, moſt of them *French*, and drew up before their firſt Line of Horſe, in Oppoſition to our Brigade of Foot, which conſiſted of Colonel *Southwell*'s, *Blood*'s, *Wade*'s, and *Mountjoy*'s Regiments, and were reinforced by Lieutenant General *Stewart*'s Regiment from the Rear Line.

At the ſame Time they brought up ſeveral freſh Squadrons to make another Charge upon our Left Wing of Horſe, who had ſuffer'd very much, and loſt moſt of the Officers that commanded Squadrons, Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remained unhurt. The Count *de Attalaya* who commanded the *Portugueſe* Horſe that were mixed with our Dragoons, was carried off wounded. Our Troops in this Condition were not able to ſuſtain their Charge, and gave Way; at which Time the 9 *French* Battalions charged the *Engliſh* Brigade of Foot in Front and Flank, and entirely broke them. The two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank being too far advanced, the Lord *Tyrawly* ordered Colonel *Roper*, who commanded Major General *Harvey*'s Horſe, to attack them, which was done with ſo much Rigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for Quarter before the Enemy's Cavalry could come to their Aſſiſtance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to ſurround our Foot, (which were broke on the Plain) and for ſome Time gave no Quarter. At the ſame Time Major General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Mackartney*, Colonel *Britton*,

Britton, Colonel *Hill*, with ſeveral other Officers who had engaged in the Center, aſſembled the Stragglers of the *Engliſh* Regiments in a Body, and joined ſome of the *Dutch* and *Portugueſe*, who had been rally'd by Count *de Hona*, and *Don Juan Emanuel*, and form'd a Body of near 2000 Men, who Retreated two Leagues, the Enemy's Horſe ſtill purſuing, tho' often Repulſed by the Fire of our Foot. By the Care and Conduct of the Officers who Command them, they Retreated to the Hills; the Men being tired with the Fatigues of the Day, and wanting both Ammunition and Proviſions were unable to March farther; and the next Morning being ſurrounded by two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the ſame Capitulation that was granted the *French* at *Bleinheim*, and Surrender'd themſelves Priſoners to Count *d' Alfelt*. 6 Annæ, 1707.

The Enemy's Loſs during the Action was much greater than ours, but our Foot being at laſt broke and expoſed to their Cavalry were moſt of them killed, wounded, or taken Priſoners. His Excellency the Earl of *Galway* was ſo cloſely engaged with the Enemies Horſe, that he received two Cuts in the Face near the right Eye, which made him uncapable of Acting for ſome time. Brigadier *Killigrew* being Wounded in the firſt Aſſault ſtill kept the Field, and was killed in the ſecond. Colonel *Dormer*, *Roper*, *Lawrence*, *Green*, and *De Loche* were killed at the Head of their Squadrons, after having behaved themſelves with great Gallantry; Colonel *Pierce*, Mr. *Hara*, Son to the Lord *Tyrawly* wounded. Of the Foot, Colonel *Hamilton*, *Woollet*, and Mr. *Neal*, who Commanded Regiments were killed: The Lord *Mark Ker* Wounded in the Arm, and Colonel *Clayton* in the Body. The Earl

6 Annæ, 1707. of *Galway* retreated with the Cavalry that remained, being about 3500 to *Aleira*, and left there a Gariſon of Foot, and in *Xativa*, and marched with the Marquis *das Minas* to the further ſide of the *Ebro* near *Tortoſa*, in order to join his Catholick Majeſty's Forces, and defend the Principality of *Catalonia*; and ſince this unhappy Accident the *Catalans* have renewed their Promiſes of Fidelity to King *Charles*, a good Garriſon is left in *Alicant* and well provided with Neceſſaries, and by the Aſſiſtance of our Fleet in the *Mediterrancan*, we hope to preſerve the Places in our Poſſeſſion on the Sea Coaſt.

Freneh *Account of the Battle of* Almanza.

The Enemies who had beſieged *Villena*, being informed of the March of the Duke of *Berwick*, raiſed the Siege the 24th, and encamped at *Caudette*. They continued their March the 25th towards *Almanza*, where our Army was encamped, and we diſcover'd their Vanguard at 11 in the Morning; about half an Hour paſt 2 they advanced within Cannon ſhot in very good Order, having intermixed their Cavalry with their Foot. The Duke of *Berwick* obſerving their Order ſeemed at firſt reſolved to alter the Diſpoſition of his Troops; but as that would have required ſome time, he left his Troops in the ſame order as they were, that is the Infantry in the Center, and the Cavalry and Dragoons made up the Wings. About three of the Clock our firſt Line began to move to charge the Enemy, and the Cavalry of our Right and Left of the ſame Line, attack'd the firſt Line of the Horſe of the Enemy ſo bravely that they forced them to give Gound; but the left Wing of their ſecond Line conſiſting of *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, forced our Right to Retire. The Life Guards of the King of *Spain*, and the Horſe that were on the Right being Rally'd, renewed the Attack with ſo much

much Vigour, that the Horſe of the Enemies were obliged to give Ground; but their Infantry made ſo terrible a Fire, that our Cavalry was forced to retreat a ſecond Time. The Marſhal of *Berwick* obſerving this Diſorder, thought fit to ſend for the Brigade *Du Maine*, in order to ſupport the Horſe aforeſaid. Our Left which had to deal with the *Portugueſe*, had not ſo hot a Service to Perform, and forced the Enemy to Retire, but at the ſame time we perceived that the Brigades of *Orleans* and *La Couronne*, which were in the Center of our Foot, were intirely broke, and that two *Engliſh* Battalions were at the *Walls* of *Almanza*; which obliged our General to ſend againſt them four Squadrons of the ſecond Line, and the ſaid Battalions being not ſupported were defeated. Mean time the Brigade *du Maine* came up, and the Guards, and the Horſe of the Right Wing being Rally'd, they charged the Enemy with ſo much Bravery, in Conjunction with the Brigades of the Foot Guards and *du Maine*, that the Infantry of the Enemy being abandoned by their Horſe, their Generals thought then only of making their Retreat, in which Eighteen Battalions of the *Portugueze* ſuffer'd very much. The 26th by Break of Day our Cavalry and Dragoons inveſted thirteen Battalions, *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueze*, who had made their Retreat in a Mountain, and as they could not expect any Relief, they ſurrendred Priſoners of War, the reſt of their Army retired towards *Xativa*. The ſame Day being the 26th, the Duke of *Orleans* arrived in the Army, and this Day our Infantry and Artillery began their March towards *Valencia*, by the way of *Requena*, and are to be followed by the Horſe. The Loſs of the Enemies and our own, are ſo variouſly

6 Anne, 1707.

6 Annæ, 1707. riously Reported, that 'tis hardly possible to give any certain Account thereof. We have taken their Cannon, with 105 Standards and Colours. Their Army consisted before the Fight of 45 Battalions, and 65 Squadrons, and ours of 50 Battalions, and 84 Squadrons. So that we had the Superiority of the Number of Men, and the Advantage of the Ground. The Action was very Hot, and our Center being broke, and our Right Wing so often Repulsed and put in Disorder, it is easie to guess that we must have lost a great many brave Men on our side.

My Lord,

Ld. Peterborow's *Letter to the* Portuguese *Ambassador before the Battle of* Almanza, *advising to be upon the defensive*

I Assure you, I am with a particular Inclination your Servant, I look upon you as my Friend and Companion in all Miseries and Mortifications of the *Spanish* War. In all Places I shall be a Witness of your Conduct and Prudence, and of the Steadiness you have shewn upon so many extraordinary Occasions.

Would to God you were free from Uneasiness, when I hope to be in Quiet. It seems to me as if Storms were threatning *Spain*, and I am the more concerned, because of the Probability of your General's continuing in a Disposition of Rash Measures. It is certain they are only in a Condition for a Defensive, and that suffices for the Publick, since the Preparatives against *France* are so terrible in *Italy*, and in *Flanders*. You know my Opinion in the Council of War held at *Valencia*, but the Succours which are coming, and the Person of the Duke of *Orleans* are certain Proofs of the great Efforts the Enemy will make in the Beginning of the next Campaign. If we prevent their first

firſt Impetuoſity, whilſt *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Sardinia* may be ſecured, Peace will give us all we can deſire. I am obliged to give you Notice, that no Endeavours can prevent the Imperialiſts from Marching towards *Naples*: If it is impoſſible to hinder that Diverſion of their Troops; it is our Intereſt to give the neceſſary Help towards bringing that Affair to a ſpeedy Concluſion: And methinks one might hope, upon the Succeſs of that Enterprize, that thoſe Troops might be ſolicited and obtained for the Succour of *Spain*. 6 Annæ, 1707.

But, my Lord, Pray conſider the Conſequences of a loſt Battle in the Spring: Perhaps a Diſgrace were leſs fatal in *Flanders*. By a Superiority of Horſe, ſuch a Misfortune may happen to the beſt Foot in the World, which will be cut off entirely in Caſe of a Defeat, and all *Spain* at the ſame time loſt for want of Garriſons in the ſtrong Places we poſſeſs. If we defend well what we have, their great Number of Horſe will conſume it ſelf for want of Forrage, or deſtroy that Part of the Country which is ill affected, and be called for their preſſing Neceſſities elſewhere, ſince we have in that Country [*Italy*] near 70000 effective Men for the Vigorous Meaſures that are Concerted.

I know my Reaſons, tho' good, will have little Force with the Generals; they have the laſt Campaign in their Thoughts, and have not perhaps the ſame Tranquillity of Mind and Quiet, which I thank God I enjoy, being well Content with the beginnings I have made, only wiſhing a happy Concluſion to this great Affair; aſſuring your Excellency, that nothing Private ſhall ever mix with my Thoughts for the Publick. But I juſtly lay a Streſs on the great Credit you have with every Body, and

am

6 Annæ, 1707. am well aſſur'd, that the Intereſt of your Country requires Meaſures of the utmoſt Precaution, ſince your beſt Troops are in *Spain*, and that a Defeat would expoſe *Portugal* before Succours can arrive; ſince *England* has left her ſelf almoſt unprovided with Troops, and that the Forces in *Italy* being deſigned for other Services, it will be difficult to obtain any of them, tho' the Circumſtances preſſingly require it. I therefore entreat your Excellency to think again of the Conſequence of a loſt Battle: God be praiſed we are not in a Neceſſity of a Victory, that is the Circumſtance of *France*.

I told you, when I went away, that I would ſend you the Meaſures I had propoſed to the King, which to me ſeemed certain of Succeſs: But any Diviſion of the Troops would never be liſtened to, which however was the only way poſſible to ſecure *Madrid*. Quick Motions were requiſite before the Succours could arrive from *France*, and thoſe are never taken with great Bodies. My Thoughts were to defend the Entrance into *Valencia* with 2000 Horſe, and 8000 Foot, which were eaſie with leſs Force, and with 11000 Foot, and 5000 Horſe, to have gain'd the Head of the *Tage* by a ſtoln March. We might have had as many Arragoneſes as we could deſire, who for the Mountains, and defending the Paſſage of that River, would have equall'd our beſt Troops, and have been better for long and ſpeedy Marches: Thus we might have put the *Tage* between us and the Enemy: *Madrid* had been found without Defence, and the Duke of *Anjou* obliged to a ſecond Journey towards *Burgos*. This particularly would have hindred the Junction of any Succours from *France*. The Troops left in *Valencia* would have follow'd

low'd the Enemy at a proportionable Diſtance, when they marched towards the *Tage*; and I aſſure you, ſuch Reſolutions well purſued would ſufficiently have perplext the Enemy. Another time I will explain more diſtinctly this Project to you, in giving you Anſwers to all the Objections might be made. 6 Annæ, 1707.

At preſent I have nothing to propoſe to your Excellency, nor to wiſh, but that the Troops might not be fatigu'd in the impoſſible Views of gaining *Madrid*, half the Army being expoſed to Deſtruction by Diſeaſes and Famine; or the whole in a very improper time by an unequal Battle. I will neglect nothing in my Power to obtain, in a favourable Opportunity, a Succour of Troops for *Spain*, that in the after Seaſon we may puſh our Affairs. I deſire you to aſſure the King of my inviolable Attache to his Intereſt, which nothing can diminiſh. Preſent my Service, *&c.*

Peterborow.

Madam,

HIS Catholick Majeſty having learn'd the unhappy News of the entire Defeat of his Allies at *Almanza*, from the Information given him of it by the Count *de Fuenealada*, his Lieutenant General, thought fit immediately to diſpatch the ſaid Count by the way of *Italy*, to repreſent (as having been an Eye Witneſs) as well to his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, as to the States General, and principally to your Majeſty, all that paſſed in the ſaid Action, and what in his Majeſty's preſſing Neceſſity may be done, for putting a Stop to the Progreſs of his Enemies, till freſh and powerful Succours, which his Majeſty has Ground to hope

Count Gallas's Memorial to the Queen, after the Battle of Almanza.

6 Annæ, 1707. hope for from the Goodneſs of your Majeſty, and of the other Allies, can be provided and tranſported to *Catalonia*. But his Majeſty, upon ſending away the ſaid Count, reflecting on the croſs Accidents to which Voyages by Sea are ſubject, and on the time that the ſaid Count muſt ſpend in the other Courts, diſpatch'd at the ſame time another Expreſs by the Way of *Lisbon*, who arrived a few Days ago with Letters of the 7th of *May*, by which his Majeſty has tranſmitted to the underwritten Miniſters the Inſtructions given in Charge to the ſaid Count, with an Order, in Caſe they ſhould come to Hand before his Arrival, to lay them before your Majeſty without any Loſs of Time, as they do accordingly by the preſent Memorial, with all the Submiſſion they ought.

The underwritten Miniſters will not enter into the Particulars of the ill Succeſs of *Almanza*, not doubting but your Majeſty has been already fully informed thereof by your own Generals, from whom the King received no Account, neither before nor after the Battle, the laſt Letters he had from them, being dated the ſixth of *April*: What his Majeſty Regrets moſt is, That the Enemy, by the Superiority of their Numbers ſhould wreſt the Victory from the Bravery of your Majeſty's Troops, and that an Action of ſo great Conſequence was not undertaken at a more favourable Juncture of Time and Affairs: His Miniſters will only repreſent what follows.

His Catholick Majeſty being thoroughly ſenſible of the great Ardour, with which your Majeſty has hitherto imployed all your Cares, to put him into Poſſeſſion of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*; is fully perſuaded, that this Blow,

Blow, ſo fatal and unexpected, muſt have affected you with the greateſt Grief: But that far from Shaking your Conſtancy it will rather invigorate it, and excite you to apply the moſt ſpeedy and moſt effectual Means, to the Redreſſing a Misfortune, that ſets ſo far back again the Hopes we had of ſuddenly attaining the propoſed End. And his Majeſty being again threatned with the ſame Danger, from which he was ſo happily delivered laſt Year, I cannot forbear Repreſenting it to your Majeſty, to the End, that by your generous Aſſiſtance the Conſequences of this Diſaſter may be prevented. For the Defeat was ſo general, that his Majeſty is apprehenſive the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon* will be ſubdued, and that all the Enemy's Forces will, from all ſides pour in upon the Principality of *Catalonia*. 6 Anne, 1707.

1. The King would not have been wanting to cauſe the 6000 Men of his own Troops to act at the Opening of this Campaign, could the Subſidies which your Majeſty has ſo generouſly granted him have been brought ſooner; (for the firſt Remittance came ſo late as by Vice-Admiral *Bing*'s Squadron) and had not the Arms, Cloaths, and other Things, order'd by your Majeſty for the ſaid Troops, been detained to this very Time in *England*. Your Majeſty may however be aſſur'd, that the King will take all imaginable Care to employ well the Money he ſhall receive, having already given neceſſary Orders for repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of Places; and will make all farther poſſible Diſpoſitions, for ſtopping the Progreſs of the Enemy, on the Frontier of the ſaid Principality.

2. The

6 Annæ, 1707. 2. The Infantry of your Majeſty, and of the other Allies, being entirely ruin'd, the King finds it neceſſary to raiſe forthwith a more numerous Body of Foot, to defend the Places and Paſſages of moſt Importance; to execute which Deſign it will not be difficult to find Soldiers, *Catalonia* being every where well-peopled, and abounding in Men proper for War. But as your Majeſty will, by your own Prudence and Penetration judge, that the Subſidies granted will not be ſufficient for this new Levy, the King hopes you will have the Goodneſs to augment them, in Proportion to his Neceſſities; which will be increaſed by the retiring of Numbers of Perſons of all Sorts and Conditions out of *Valentia* and *Arragon* into *Catalonia*, as well to ſave their Lives, as to give Proof of their Zeal and Fidelity, by repairing in Perſon to their lawful Sovereign, who will be oblig'd to make ſome Proviſion for them.

3. His Majeſty conſidering that the Number of Officers who loſt their Lives in this unfortunate Battle is very great; and that beſides many are wanting as well to command in the Places of Strength, as at the Head of the Troops that muſt be poſted in ſeveral Places, he deſires your Majeſty to ſend him forthwith ſome Officers of Experience and Reputation, to be employed where Occaſion ſhall require.

4. His Majeſty not doubting but Admiral *Shovel* is already furniſh'd with your Majeſty's neceſſary Orders and Inſtructions, for tranſporting the Troops that may be granted him from *Italy*, moſt earneſtly entreats you to order that Admiral likewiſe not to retire with the Fleet out of the *Mediterranean*, during this unhappy Situation of Affairs, till *Catalonia* is ſuffi-

ſufficiently ſecured againſt the Inſults of the Enemy; and that for this Purpoſe he may enter into proper Meaſures with the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*; becauſe it cannot be doubted that the Enemy will again beſiege the Capital City of that Principality, as ſoon as the Fleet ſhall leave thoſe Seas; and though the King would not fail to defend it as heartily as he did laſt Year, yet 'tis to be fear'd, that all his Efforts might prove ineffectual; and that with *Barcelona* all would be loſt in *Spain*. 6 Annæ, 1707.

5. Experience having ſhewn, that the King arriving with a ſmall Body of Troops in *Catalonia*, that whole Principality preſently declar'd for him; that the Kingdoms of *Valentia* and *Arragon* followed its Example, and that all thoſe Countries, animated by his Preſence, have given him all poſſible Proof of their Fidelity and Zeal for his Service: His Majeſty is entirely of Opinion, that his Preſence with the Army might have been this Time again of ſome Advantage to the common Cauſe, as well in Reſpect of the good Order and Diſcipline he would have endeavoured to keep up, as of the Care he would have taken that the Military Operations might have ſucceeded better: But ſeeing himſelf ſo little regarded, and without Authority or Power in the Army, he judg'd himſelf uſeleſs there. Wherefore the King having very great Reaſon to fear, that the future Efforts your Majeſty will pleaſe to make will have no better Succeſs, unleſs the Command be entirely ſettled, he promiſes himſelf from your Majeſty's Wiſdom, that you will regulate an Affair of that Conſequence, as he has already beſought you ſeveral Times; aſſuring you anew, that if your Majeſty will

6 Annæ, 1707. honour him with ſome Truſt and Confidence in that Reſpect, he will endeavour to make the beſt Uſe of it; and will conſtantly have the Deference for the Concurrence of the principal Officers, and for all other Formalities that an exact Circumſpection, and not only his own Service, but that of your Majeſty, and of the whole common Cauſe, can require. The ſaid Command being once regulated, the King intreats your Majeſty to rely upon it, that he will never quit the Country; but as he did laſt Year, will maintain himſelf in it, for the Defence of his faithful Subjects, for the Glory of your Majeſty, and for the Welfare of all *Europe*; till the Succours from *Italy*, and your Majeſty's Kingdoms, can arrive.

In Concluſion; the King leaves it entirely to your Majeſty, to order the Number and Quality of Troops for the ſaid Succours, as alſo whatever relates to the Time and Place where they may be landed; being aſſur'd that your Majeſty will eaſily perceive the Impoſſibility of the King's maintaining himſelf a long Time, with ſo few Troops as are remaining, and thoſe he can join to them, againſt the entirely ſuperiour and victorious Forces of the Enemy; and that with the great Wiſdom by which you have hitherto ſo glorioufly reign'd, and in that Reign ſo glorioufly protected the Intereſts of the common Cauſe, and with ſo much Tenderneſs ſupported thoſe of his Catholick Majeſty in particular, you will not loſe one Moment, nor omit any Means of Redreſſing the Affairs of *Spain*.

Done at *London*, the 8th of *June* 1707.

John Wenceſlaus, Count *de Gallas*.
J. H. Hofman.
Fran. Adolph de Zinzerling.

After

After this unfortunate Battle, the Earl of *Galway* retired with the Remains of the Army to the Frontiers of *Catalonia*, in order to join King *Charles*. The Duke of *Orleans* arriving in the *French* Army the 26*th*, march'd into *Valencia*, and reduc'd almoſt that whole Province, with the Capital City, before the middle of *May*; he afterwards march'd to *Saragoſſa*, whereupon that City, and the whole Kingdom of *Arragon*, made their Submiſſion to him, imploring him to interceed for them to King *Philip*. The Duke promiſed to uſe his good Offices, but at the ſame Time diſarm'd them, and made them buy their Peace with great Sums of Money, and ſubſiſt his Army with Proviſions: The Clergy of *Arragon* in particular, who had been very zealous for King *Charles*, were compell'd to pay down 90000 Piſtoles. And King *Philip* thought fit afterwards to deprive them of their ancient Privileges for a Time, and took ſuch other Meaſures to mortifie them, as enrag'd Princes uſually do upon Rebellious Subjects. The Effects of War are always very dreadful, but of the two a War with a Foreigner of Honour is much more eligible, than a Civil War: The Deſign of the firſt is only Conqueſt, and he endeavours oftentimes to win over his new Subjects by good Uſage: But where there are Competitors for a Crown, and the People are divided, what Cruelties, what Revenge, does the prevailing Side exerciſe on the unfortunate? A wrong Notion in Politicks is a Hereſie never to be forgiven; and that Side is always in the wrong in the Opinion of the World that wants Succeſs. As to the Right of either Prince, poſſibly the Generality of the *Spaniards* never conſulted it. Two Things prevail'd on them to

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Valencia *loſt.*

Arragon *ſubmits to* K. Philip *again,*

his Uſage of them.

6 Annæ, 1707. declare for King *Charles*; one was, their natural Averſion to the *French*, they could not endure to be govern'd by *French* Councils: The other was, the Probability of King *Charles*'s prevailing; they could not but obſerve, that the Confederates were the ſtrongeſt Side; they had heard of the Diſgraces of the *French* at *Hochſtet* and *Ramelies*; of the Loſs of the Battle of *Turin*; and ſaw them compell'd to raiſe the Siege of *Barcelona*; they knew that the *French* had quitted *Germany*, *Italy*, and the *Netherlands*, whereby the Allies had receiv'd a vaſt Addition to their Power: And it was not to be ſuppoſed, that ſo conſiderable a Kingdom as *Spain*, which had juſt declar'd for their new Prince, would have been abandoned by the Allies to the Rage of King *Philip*, when they were every where ſuperiour, and could have ſpar'd 50000 Men without any Prejudice to their Affairs. Could it have been ſuppoſed, that in theſe Circumſtances they ſhould have been deſerted, and left a Sacrifice to the *French*, to go upon that Romantick Project of *Thoulon*, or the Conqueſt of *Naples*? Were not the Allies bound in Honour, as well as Intereſt, firſt to have ſecur'd and protected *Spain*, and then they had been in a much better Condition to have attack'd *France*, and *Naples* muſt have fallen of it ſelf? It can't be pretended the Allies were ignorant of the Diſtreſs of their Friends in *Spain*; they ſaw the laſt Campaign King *Philip* return to his Capital, and the Earl of *Galway* and the Allies compell'd to retire before the Duke of *Berwick*; and what could they expect would be the Event of another Campaign, if there was not a conſiderable Force ſent to *Spain*? I confeſs, during the Whig Miniſtry they obtain'd ſeveral

ral Victories, the Allies were plainly an Over- 6 Annæ, 1707.
match for the *French*; but ſurely never was ſuch ill Uſe made of Victories: To ſuffer the Kingdom of *Spain* to be wreſted out of their Hands, when the People had declar'd for them, and they had ſo vaſt a Superiority, will admit of no Manner of Excuſe. All that can be ſaid for our Miniſters is, that they were not ſo much to blame as their Allies, who were more nearly concern'd in the Event of the War; tho' 'tis evident there were great Deficiencies even on our Part in *Spain*: But their principal Fault was, that they did not inſiſt more ſtrenuouſly on the Confederates ſupplying their Quota's; and in ſuffering themſelves to be govern'd by the Duke of *Savoy* and the *Imperialiſts*, whom they maintain'd and ſupported, in their Romantick Project upon *Thoulon*; while they left their Friends in *Spain* naked, and expoſed to the Fury of their inceſſed Prince. The Fleet and Army that was employed in that Service, were ſufficient to have reduc'd *Spain*, if we had not been Maſters of one Town in the Kingdom; and as Circumſtances then ſtood, one half of that Force would have ſettled King *Charles* on the Throne, and put a Period to the War. I don't wonder at the Duke of *Savoy*, who was inſpir'd with Revenge, by the Injuries and Inſults he had lately ſuffer'd; but that the whole Confederacy ſhould come into thoſe Meaſures, and hazard the loſing all the Advantages they had gain'd the preceding Year, was not agreeable to their wonted Prudence.

Upon the *Rhine* the *Germans* ſeem'd to be aſleep; they ſuffer'd Marſhal *Villars* to paſs that River with very little Oppoſition, and make *The Campaign on the* Rhine.

6 Annæ, 1707. himſelf Maſter of their Lines, and lay their Country under Contribution. But the *French* being oblig'd to ſend ſome Detachments to *Provence*, ſoon after retir'd again. The Army of the Empire was augmented as uſually, the latter end of the Summer, and the Elector of *Hanover* took upon him the Command of thoſe Forces; but there happened no further Action on that ſide this Campaign.

Campaign in Flanders. In the *Netherlands*, this Year, the Dukes of *Marlborough* and *Vendoſme* ſpent their time in Marches and Countermarches, in Order to have gain'd ſome Advantage one of another; but theſe Gentlemen were ſo abundantly cautious, that no Action happen'd between the two Armies, nor was any Town beſieg'd, but both Sides held their own; and, at the end of the Campaign, march'd into the ſame Quarters they had taken up the preceeding Winter.

The Attempt againſt Thoulon. The great Deſign of the Allies, for which every thing elſe was neglected, (except *Naples*) was the Siege of *Thoulon*. The latter end of *June*; the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* began their March thither with a fine Army, of between 40 and 50000 Men; Sir *Cloudſly Shovel*, with the confederate Fleet and Tranſports, having taken on Board their heavy Cannon with the Proviſions and Ammunition neceſſary for that Undertaking. On the 11th of *July* the Army paſs'd the *Var* with very little Oppoſition; here the Duke of *Savoy* made a Halt to Refreſh his Troops, and to be join'd by his Cavalry, that were not come up; and to this Delay the Miſcarrying of that Enterprize is ſometimes attributed; for the Intention of the Allies to beſiege *Thoulon*, being now no longer doubted, the Enemy drew their Troops thither from all Parts; and not only repair'd and augmented

augmented the Fortifications of the Town, but perfectly cover'd it by a fortify'd Camp, in which they had not leſs than 40 Battalions. The Confederate Army being arrived before the Place, Prince *Eugene* obſerved the Diſpoſition of the Enemy; and finding he muſt fight an Army intrench'd in the Outworks, and on the Hights that ſurrounded the Place, and which were furniſh'd with an infinite Number of Guns, and that the Town was not unprovided for a Siege, as had been repreſented to them, was for Retreating forthwith. He urg'd, this might be done at preſent without hazarding any thing, but that the Enemy were daily receiving Reinforcements from all Parts; that it appear'd very difficult at preſent to be ſupply'd from the Fleet with Proviſions and Neceſſaries for the Siege, when the Wind was contrary; and that in a more advanc'd Seaſon it would be much worſe; and that the Deſertion of their Soldiers for want of Proviſion, and the Diſtempers amongſt them, would leſſen them daily, and ſoon render the Enemy ſuperiour. But the Duke of *Savoy* was poſitive in his Opinion for carrying on the Enterprize, and accordingly the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for attacking the Hill of St. *Catherine*, which the Enemy had fortify'd; and in this firſt attempt the Allies were Succeſsful. They alſo attack'd and carried two little Forts near the Harbour; but by the 15th of *Auguſt* the Enemies Forces were ſo encreaſed that they ventur'd to attack the Confederates in their Camp, and recover'd the Hill of St. *Catherine* again. In that Action the Prince of *Sax Gotha*, one of the Braveſt of the confederate Generals, not being timely ſupported, was kill'd; he choſe rather to Die on the

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6 Annæ, 1707. Spot, it ſeems, than to abandon his Poſt. The Duke of *Savoy* being at length convinc'd of the Impoſſibility of taking *Thoulon*, and receiving Intelligence, that the Enemy had now 60 Batttalions in their Intrenchments, beſides a numerous Cavalry, agreed to deſiſt from this Enterprize. However, by way of Retaliation for the Ruin of his Capital City of *Turin*, he gave Directions for the Bombarding of *Thoulon* both by Sea and Land, and both himſelf and Prince *Eugene* advanc'd to an Eminence to view the dreadful Blaze; which was ſome Conſolation to them under this Diſappointment. On the 25th of *Auguſt* the Confederates, having embark'd their Guns, and other Implements of War, decamp'd in the Night, retiring in much greater haſte then they advanc'd; and on the 31ſt repaſs'd the *Var*. The Detachments from the *Rhine*, *Flanders*, and other Parts, that had join'd the *French* Army, being obliged to retire to their reſpective Bodies, the Confederates were not attack'd in their Retreat; but upon a Muſter of the Troops of the Allies after their Return, it was found they had loſt about 6000 Men in the Expedition, by Sickneſs, Deſertion, or the Sword. However they were ſtill in a Condition to attack *Suſa*, which ſurrender'd to Prince *Eugene* within a Fortnight after he came before it; and then the Army went into Winter Quarters.

Thoulon bombarded.

The Confederates retreat from before it.

Suſa ſurrenders to Prince Eugene.

When the grand Army of the Allies in *Italy* enter'd *Provence*, in order to Beſiege *Thoulon*, Count *Thaun* was detach'd to *Naples* with a Body of 15000 Men to reduce that Kingdom to the Obedience of King *Charles*; and this Expedition was reſolv'd upon and undertaken by the *Imperialiſts*, notwithſtanding the repeated Repreſentations of all the other Allies, that ſo great a Detach would in all Probability

A detachment marches to Naples.

lity break all their Measures, and ruin their Designs in *Provence*; and so in Fact it happen'd: For the Want of those Troops was the Occasion of their precipitate Retreat from *Thoulon*, and that the vast Expence the Confederates had been at both by Sea and Land, to carry on that Design, was entirely lost. The Kingdom of *Naples* was found a very easie Conquest, the People in general being well affected to the House of *Austria*; all the Resistance that was made was at *Gaeta*, whether the Viceroy had retired: This Town was taken by Storm, and the Castle, wherein was the Viceroy, and most of the Grandees in King *Philip's* Interest, surrender'd at Discretion soon after. Thus was this Kingdom reduc'd with very little Bloodshed. But this, as was urg'd by the Allies, would have fallen of it self, had they surrender'd in other Places; and the Making such a Detachment at that Time, was the Occasion of their ill Success every where else. It must not be forgot that Count *Thaun*, in his March to *Naples*, took *Rome* in his way, in hopes of terrifying his Holiness to grant the Investiture of that Kingdom to King *Charles*: But tho' his Holiness was sufficiently frightned at the Approach of those Troops, and order'd several of the Gates of *Rome* to be wall'd up, yet he adhered firmly to the *French* Interest, and refus'd to comply with that Generals Demands.

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The Kingdom of Naples *submits to K.* Charles.

Gaeta *taken.*

In *Spain*, the Duke of *Orleans* having reduc'd *Arragon*, and *Valencia*, laid Siege to *Lerida*, which he he took by Storm the 13th of *October* following. The Garrison retir'd into the Castle leaving the Inhabitants to his Mercy; the Castle having held out till the 12th of *Sept.* surrendred upon honourable Terms; after which both Armies went into Winter Quarters.

Lerida *taken by the Duke of* Orleans.

6 Annæ, 1707. ters. On the Side of *Portugal*, the *Spaniards* under the Command of the Marquis *de Bay* took *Cividad Rodrigo* by Storm; but the autumnal Rains coming on, there was no further Action there this Campaign.

Cividad Rodrigo taken by the Spaniards.

The military Enterprizes Abroad being over, we return to *England*. In the Beginning of the Year, a Proclamation was iſſued for the Obſerving a publick Thankſgiving, on Account of the Union, on the firſt of *May*, when the Queen went to St. *Pauls*, where the Biſhop of *Oxford* preach'd on 133 *Pſalm*, *ver.* 1. And Addreſſes on that Occaſion were made to the Queen from many Places in *England*, but not ſo many from *Scotland*. About the Middle of *April*, the Earl of *Pembroke* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; Sir *Simon Harcourt* Attorney General, in the Room of Sir *Edward Northey*; and Sir *James Montague* ſucceeded Sir *Simon*, in his Place of Solicitor General; and the Honourable *Spencer Compton* Eſq; was made Treaſurer and Receiver General to the Prince of *Denmark*, and Paymaſter to her Majeſty's Penſioners, in the Room of Mr. *Nicholas*. On the 29th her Majeſty iſſued a Declaration, that the Lord's of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the preſent Parliament of *England*, ſhould be Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament for *Great-Britain*, for, and on the Part of *England*.

Promotions at Court.

Promotion of General Officers.

In the beginning of *May*, the Brigadiers *How*, *Brudnell*, *Mordant*, *Farrington*, and *Shrimpton*, were made Major Generals; the Colonels *Sherrington*, *Davenport*, *Thomas Pultney*, *William Villers*, *George Kellum*, *Thomas Crowther*, and *Bartholomew Ogilby* were made Brigadiers General; and *James* Duke of *Montroſe*, *James* Earl of *Seafield*, *John* Earl of *Mar*, and *Hugh* Earl of *Loudoun*, were

Privy Counſellors

ſworn

ſworn of the Privy Council; and an Alteration was made in the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*, in favour of the Whiggs. On the 5th of *June* was iſſued a Proclamation for holding the firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain* on the 23d of *October* following, and the Duke of *Queensberry* was Sworn of the Privy Council; the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, and Lord High Admiral of *England*, had their Commiſſions renew'd, as Officers of *Great-Britain*. About the middle of *Auguſt* died *William Cavendiſh* Duke of *Devonſhire*, whom his Chaplain endeavour'd to canonize for a Saint: He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *William*, Marqueſs of *Hartington*, not only in his Honour and Eſtate, but in his Poſt of Lord High Steward of her Majeſty's Houſehold, and of Cuſtos Rotulorum, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Derby*, &c.

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Ld. Chancellor Treaſurer and Admiral receive new Commiſſions upon the Union.

The Queen, according to her wonted Cuſtom, went with the Prince to *New-Market* this Year, where ſhe was attended the 4th of *October* by Doctor *Balderſton* Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and the Heads of that Univerſity, who came to congratulate her Arrival in the Country; her Majeſty receiv'd them with that Indulgence ſhe ever expreſs'd towards theſe Nurſery's of Learning, and order'd them to be entertain'd at her Charge.

The Queen goes to New-market.

The Month of *October* prov'd fatal to many of the Queen's Ships. Five Men of War (who were Convoy to a great Fleet of Merchant Men and Tranſports, laden with Stores, and Horſes, bound for *Liſbon*) fell in with the *Breſt* and *Dunkirk* Squadrons, off the *Lizard*, to the Number of 14 Sail. The Convoy, to give the Merchants and Tranſports an Opportunity to eſcape, bravely engag'd the *French*, but the

4 Men of War taken and loſt.

Cumberland,

6 Annæ, 1707. *Cumberland*, *Cheſter*, and *Ruby*, being at length diſabled, were forc'd to ſubmit; the *Devonſhire* maintain'd a running Fight till Night, when by ſome Accident ſhe was blown up, and only two of her Men ſav'd; the *Royal Oak* was boarded by the *French*, but got clear, and with ſome few Veſſels, made the Harbour of *Kinſale*; moſt of the reſt of the Merchant Men and Tranſports, being favour'd by the Reſiſtance their Convoy made, got ſafe into the River of *Lisbon*. But as ill News ſeldom comes alone, we receiv'd an Account the latter end of the ſame Month of the Loſs of Admiral *Shovel* in her Majeſty's Ship the *Aſſociation*, together with the *Eagle*, *Romney*, and *Firebrand*, in their way Home from the *Streights*, even after they were come into the Soundings; and at a Time when the Weather was favourable enough. It ſeems the Admiral being apprehenſive he was near the Rocks of *Scilly*, on the 22d of *October* at Noon brought to, and lay by; how he came to alter his Judgment afterwards is uncertain; but about Six in the Evening, when there was ſtill more Occaſion for Caution, as the Night was drawing on, he made the Signal for Sailing, and ſteer'd E. and by N. About eight at Night the *Aſſociation*, in which was the Admiral, ſtruck upon the Rocks call'd the *Biſhop* and his *Clerks*, and was loſt with all her Company; as were the *Eagle*, and *Romney*; the *Firebrand* was alſo daſh'd in Pieces, but the Captain and 24 of his Men were ſaved in his Boat; the *Phenix* alſo run upon the Rocks, but all her Men were ſav'd. 'Tis ſaid Sir *George Bing* in the *Royal Anne*, by an admirable Preſence of Mind, ſav'd himſelf and the reſt of the Fleet: For finding the Admirals Lights all put out on a ſuddain, and being too well appriz'd of his

Sir Cloudſley Shovel *in the* Aſſociation *with* 4 *of the Queen's Ships loſt.*

his Misfortune, he immediately ſet his Top-ſails, put up the ſame Lights the Admiral had, and Steer'd a different Courſe, and the reſt of the Fleet ſteer'd after him, otherwiſe the Loſs had been yet greater. 'Tis ſaid my Lord *Durſley* in the St. *George*, ſtruck upon the ſame Ridge of Rocks on which the *Aſſociation* ſplit, and the ſame Wave that daſh'd Sir *Cloudſley* in Pieces, ſet his Ship afloat. 6 Annæ, 1707.

There being none of the Men on Board the *Aſſociation* left alive, we can only conjecture the Occaſion of their Misfortune. It is certain there was a great deal of good Company on Board the Admiral, and it is not at all impoſſible, that in the Afternoon they had a Bowl of Punch; the Gentlemen had been a great while abſent from their Friends and Families; and judging themſelves near the Coaſt, 'tis no wonder they were a little elevated, and that after their Spirits were rais'd, their Caution was not ſo great as in the Morning. The general Inclination to be at Home prevail'd, their eager Wiſhes that there were no Rocks in their Way to obſtruct their Paſſage, improv'd into a Belief that there were none; and tho' the Noon day Light was not thought ſufficient to avoid thoſe Shelves before, they could paſs them now without Hazard in the dark. Thus our Affections often over-rule our Judgments, but never ſo powerfully as when aſſiſted by the Fumes of Wine. I do not ſay, nor ſuppoſe, that theſe unhappy Gentlemen were diſorder'd by their Liquor: I only imagine they were in a cheerful merry Mood, and what would have been very innocent a Shoar; but there is a Time for all Things, and happy had it been if a chearful Bowl had not thrown them off

their

6 Annæ, 1707. their Guard, at a time when they knew the utmoſt Caution was requir'd.

Sir Cloudſley's body taken up.

Sir *Cloudſley*'s Body was taken up by ſome Country People, and ſtrip'd, and afterwards buried in the Sand; but upon Enquiry made by Some of the other Ships, it was found and conveyed to *London*, and lies now interr'd in *Weſtminſter-Abby*, where her Majeſty erected a Monument for him at her own Charge. He is allow'd by every body to have been a very brave Officer, but much fitter to have commanded a ſingle Squadron, than the Grand Fleet. I know he is much commended by ſome People for his Conduct at the Battle of *Malaga*; but as well by the *French*, as the *Engliſh* Account of that Action, his Forwardneſs in that Engagement very much endanger'd the Van being cut off from the reſt of the Fleet; and Sir *George Rook* was compell'd to begin the Fight ſooner than he deſign'd. The Allies had ſpent the greateſt Part of their Ammunition at the Taking of *Gibralter*, and the Admiral, that he might not ſpend any of his Shot in vain, had determin'd to come cloſe to the *French* before he had fir'd a Gun: But Sir *Cloudſley*'s bearing down upon the *French*, before the reſt of the Fleet could come up, broke all his Meaſures, and he was reduc'd to this *Dilemma*, either to begin the Fight at too great a Diſtance, or ſuffer his Van to be cut off. I am for giving every Gentleman his Due, but 'tis plain every brave Fellow is not fit for a Generaliſſimo.

The firſt Parliament of Great-Britain meets.

The firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain* met, purſuant to her Majeſty's Proclamation, on the 23*d* of *October*, when the Commons were directed to chooſe a Speaker; whereupon they choſe for their Speaker Mr. *Smith*, late Speaker of

of the House of Commons of *England*, whom her Majesty approv'd: And 13 of the *Scots* Peers were admitted to their Places, being introduc'd each of them by two Peers of *England* of the same Rank. On the *6th* of *November*, her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, as follows: 6 Annæ, 1707.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with all humble Thankfulness to Almighty God, and with entire Satisfaction to my self, that I meet you here in this first Parliament of *Great Britain*; not doubting but you come with Hearts prepar'd, as mine is, to make this Union so prosperous, as may answer the well-grounded Hopes of all my good Subjects, and the reasonable Apprehensions of our Enemies. *The Queen's Speech to them.*

To this End, nothing is so immediately material, as to convince, as soon as possible, both our Friends and our Enemies, that the Uniting of our Interests has not only improved our Abilities, but our Resolutions also, to prosecute this just and necessary War, till we obtain a safe and honourable Peace for our selves and for our Allies.

In so great and extensive a War as this is, many Things may be usefully undertaken, which are not fit to be communicated before-hand; the Attempt upon *Thoulon* was of this Nature, and tho' it had not wholly its desir'd Effect, has nevertheless been attended with many great and obvious Advantages to the common Cause in this Year; and has made our Way easier, I hope, to greater in the next.

As

6 Annæ, 1707. As the *French* have gained Ground upon us in *Spain*, ſo they have been wholly driven out of *Italy*; by which it is become more eaſy for all the Allies to join their Aſſiſtance next Year, for enabling the King of *Spain* to recover his Affairs in that Kingdom, and to reduce the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to his Obedience.

The Weakneſs and ill Poſture of Affairs upon the *Rhine*, in the Beginning of the Year, has given an Opportunity to the *French* to make themſelves ſtronger in all other Parts; but this Defect ſeems in a very promiſing Way of being fully remedied againſt next Campaign, by the Conduct and Authority of the Elector of *Hanover*, whoſe ſeaſonable Acceptance of that Command, has ſtrengthen'd and oblig'd the whole Confederacy.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The juſt Application of the Supplies given me by former Parliaments, the plain Neceſſity of continuing this War, the reaſonable Proſpect of putting a good End to it, if we be not wanting to our ſelves, and the Honour of the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, are, I make no doubt, ſufficient Arguments to incite you to provide the neceſſary Supplies, which I am oblig'd to deſire of you for the enſuing Campaign in all Parts; and particularly for the timely Support of the King of *Spain*, and the Making good our Treaty with *Portugal*; as alſo for ſtrengthening the Confederate Army under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*; all which Services I don't doubt but you will think ſo neceſſary, that they ought not to be neglected, even although they ſhould require an Augmentation.

The

The Sums already expended in this War have been very great, and they are ſufficient Proofs how well ſatisfied my Subjects have always been with the Ends of my Government; of which I am ſo ſenſible, as never to ask any Supplies from them, but what are abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſervation of their Religion and Liberty; and I look upon it as my great Happineſs, that I have not the leaſt Intereſt ſeparate from that of all my good Subjects. 6 Annæ, 1707.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In a Work ſo great and new in its kind, as that of the Union, it is impoſſible but that ſome Doubts and Difficulties muſt have ariſen, which however, I hope, are ſo far overcome, as to have defeated the Deſigns of thoſe, who would have made Uſe of that Handle to foment Diſturbances.

There are ſeveral Matters expreſsly made liable, by the Articles of the Union, to the Conſideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*; which, together with ſuch others as may reaſonably produce thoſe Advantages, that with due Care muſt certainly ariſe from that Treaty, I earneſtly recommend to your ſerious Conſideration.

On my Part, nothing ſhall be wanting to procure to my People all the Bleſſings which can follow from this happy Circumſtance of my Reign, and to extinguiſh by all proper Means the leaſt Occaſions of Jealouſie, that either the Civil or Religious Rights of any Part of this my united Kingdom can ſuffer by the Conſequences of this Union.

Such a Suggeſtion ſhall never in my Time have any Foundation, how reſtleſs ſoever our Enemies may be in their Endeavours and Arti-

6 Annæ, 1707. fices to disturb our Peace and Happiness; those great and valuable Blessings cannot but be always secure to us, if we heartily endeavour to confirm and improve our present Union: I hope therefore you will suffer nothing to prevail with you to disunite among your selves, or abate your Zeal in opposing the common Enemy.

The Commons Address. The Commons having qualify'd themselves to sit, by taking the Oaths, *&c.* on the 12*th* of *December* presented an Address to her Majesty, wherein they do with all Thankfulness acknowledge the divine Goodness, in making her Majesty the glorious Instrument of uniting her Two Kingdoms; and said, they should embrace all Occasions of confirming and improving the Advantages of this happy Union; and they were resolv'd to exert the united Strength of this Island, so as to make it a Terror to her Majesty's Enemies; that the Elector of *Hanover*'s commanding on the *Rhine*, gave them the greatest Hopes of Success on that Side; and that tho' her Majesty's great Designs had not had all the desir'd Effects last Campaign, that should not discourage them from making their utmost Efforts for recovering the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, making good the Treaty with *Portugal*, and strengthening the Duke of *Savoy*.

That her Majesty through her whole Reign had shewn she had no Interest separate from her People, and they were so sensible of it, as never to be wanting on all Occasions to express their Gratitude to the best of Queens; and concluded, promising all Unanimity and Dispatch in the publick Business and Supply.

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The Lords, inſtead of Addreſſing her Majeſty, fell upon their Grievances, and particularly the Decay of Trade, occaſioned by the Want of Cruiſers and Convoys; and read a Petition, preſented by the Two Sheriffs of *London*, and ſubſcribed by about 200 conſiderable Merchants, complaining of their Loſſes at Sea, and deſiring ſome ſpeedy Remedy. My Lord *Haverſham* upon this Occaſion made a Speech, wherein he ſays, our Ships had been taken by our Enemies, as the *Dutch* take our Herrings, by Shoals upon our own Coaſts, and that the Royal Navy it ſelf had not eſcap'd: That by theſe Misfortunes our Merchants were beggar'd, our Commerce broke, our Trade was gone, our Manufactures ruin'd; the Queen loſt her Cuſtoms, and the Parliament muſt make good the Deficiencies: While our Allies had an open and flouriſhing Trade, and the Enemy made Uſe of our Ships and Seamen againſt us: That they were now upon the Enquiry, who brought them into this miſerable Condition; but wherever they began, if they did not end *with the Miniſtry*, they ſhould be in a worſe Condition than they were before: That he took the *Root of all their Misfortunes to lie in the Miniſtry*, and without a Change of Miniſtry, in his Opinion, no other Remedy would be effectual. He ſaid, if he was not confident he ſtood upon ſure Grounds, he ſhould not have ventur'd to have ſaid ſo much, but he had his Juſtification in his Hand. The Prince he excus'd; and ſaid, he thought the Navy ſafer in his Hands, than any Man's, as not being capable of being influenced by any great Miniſter; but if his Council had been faulty, it was fit they ſhould have what they deſerv'd. Nor did he lay any Blame upon the

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The Lords fall upon their Grievances.

Lord Haverſham's Speech, begins with our Loſſes at Sea,

ſtrikes at the Miniſtry.

6 Annæ, 1707. Queen; he ſaid ſhe was a Prince of too conſummate Wiſdom to act without the Advice of her Miniſtry: That their Lordſhips had long ſince addreſs'd her Majeſty, that particular Care might be taken of theſe Points, and none but they who had her Majeſty's Ear could prevail to the contrary; and the Want of following their Lordſhips Advice, had coſt the Nation near Ten Millions, and therefore it evidently followed, that *the Miniſtry* had been the Occaſion of *all theſe Loſſes*.

Whether the Sea or Land Service ought to be moſt attended to.

And thus the old Queſtion was revived, whether the Land or Sea Service ought to be moſt attended to: Not that the Thing would bear a Queſtion, but every one knows who commanded at Land, what Alliances and Friendſhips he had contracted with the Treaſury, and other great Miniſters; that his Troops were conſtantly well paid, recruited, and augmented at his Deſire, and that he had met ſuitable Succeſs; and, as a learned Gentleman obſerves, was crown'd with Victory every other Year. The Trophies of his Victories were hung up in our View; we frequently went in ſolemn Proceſſion to St. *Paul*'s, (the Pomp whereof was little inferiour to a *Roman* Triumph) to return our Thanks to Heaven for the Succeſſes of our great Leader: And can it be thought ſtrange, that the Nation ſhould be ſo ſtruck with the Splendour and Brightneſs of the Cavalcade, that the Heroe ſhould attract all our Hearts, and engage all our Powers to ſupport his Glory? It is very natural to ſuppoſe, that we were ſo far amus'd with theſe Things, that we neglected others of equal Conſequence: And we ſee that thus in Fact it was; for tho' our Fleet and our Trade is univerſally acknowledged to be of the greateſt

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Importance to the Nation, and tho' we were Maſters at Sea, yet the Enemy domineer'd in the Soundings, and in the Channel, and hardly ſuffer'd a Merchant to eſcape them; and, as my Lord *Haverſham* obſerves, even our Men of War often fell into their Hands: And the Prince bearing the Title of Admiral, the Miniſtry thought themſelves ſufficiently skreen'd againſt any Complaints on this Head. But the Nation could no longer be blinded by the Glittering and Eclat of our Arms in *Flanders*; the Merchants grew clamorous, our Manufactures were ruin'd, the Workmen and their Families ſtarving, and even the Name of the *Prince*, her Majeſty's deareſt Conſort, whom the People ſo much ador'd, could no longer ſtop the Mouths of that Multitude of Sufferers. Even their Friends the Whigs, who had hitherto applauded the Adminiſtration to the Skies, murmur'd loudly at this Conduct. And indeed, what did all our Conqueſts in the *Netherlands* produce, but an Augmentation of Troops, and an Increaſe of Taxes? Did thoſe who were to enjoy the Fruits of the Conqueſts contribute to the Charges of that Expedition, as *England* did to that of the *Dutch*, when they redeemed us from Popery and Slavery? Were the Revenues of the conquer'd Countries, or any Part of them, applied to the future Subſiſtance of our Troops? Or did not this Nation on the other Side take into Pay, and ſubſiſt the Troops of thoſe Powers, who were only to enjoy the Fruits of all our Victories? And if this were ſo, as it requires no great Pains to demonſtrate, let People learn to ſpeak with Modeſty of that Adminiſtration: And I believe it may be laid down as an unconteſted Truth, That from

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6 Annæ, 1707. the Conqueſt to this Day, the Nation never flouriſhed leſs than when our Arms have been ſucceſsful on the Continent: And that whenever the Genius of the Nation has exerted it ſelf in Maritime Affairs, then, it ever, we may have been ſtyl'd a happy People. When *Drake* and *Rawleigh* commanded at Sea, the Nation rather gain'd than loſt by the *Spaniſh* War: What we loſt in Trade was made up in Prizes; but during this War, That Vanquiſh'd Prince, whom we ſo much contemn'd, maintain'd himſelf with the Spoils of our Merchants. And both Houſes being ſufficiently convinc'd of the Truth of the Merchants Complaints, a Bill was brought in for the better ſecuring the Trade of the Kingdom by Cruiſers and Convoys.

Mr. Aſgill *expell'd the Houſe of Commons.*

This Seſſions a Complaint was made againſt Mr. *Aſgill*, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, for Publiſhing a Book, entitled, *An Argument, proving, that according to the Covenant of Eternal Life revealed in Scripture, Man may be tranſlated from hence into the Eternal Life, without paſſing through Death: Altho' the humane Nature of Chriſt himſelf could not be thus tranſlated, till he had paſſed through Death.* And Mr. *Aſgill* acknowledging himſelf the Author, the Commons reſolv'd, that in the ſaid Book were contain'd many prophane and blaſphemous Expreſſions, highly reflecting on the Chriſtian Religion, and order'd the Book to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman in *New-palace-yard*; and reſolv'd, that *John Aſgill*, Eſq; having in his Place own'd himſelf to be the Author of the ſaid Book, be expell'd the Houſe.

Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

The Queen came to the Houſe of Lords the 18*th* of *December*, and having given the Royal Aſſent to the Land-Tax, and ſome other Acts, ſhe made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein

ſhe

ſhe takes Occaſion to tell them, That ſhe thought her ſelf oblig'd to look upon thoſe who were willing and deſirous to ſupport her in bringing this War to a ſafe and honourable Concluſion, as the moſt proper Objects of her Favour and Encouragement. And on the 19th a Debate was begun in the Houſe of Lords, concerning the War in *Spain*, wherein the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Conduct was on all Sides highly applauded; but when it was mov'd, that he might have the Thanks of the Houſe, this was oppos'd by ſome, who imagin'd it might tend to eclipſe the Glory of another General. The Earl of *Rocheſter* obſerv'd, it was a Saying of old Duke *Schomberg*'s, that the Attacking *France* in the *Netherlands*, was like taking a Bull by the Horns; and therefore his Lordſhip propos'd, the ſtanding upon the Defenſive in *Flanders*, and ſending from thence 15 or 20000 Men to *Catalonia*. In this he was ſeconded by the Earl of *Nottingham* and others, who took Notice, that *Spain* was in a Manner abandon'd to the Enemy. This rais'd the Indignation of a Noble Peer, who could not bear to hear of being upon the Defenſive, inſomuch that the Houſe took Notice of his Warmth; and a certain Lord ſaid, He wonder'd that Nobleman, who had been always ſo conſpicuous for his Calmneſs and Moderation, ſhould now be out of Temper; and that there being an abſolute Neceſſity to ſuccour *Spain*, he would be glad to hear, where elſe they could provide Troops to ſend thither. To this it was anſwer'd, The Thing was of too great Concern to be ſpoken of without Warmth, and there were Meaſures already concerted for ſending powerful Succours to King *Charles*; but how powerful thoſe Succours were, the Event has ſhewn.

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Debates in the Houſe of Lords concerning the War.

6 Annæ, 1707. Soon after, the Lords preſented an Addreſs of Thanks to the Queen for her Speech, wherein they tell her Majeſty, That the great Spirit and Reſolution ſhe had expreſs'd for the vigorous Carrying on the War in *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, could not fail to contribute to bring the War to an happy Concluſion, and ought to excite the Imitation of all her Allies; hop'd her Majeſty would endeavour to oblige ſuch of them as had been remiſs to perform their Parts for the future; that her Majeſty's Favour was the higheſt Encouragement to her Subjects; but the Zeal they had for her Service, and the Duty they ow'd their Country, would oblige them to do their utmoſt to ſupport her Majeſty in this juſt War, till it was brought to a happy Concluſion; and concluded with promiſing to do all that was in their Power, for rendring the Union compleat and entire.

Lords Addreſs.

Addreſs of both Houſes that no Peace can be ſafe till all the Dominions of Spain *were recover'd.*

Both Houſes attended her Majeſty with another Addreſs on the 23d of *December*; in which they ſay, They thought it not only ſeaſonable, but neceſſary, at this Juncture, to offer their unanimous Opinion to her Majeſty, that no Peace could be honourable, or ſafe, if *Spain*, the *Weſt-Indies*, or any Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy be ſuffer'd to remain under the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; that they could not but think, a much greater Impreſſion might have been made upon the Enemy, if the Allies, who were principally concern'd, had ſeconded her Majeſty's Endeavours, and preſs'd *France* on all Sides; and that they thought it their Duty to beſeech her Majeſty to make the moſt preſſing Inſtances to the Emperor, that he would with all Expedition ſend powerful Succours to *Spain* under the Conduct of Prince *Eugene*, and make good what he had concerted, for putting

ting 20000 Men under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*, and would uſe his utmoſt Power for ſtrengthening the Army upon the *Rhine*, which was under the Command of *that wiſe and valiant Prince* the Elector of *Hannover*: And they believed nothing of this Nature could be refus'd her Majeſty, who had done ſo great Things for the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The Queen anſwer'd, She was alſo of Opinion, that no Peace could be honourable, or ſafe, till the entire Monarchy of *Spain* was reſtored to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and ſhe ſhould continue her Inſtances with the Emperor, as to what they had deſired. 6 Anne, 1707.

About this time, Mr. *William Gregg*, a Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Harley*'s Office, was committed to *Newgate* for High-Treaſon, in Correſponding with the Enemy; and the 19th of *January* he was brought to his Tryal at the *Old Baily*, and confeſs'd the Indictment. Some People were in great Hopes, that Mr. Secretary *Harley* would have been found to have had ſome Share in that Correſpondence; but *Gregg* very Honourably acquitted his Maſter with his laſt breath. 'Tis ſaid, ſome Offers were made him, if he would have accuſed him; but I believe it is pretty apparent at this Day, that *Gregg* enter'd into that Correſpondence purely to ſupport his Extravagancies, and hardly conſulted any Man in that Affair. *Gregg committed for High-Treaſon.* *Acquits Mr. Secretary Harley.*

His Royal Highneſs, the Lord High Admiral, thought fit, the latter End of *January*, to make the following Promotion of Sea Officers; *viz.* Sir *John Leake*, Admiral of the White Squadron, and Admiral, and Commander in chief of her Majeſty's Fleet; Sir *George Byng*, Admiral of the Blue; Sir *John Jennings*, Vice-Admiral of the Red; Sir *John Norris* Vice-Admiral *Promotion of Admirals.*

6 Annæ, 1707. ral of the White; the Lord *Dursley*, Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Sir *Edward Whittacre*, Rear-Admiral of the Red,; and *John Baker*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White.

Alterations at Court. There was also some Alteration in the Ministry; Mr. *Harley* resign'd his Office of Secretary of State, and was succeeded by the Right Honourable *Henry Boyl*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; and Sir *Thomas Mansel* Comptroller of the Household, Sir *Simon Harcourt* Attorney General, and Mr. St. *John* Secretary of War, also resign'd their Places.

Resolutions of the Commons concerning the Deficiencies of the Forces in Spain. The Commons about this Time came to a Resolution, that of the 29395 *English* Forces, provided by Parliament for the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal* in the Year 1707, there were but 8660 Men, besides Commission and Non Commission Officers and Servants, in *Spain* and *Portugal* at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*. But it appearing afterwards, that the Deficiencies in those Troops were in some measure occasioned by Sickness and other unavoidable Accidents, when the Question was afterwards put, *That the Deficiency of English Troops in* Spain *and* Portugal, *at the Time of the Battle of* Almanza, *had been chiefly occasioned by the Want of timely and effectual Recruits being sent thither*, it pass'd in the Negative.

The Pretender *arrives at* Dunkirk. While the Nation was thus busied in the Enquiring into the Mismanagements of the Fleet and Army, it was alarm'd by the Arrival of the Pretender at *Dunkirk*, with a Body of *French* Troops; and the Preparations that were made there for their Embarkation. It was immediately apprehended that this Expedition was design'd against her Majesty's Dominions; and Mr. Secretary *Boyl* acquainted the House of Commons, with the Advices her Majesty

Majeſty had received of an intended Invaſion; whereupon an Addreſs was drawn up, in which the Houſe of Lord's concurr'd, and on the 5th of *March* both Houſes attended her Majeſty with it. 6 Annæ, 1707.

In this Addreſs, they thank her Majeſty for Communicating to her Parliament the Intelligence ſhe had received of the intended Invaſion; they deſir'd her to take care of her Royal Perſon, and ſaid they were reſolv'd to ſtand by and aſſiſt her Majeſty with their Lives and Fortunes, in maintenance of her undoubted Right and Title to the Crown, againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all her Enemies at Home and Abroad; that her Majeſty's Care in fitting out a Fleet in ſo ſhort a time, gave her Subjects great Satisfaction and Encouragement, who were alſo ſenſible of the Zeal the States General had ſhewn on this Occaſion; they deſir'd the Laws againſt *Papiſts*, and *Nonjurors*, might be put in Execution, and that ſuſpected Perſons might be ſecur'd, with their Horſes and Arms. *Addreſs of both Houſes thereupon.*

And as they doubted not but by her Majeſty's Care, her Enemies would be put to Confuſion; ſo they embrac'd that Opportunity to ſhew her Majeſty, and the World, that no Attempts of this kind ſhould deter them from Supporting her Majeſty in a vigorous Proſecution of the War, till the Monarchy of *Spain* ſhould be reſtor'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and her Majeſty had the Glory to compleat the Recovery of the Liberties of *Europe*.

Her Majeſty anſwer'd, She had ſuch entire Dependance on the Providence of God, and ſo much Confidence in her good Subjects, that ſhe hop'd this Attempt would prove only dangerous to thoſe who undertook it; that ſhe

was

6 Annæ 1707. was very ſenſible of their Concern and Affection for her, and her Government, and ſhe ſhould have a particular Regard to their Advice: That ſhe was pleaſed with the Notice they had taken of the Readineſs of the States General to aſſiſt her; and that the firm Reſolutions they had always expreſs'd of Supporting her, in bringing this War to an happy Concluſion, as it was obliging to her, ſo it would diſhearten their common Enemies, and give the greateſt Encouragement and Advantage to all the Allies.

The *Dutch*, as may be collected from that Addreſs, had not only given her Majeſty Intelligence of the intended Invaſion, but had concerted Meaſures with her Miniſter, Major General *Cadogan*, for the Embarkation of a Body of Troops for *Great-Britain*, ſo ſoon as they ſhould have certain Advice that the 12 Battalions of *French*, who were to be employ'd in the Invaſion, were embark'd.

Sir Geo. Bing *lies before* Dunkirk. Sir *George Bing* Sail'd from the *Downs* for *Dunkirk* on the 27*th* of *February*, with 23 *Engliſh*, and 3 *Dutch* Men of War, and a fire Ship; and by ſome Fiſhermen that he took, he learnt the Number and Strength of the Enemy; and that the *Chevalier* was expected there every Day: But Sir *George* being driven from his Station by ſtormy Weather, and forc'd to return into the *Downs*, the *French* took advantage of his Abſence, and the *Chevalier* arriving on the 9*th* of *March*, *N. S.* they embark'd their Troops; and ſet Sail the 17*th* from *Dunkirk*: But the Wind changing, they came to an Anchor again in *Newport-Pitts*, where they remain'd till the $\frac{8}{19}$*th*, when the Wind coming about fair, they ſet Sail again for the Coaſt of *Scotland*.

but is driven from his Station.

The French *ſail for* Scotland.

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In the mean time, a Bill was brought into the House of Commons, for ſuſpending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, by empowering her Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as ſhe ſhould ſuſpect were Conſpiring againſt her Perſon and Government: And a Proclamation was iſſued, declaring the *Pretender*, his Accomplices and Adherents, Traytors, and Rebels, and for apprehending them; and requiring all Popiſh Recuſants not to depart above five Miles from their Dwellings, and baniſhing *Papiſts* ten Miles from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and for tendring the Oaths to diſaffected Perſons, and taking away their Horſes and Arms; which was put in Execution accordingly.

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The Habeas Corpus *Act ſuſpended.*

Proclamation for apprehending the Pretender.

Sir *George Bing* being reinforc'd to the Number of about 40 Sail, of the Line of Battle, beſides Frigats and Fire-Ships, ſet Sail again for *Dunkirk* the 6*th*-17*th*; and being between *Dunkirk* and *Calais* on the 9*th*-20*th* in the Morning, he receiv'd Intelligence by an *Oſtend* Ship, diſpatch'd by Major General *Cadogan*, that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was ſail'd Northwards: Whereupon a Council of War was held, and it was reſolv'd to ſet Sail immediately after the Enemy, whoſe Deſign they judg'd to be upon *Edinburgh*; and a ſtrong Squadron was detach'd under the Command of Admiral *Baker*, to Convoy over the *Engliſh* Troops that were embark'd at *Oſtend*.

Sir Geo. Bing *ſails Northwards.*

And ſends a Squadron to convoy the Engliſh *Troops from* Oſtend.

On the 13*th* of *March*, the Commons attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs, wherein they ſay, That as, on the one ſide, the ſmall Number of Ships and Troops the *French* made Uſe of in this Expedition, might juſtly be regarded with Contempt; ſo, on the other, it gave juſt Cauſe to believe, that their chief Dependance was upon ſome of her Subjects, whoſe

Addreſs of the Commons.

6 Annæ, 1707. whoſe reſtleſs Paſſions, and arbitrary Principles, had for ſome Years engaged them in forming Deſigns to undermine and deſtroy the moſt happy Eſtabliſhment, that the Government of this Iſland was ever founded upon.

And they did, in the Name of the Commons of *Great-Britain*, aſſure her, That whatever Charge ſhe ſhould be at in augmenting her Troops at Home, or replacing thoſe recall'd from Abroad, or for ſuch other Services as her Majeſty ſhould judge neceſſary on this Occaſion, ſhould be made good; and as they deſir'd the ſevereſt Puniſhment might be inflicted on thoſe who ſhould aſſiſt in this unnatural Deſign of betraying her Majeſty, and their Country, ſo they did not doubt ſhe would give ſuitable Encouragement to thoſe who ſhould oppoſe the Invader; and they entreated her Majeſty that this Enterprize might not divert her conſtant Vigour in proſecuting the War Abroad.

They ſaid, Nothing could be ſo dangerous or fatal to her Majeſty, and the Government, as thoſe Perſons who endeavour'd to create Diviſions among her Subjects; or *by artful Methods would leſſen the Eſteem her Majeſty had of thoſe, who had ſo eminently, and in ſo diſtinguiſhing a manner commanded her Armies, and manag'd her Treaſure; to the Glory of her Majeſty Abroad, and the entire Satisfaction of her People at Home:* And therefore deſir'd ſhe would diſcountenance all ſuch Perſons and Deſigns in the moſt remarkable Manner.

The Queen, in her Anſwer, ſaid, That no Apprehenſions further than were reaſonable ſhould have any Influence on her Meaſures, while the Cauſe of Religion, Liberty, with the good Affections of her People, were on her ſide:

ſide: That ſhe thought all thoſe who endea- 6 Annæ, 1707.
vour'd to make Diviſions, her and the King-
dom's Enemies; and ſhe ſhould never counte-
nance thoſe who would leſſen the juſt Eſteem
ſhe had for them, who had done, and con-
tinued to do her the moſt eminent Services.

The Lords alſo attended her Majeſty with *Lords Ad-*
an Addreſs the ſame Day, thanking her for *dreſs.*
the vigorous Methods ſhe had taken againſt
the *Pretender*, and aſſuring her of their Con-
currence; and ſuggeſted alſo, that the Inconſi-
derable Forces the Enemy employ'd in this
Attempt, muſt proceed from ſome Invitation
from hence; and was an undeniable Proof,
that neither the Mildneſs of her Majeſty's
Government, nor the Succeſſes of her Reign,
could reconcile ſome Men to the Eſta-
bliſhment: They hop'd her Majeſty would
have a juſt Deteſtation of thoſe Perſons, who,
at the time of this helliſh Attempt, were
miſrepreſenting the Actions of her beſt Sub-
jects, and creating Jealouſies in her Majeſty of
thoſe, who had always ſerv'd her moſt emi-
nently and faithfully; and deſir'd no ſuch
Perſons might have Acceptation for the future:
And they hop'd her Majeſty would principally
depend upon, and encourage thoſe, who had
been, ever ſince the Revolution, moſt ſteady
and firm to the Intereſt of the late King and
her Majeſty.

The Queen gave the Lords much the ſame
Anſwer ſhe gave the Commons, concluding,
that ſhe ſhould always place her chief Depen-
dance on thoſe, who had given Proofs of the
greateſt Warmth and Concern for the Sup-
port of the Revolution, Security of her Perſon,
and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

There

6 Annæ, 1707. There were not only ten Battalions ſent from *Oſtend* to *Tinmouth* on this Occaſion, but the Firſt and Second Troop of Horſe Guards, a Detachment of the Foot Guards, and ſeveral other Regiments, march'd to the North of *England*; and the Earl of *Leven*, Governour of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, and Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Scotland*, was ſent thither; and ſeveral Regiments in *Ireland* were commanded to the North, to lie ready to be tranſported to *Scotland*. But, as it happen'd, there was very little Occaſion for theſe Troops; for the Government received an Account from Sir *George Bing*, that on the 13*th* he diſcover'd the Enemy's Fleet in the Mouth of *Edinburgh Frith*, off of which Place he lay at an Anchor the Night before; that he ſent a Boat a Shore at the Iſle of *May*, which brought him Advice, that the *French* came to an Anchor the Day before, and ſent up a Ship into *Leith* Road, which had a Flag at the Maintopmaſt-head; that they reported it to be a blue one, but he was of Opinion it was the Standard; that the People of the Iſland ſaid, that by the Time that Ship could get up before the Town, they heard ſeveral Guns fire, which were in the Manner of a Salute; that the Ship that went up yeſterday, came down again that Morning, and was then within two Leagues of him, and appear'd to be a Ship of 60 Guns, but had then no Flag on Board; but when the *French* weigh'd he ſaw a Flag at the Maintopmaſt head on Board one of their Ships; that they ſtood from him, and he was making after them with all the Sail he could.

Sir Geo. Bing's *Letter.*

The French *Fleet retire.*

The

The Government received another Letter from Sir *George Bing*, dated the 15*th* of *March*, wherein he ſays: We chas'd the Enemy to the Northward of *Buccaneſs*, ſometimes with reaſonable Hopes of coming up with them; the *Dover* and *Ludlow Caſtle* being the only clean ſailing Ships we had, they were the firſt which came up with Part of the Enemy's Squadron, paſſing by ſome of the ſmaller, to engage ſome of the larger Ships, and ſtop them till they could be reliev'd. They attacked two or three of their Ships, among which the *Salisbury*; they did not part with them till more of our Ships arriv'd, but worked their Ship in a handſome Manner, to cut them off from the reſt of the Fleet; but in the Darkneſs of the Night they all got out of Sight, except the *Salisbury*, who falling in amongſt our headmoſt Ships, the *Leopard* enter'd Men on Board her. We were inform'd by the Officers who were taken, that there were 12 Battalions on Board their Squadron, commanded by the Count *de Gace*, a Marſhal of *France*; the pretended Prince of *Wales*, Lord *Middleton*, Lord *Perth*, the *Mac Donels*, *Trevanion*, and ſeveral other Officers and Gentlemen on Board the *Mars*; in which alſo was Monſieur *Fourbin*, who commanded the Squadron. The Number and Strength of their Ships are very near the Account we lately receiv'd from *Dunkirk*, nor were they join'd by the *Breſt* Men of War; and they further aſſure us, that the Ships our Out-Scouts ſaw off of *Calais*, were Privateers and their Prizes going into *Dunkirk*. The Morning after this Chaſe we ſaw but 18 of the Enemies Ships, as far as we could perceive them from the Maſt-Head, in the *E. N. E.* of us. Having no Proſpect of coming up with them, we lay off and on *Buc-*

6 Annæ, 1707.

Sir Geo. Bing's *Second Letter, concerning his chaſing the* French *Fleet.*

6 Annæ, 1707. *caneſs* all Day yeſterday, to gather our Ships together; and this Day it blowing hard at *N. E.* with a great Sea, judging the Enemy could not ſeize the Shore to make any Attempt, we bore up for this Place; which was thought moſt reaſonable, not only to ſecure, but to give Countenance and Spirit to her Majeſty's faithful Subjects, and diſcourage thoſe that could have Thoughts of being our Enemies.

SIR,

Monſieur Marignan's *Letter to Monſieur* Chamillard, *concerning the Expedition to* Scotland.

I had the Honour to acquaint you with our Embarkation at *Dunkirk*, the 17*th* paſt, and you ſhall ſee by the following Journal what has happen'd ſince till our Return.

The 17*th* of *March*, at 4 in the Afternoon, the Chevalier *de Fourbin* ſet Sail with the Fleet; but about 10 in the Evening the Wind proving contrary, we were oblig'd to caſt Anchor in the Downs, off of *Newport*, where we were detained the 18*th* and 19*th*. The *Proteus*, on Board of which were 400 Land Men, the *Guerrier* (or *Warriour*), and the *Barenti*, with 200 Men each, were oblig'd by the high Winds to put back into *Dunkirk*. The ſame Day, (the 19*th*) at ten in the Evening, the Wind having chopp'd about, we ſet Sail again, and having purſued our Courſe the 20*th*, 21*ſt*, 22*d*, with a ſtrong Gale, we made the *Frith* of *Edinburgh* the 23*d* in the Morning, and in the Evening caſt Anchor at the Mouth of it. The 24*th* in the Morning, as we made ready to enter the *Frith*, we diſcovered a great Number of Ships, which we ſoon found to be the Enemy's Squadron, to the Number of 28 Sail, whom we judged to be the ſame as had appeared off of *Dunkirk*; whereupon Monſieur *de Fourbin* reſolved to bear

off

off by the Favour of a Land Breeze, which very luckily carried us from the Enemy: The latter purſued us pretty cloſe all that Day (24th), and four of their beſt Sailors being come up with our Sternmoſt Ships, the Enemy's foremoſt Ship attack'd at four in the Afternoon the *Auguſt*, with whom ſhe exchanged ſome Guns for ſome time; after which the *Engliſh* bore down upon the *Salisbury*, which was more a Stern, and endeavoured to put her between her ſelf and another *Engliſh* Ship that was coming up to her. The Fight between thoſe two Ships, and ſome others on both Sides, laſted till Night; during which Time the *Salisbury* made a great Fire with their ſmall Arms. 6 Anne, 1707.

Our Fleet being diſpers'd, and the Enemy near us, Monſieur *de Fourbin* ſteer'd falſe during the Night, which had a good Effect; for the next Day (the 25th) we found our ſelves with 20 Sail at a conſiderable Diſtance from the Enemy. Whereupon I diſcours'd Monſieur *de Fourbin*, to know of him, whether having miſt our Landing in the *Frith* of *Edinburgh*, we might not attempt it in another Place. He propos'd to me *Inverneſs*, which is a very remote Port in the North of *Scotland*: And we went immediately to ſpeak of it to the King of *England*, who entertain'd the Motion with Joy; and told us, we ought to concert together the Meaſures that were to be taken, and he would purſue our Reſolutions.

The Queſtion now was to get Pilots to conduct us thither, and give us the neceſſary Notices: But there being none in our Squadron that was acquainted with that Port, Monſieur *de Fourbin* detach'd a Frigat with the Sieurs *Caron* and *Bouyn*, to fetch ſome from the Cape of *Buccaneſs*. All that Day (25th) we ſteer'd

6 Annæ, 1707. with a pretty favourable Wind towards the North of *Scotland*; but about Eleven at Night there aroſe a ſtrong contrary Wind, which having continued the next Day with Violence, Monſieur *de Fourbin* told me, it was high Time to acquaint the King with the Inconveniencies of purſuing our Courſe; which were the inevitable Diſperſion of our Fleet, the Danger the Ships that ſhould be ſeparated would be in, either of falling into the Enemy's Hands, or of periſhing on the Coaſt, if they were driven thither, and even the wanting of Proviſions.

The Impoſſibility the Sieurs *Caron* and *Bouyn* found of approaching the Shore, by Reaſon of the ſtormy Weather, and conſequently of bringing Pilots to guide us: The Uneaſineſs and Dangers of Landing in a Port we were Strangers to, and where the Enemy might come up again with us; together with other Hazards and Difficulties, having been repreſented to the King by Monſieur *de Fourbin*, in the Preſence of the Duke of *Perth*, my Lord *Middleton*, Mr. *Hamilton*, my Lord *Galmoy*, and Meſſieurs *de Beauharnois* and *d'Andrezet*; the King of *England*, with the unanimous Advice of all thoſe Gentlemen, reſolv'd to return to *Dunkirk*; where we could not arrive before this Day, by Reaſon of the Calms and contrary Winds.

I am, *&c.*

Dunkirk, *April* 12. *N. S.* 1708.

Another Letter concerning the Expedition to Scotland.

SIR,

WE were in ſuch a Hurry on our Expedition to *Scotland*, the Deſign being communicated to none but our Prince's Privy-Council

Council till we were on our March, that I neither could, nor durſt ſay any thing of it; but now we are returned, I believe it won't be diſagreeable to you to know the Truth of the Matter. 6 Annæ, 1707.

When the Prince ſet Sail, three Battalions, and ſome Proviſions that could not be got ready to go with him, were order'd to follow him to *Leith* Road; which accordingly we did four Days after in ſeven Privateers commanded by Monſieur *Zouſt*; and got to *Leith* Road without meeting any Ships in our Paſſage. We were much ſurprized to find no Ships at our Place of Rendezvous, and therefore put out *Dutch* Colours, and went cloſe in with the Town of *Leith* to get Intelligence. A Boat came off to us with two Pilots, who told us, that the *French* Fleet had not been there, but that Advice was come from the *Engliſh* Fleet, which lay off of the *Firth* Mouth; and that the People on Shoar took our Ships to be Seven *Dutch Eaſt-India* Men that they heard had been upon the Coaſt.

We kept the Pilots on Board, and made all the Haſte we could out of the *Firth*, keeping cloſe under the South Shoar to cover us from the Sight of the *Engliſh*, whom we ſaw off of *Fifeneſs*, about three Leagues to the Northward of us; ſteering our Coaſt North-Eaſt, we came up in two Days with the Body of the *French* Fleet all ſcattered, and reſolving homewards. I went on Board the *Mars*, where I was told the Prince and Privy-Council were, to receive further Orders, and give an Account of my Expedition; and there heard of their narrow Eſcape by the luckieſt Accident in the World. They got into the *Firth* on the *Friday* Night, having heard nothing of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and anchor'd off of *Pitenweem* and *Creil*, with Deſign

6 Annæ, 1707. to land near *Leith* in the Morning. When in the Night they heard the *Engliſh* Fleet fire the Signal for their Ships to come to an Anchor, Monſieur *Fourbin* knowing the Meaning of it, immediately ſent a Boat on Board of every Ship in his Squadron, ordering them to put out their Lights, and to ſail one by one out of the *Firth*, and ſteer a North-Eaſt Courſe, till they ſhould come off of the Town of St. *Andrews*, which accordingly they did; but the Wind and Tide being againſt them, the *Engliſh* made them in the Morning, and purſued them. In the Purſuit, which laſted three Days, they loſt the *Salisbury*; the *Blackwall* founder'd ſince at Sea; the *Deal Caſtle*, *Sun*, and *Squirrel*, we are afraid are loſt on the Coaſt of *Holland*; and the *Triumph*, which we thought alſo loſt, is got in but much ſhatter'd. On *Thurſday* laſt, juſt off of *Zealand*, our ſmall Squadron fell in with four *Engliſh* Third Rates, which frighted us out of our Wits; for we were in ſo diſmal a Condition, that we could not make any Defence, and we muſt have ſurrendred: But they knowing nothing of our Circumſtances, bore away from us, and we got that Afternoon into *Dunkirk* Road, and next Day our Prince arriv'd with the reſt; in ſo miſerable a Condition all of us, that the Soldiers when they crept a Shoar look'd more like Rats than Men. The Prince ſuffer'd much in his Health, and what with Fatigue and Chagrin look'd very thin; but to put a good Face on the Matter, dreſt himſelf very fine in an Embroider'd Suit, and a Blue Feather in his Hat when he went a Shoar, where he was receiv'd by Abundance of Ladies in their Coaches with Looks that put me in Mind of an *Engliſh* Funeral. When he went off, the Noiſe was all over, Long live the King: But, at our Return,

turn, Shrugging of Shoulders, and Shaking of Heads, gave a diſmal Welcome. Poor *Clermont* and his Brother are taken in the *Salisbury*; and my Lord *Dumbarton* is either with them, or left in the *Blackwall*. General *Dorrington*, *Gilmoy*, and ſome of our Bottle Friends, are now very ill at Mrs. *Goffs* Houſe here; the *Macdonalds*, *&c.* are gone up on *Saturday* to St. *Germains* with the Prince. 6 Annæ, 1707.

I need not tell you, that the Foundation of our whole Deſign was the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, which miſcarrying by the Arrival of the *Engliſh* Fleet, the Prince's Council did not think fit to Land any where elſe. The Plan of this Caſtle was laid before a Council of General Officers at *Verſailles*, and it was unanimouſly Concluded, that with the Troops, Mortars, and Bombs, which we carried, it could not hold above three Days. We deſign'd to have made a falſe Attack at the Poſtern-Gate, while three Battalions ſhould enter the Out-works that front the City, and lodge under their Half-Moon; which would oblige them the next day to ſurrender. By the Taking of this Caſtle we ſhould have had the Regalia, and I am told two Proteſtant Biſhops would have crowned our Prince in the High Church. The Equivalent from *England* being alſo in this Caſtle, would have been a great Supply to us for Raiſing of Men; we having above 400 Officers with us for that purpoſe, all pretty Fellows, that have ſerv'd in the Wars of *Italy* and *Spain*; and above 100 Cheſts of Money. Some were for Landing in *Murray Firth*, if it had been only to refreſh our Troops: But you know how nicely the *French* Kings Orders are to be obey'd, and how little Power he gives of his Troops to any Ally, but always

6 Annæ, 1707. ſecret ones to his own Generals. We *Scots* and *Iriſh* might have landed, but the *French* were reſtrained to *Muſſelborough* and *Leith*, or no where.

Addreſs to the Prince The *French* Squadron having been thus driven from the Coaſt of *Scotland*, and retir'd to their Harbour of *Dunkirk*, the Commons reſolv'd upon an Addreſs to the Prince of *Denmark* the Lord High Admiral, for his great Care in ſo expeditiouſly ſetting out a Fleet which prevented the intended Invaſion. I don't find that this Attempt had any other Effect than the firmer Eſtabliſhment of the then Miniſtry, and prolonging the Reign of the Whiggs. Indeed there was a great Runn upon the Bank of *England* at this time, as there ever will be on the Approach of Danger, and 'tis very juſt it ſhould be ſo; for if it were not for ſuch Accidents, the Advantages they make in Peaceable Times would draw all the Caſh of the Nation thither; and Lands would be deem'd of little Value. There has been a Sett of People, 'tis true, that notwithſtanding the large Dividends made in ſuch Banks, have choſe to truſt their Money upon private Security, where there Gains are leſs; and as theſe Gentlemen ſeldom advance their Fortunes with that Expediton as the others do, ſo neither does it lie in the Power of every Stock-jobber to diſturb their Quiet, and diſtract them with Cares and Fears upon every Piece of News they forge or vent.

Many have been the Reports of the Queen's Concern for the *Pretender*, when Sir *George Bing* receiv'd his Orders for that Expedition; and ſome have proceeded ſo far, as to ſay, that he was certainly taken, and ſet at Liberty again by

by Sir *George*, in purſuance of his Orders; others that the *French* Fleet might have been taken, or deſtroy'd, if Sir *George* had not induſtriouſly avoided it; and both Sides ſeem at different times to have given into theſe Suggeſtions, tho' on very different Accounts: But from what I have heard the Admiral himſelf ſay, I can't think there was any manner of Foundation for ſuch Inſinuations. 6 Annæ, 1707.

The Queen, having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Acts, on the 1ſt of *April*, made a Speech to both Houſes. She acknowledged the wiſe and ſpeedy Proviſions they had made for the publick Security, and the large and timely Supplies they had given, and promis'd they ſhould be well applied. That by theſe undeniable Proofs of their Zeal and Affection at this Juncture, every Body muſt be convinc'd, they believ'd all that was dear to them ſafe under her Government, and muſt be irrecoverably loſt, if ever the Deſigns of a *Popiſh Pretender*, bred up in the Principles of the moſt arbitrary Government, ſhould take place. *Queen's Speech at the riſing of the Parliament.*

That ſome of her Subjects muſt have made very falſe Repreſentations of the Inclinations and Intereſts of her People, to have encourag'd this deſperate Attempt; ſince without it, it was not conſiſting with the uſual Precaution of the Enemy, to hazard the Expence of ſo vain and ill grounded an Undertaking. She recommended to them, the putting the Laws in Execution againſt *Papiſts* and diſaffected Perſons, and the Making them Pay the full towards the Publick Taxes that the Law required; for nothing, She ſaid, was more reaſonable, than that they, who by their Principles and Practices encouraged ſuch Diſturbances, ſhould doubly contribute to the Charge of

Quieting

6 Annæ, 1707. Quieting them, and Securing the Kingdom's Peace; and ſhould know themſelves on all Occaſions to be reſponſible in the firſt Place, for the many Inconveniencies that might enſue. —— And then the Parliament was Prorogued. I ſhall conclude this Year, with the *French* King's Letter to his Miniſters at *Rome*, upon the late intended Invaſion, *viz.*

I have long been of Opinion, that the Aſſiſting the King of *England* to poſſeſs the Throne of his Anceſtors, would be for the general Good of all Europe. I believe that a Peace would be the Conſequence of its Succeſs, and that this Prince's Subjects will eſteem themſelves equally happy, in Contributing to Reeſtabliſh him in the Place of his Predeceſſors, and in being themſelves deliver'd from thoſe continual Impoſitions wherewith they are overwhelm'd, to maintain a War altogether Foreign to them.

As the *Scots* have yet more Reaſon than the *Engliſh*, to be diſſatisfy'd with the preſent Government of *England*; it appears to me a convenient Opportunity, to reſtore to that Nation their lawful Sovereign, and to enable the Prince to deliver it from the Oppreſſions it has ſuffer'd ſince the Revolution, which happen'd under the late King of *England*, *James* II.

Thoſe are the Reaſons which have determin'd me to equip a Squadron of my Ships at *Dunkirk*, and to furniſh the King of *England* with a Conſiderable Number of my Troops to accompany him to *Scotland*, to ſupport thoſe his Faithful Subjects who ſhall declare for him.

He left this Place Yeſterday, to go to *Dunkirk*; in order to embark, and get with all Expedition to *Scotland*. His Intention is not to enter

enter the Kingdom by Right of Conqueſt, but to oblige them to receive him as legal Poſſeſſor of it. He will behave himſelf in like Manner, with Reſpect to all his other Dominions, who ſhall pay the Obedience they owe him; and his Subjects will only be diſtinguiſh'd according to the Zeal and Affection they ſhew for him, without examining what Religion they Profeſs, in which he leaves them to their entire Liberty. 6 Anne, 1707.

I have not Thoughts of enlarging my Power, by Aſſiſting to re-eſtabliſh this Prince; 'tis ſufficient that I do an Act of Juſtice, in Vindicating the Honour of Crown'd Heads highly affronted, in the Perſon of the late King his Father; and my Wiſhes will be entirely accompliſhed, if (by God's Bleſſing on the Endeavour) the Succeſs become the Means of procuring a laſting Peace ſo neceſſary to all *Europe*.

As this Reſolution of mine will ſoon ſpread it ſelf thro' all *Europe*, my Will is that you Speak of it in the manner I direct you. Given at *Verſailles* this 8*th* Day of *March*. 1708.

Acts paſs'd 6. *Anne* Parl. 3 Seſs. 1.

An Act for Granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be rais'd by a Land-Tax in *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eight. *Cap.* 1.

An Act for Repealing and Declaring the Determination of two Acts paſſed in the Parliament of *Scotland*; The one Intituled, An Act for the Security of the Kingdom: The other Act anent Peace and War. *Cap.* 2.

An Act for better Securing the Duties of *Eaſt-India* Goods. *Cap.* 3.

An

6 Annæ, 1707. Cap. 4. An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eight.

Cap. 5. An Act for raiſing a further Supply to her Majeſty for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eight, and other Uſes, by Sale of Annuities, charged on a Fund not exceeding Forty Thouſand Pounds per Annum, to ariſe by appropriating ſeveral Supplies, and by granting further Terms in the Duties on Low Wines, and on Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen; the Stamp-Duties, the one third Subſidy, the Duty on Sweets, and one of the Branches of Exciſe, and by making other Proviſion in the Act mentioned.

Cap. 6. An Act for rendring the Union of the two Kingdoms more Intire and Compleat.

One Privy-Council for the united Kingdom. By this Act, there ſhall be but one Privy-Council for the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, which ſhall have the ſame Powers and Authorities, as the Privy-Council of *England* had at the time of the Union.

Juſtices of Peace to have the ſame Power in Scotland *as in* England. Her Majeſty ſhall appoint Juſtices of Peace in *Scotland*, under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, which Perſons ſo appointed over and above the ſeveral Powers and Authorities veſted in Juſtices of Peace by the Laws of *Scotland*, ſhall exerciſe the ſame Authority within their ſeveral Bounds, as appertains to the Office and Truſt of a Juſtice of Peace in *England*, in relation to, or for, the Preſervation of the Publick Peace; provided, that in the Seſſions of Peace, the Method of Tryal ſhall be according to the Laws of *Scotland*.

Provided, nothing herein ſhall infringe the Rights heretofore granted to the City of *Edinburgh*,

burgh, or other Royal Burghs, of being Juſtices of Peace within their reſpective Bounds. 6 Annæ 1707.

Circuit Courts or Aſſizes to be held in Scotland twice a Year.

In the Months of *April*, or *May*, and in the Month of *October* Yearly Circuit Courts ſhall be held at ſuch Places, and in ſuch manner as is appointed by an Act made in *Scotland*, the 3 Seſs. 2 Parl. Car. 2. entituled an Act concerning the Regulation of Judicatories.

How the 45 Scots Members ſhall be choſen.

The Forty five *Scots* Repreſentatives of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be choſen by the Authority of the Queen's Writs, under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, directed to the ſeveral Sheriffs and Stewarts.

Cap. 7.

An Act for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great-Britain* in the Proteſtant Line.

Four Acts to take place in the united Kingdom.

By this Act the 4. A. c. 8. for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, is extended to the whole United Kingdom.

Cap. 8.

An Act for incouraging the Dreſſing and Dying of woollen Cloths within this Kingdom, by laying a Duty upon Broad Cloth — exported white.

Cap. 9.

An Act for the Exportation of White Woollen Cloth.

Cap. 10.

An Act for the better Recruiting her Majeſty's Land Forces and Mariners, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eight.

Cap. 11.

An Act for continuing one half part of the Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods, and Merchandizes imported, which were granted to the Crown in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second; and for Settling a Fund thereby, and by other ways and means for Payment of Annuities, not exceeding Eighty Thouſand Pounds

6 Annæ, 1707. Pounds per Annum; to be Sold for Raiſing a further Supply to her Majeſty, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eight; and other Uſes therein expreſſed.

Cap. 12. An Act to explain the Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for the Eaſe of her Majeſty's Subjects, in Relation to Allowances out of the Duties upon Salt, carried Coaſtwiſe; and alſo an Act of the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, in Relation to certain Salt-works near the Sea-ſide, and Bay of *Holy-Head*, in the County of *Angleaſea*.

Cap. 13. An Act for the better Securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruiſers and Convoys.

Cap. 14. An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

Abjuration Oath to be taken in Scotland. Enacted that the Abjuration Oath ſhall be taken in *Scotland*, by all Perſons oblig'd to take the Oath of Allegiance and Aſſurance there.

Two Juſtices may tender the ſaid Oaths. And that two Juſtices of the Peace, *Quorum* (or any other Perſon appointed by the Queen in Council, or under the Broad Seal,) may ſummons Perſons they ſuſpect to be diſaffected in any part of the United Kingdom, and tender the ſaid Oaths to them; and ſhall certify the Names of thoſe who refuſe to take it, to the next Quarter Seſſions, to be then certified by the Clerk of the Peace in *England*, to the Court of *Chancery*, and *King's-Bench*, and in *Scotland*, to the Court of Seſſions there.

Perſons refuſing the Oath adjudged Popiſh *Recuſants Convict.* And every Perſon refuſing, and certified, who ſhall not next Term, or Seſſions, after ſuch Refuſal, appear in the Court where ſuch Certificate ſhall be return'd; and take and ſubſcribe the ſaid Oath, and indorſe his ſo doing on the Certificate return'd; ſhall from thence forth be adjudg'd a *Popiſh Recuſant* Convict.

An

An Act to Impower her Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as her Majesty shall suspect, are Conspiring against her Person or Government. 6 Anna, 1707. Cap. 15.

An Act for Repealing the Act of the first Year of King *James* the First, Intituled, An Act for the well Garbling of Spices, and for Granting an Equivalent to the City of *London* by admitting Brokers. Cap. 16.

An Act for assuring to the *English* Company Trading to the *East-Indies*, on Account of the United Stock, a longer time in the Fund and Trade therein mentioned; and for raising thereby the Sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds for carrying on the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions. Cap. 17.

An Act for the more effectnal Discovery of the Death of Persons, pretended to be alive, to the Prejudice of those who claim Estates after their Death. Cap. 18.

An Act for continuing the half Subsidies therein mentioned, with several Impositions, and other Duties to raise Money by way of Loan, for the Service of the War, and other her Majesty's necessary and Important Occasions; and for charging of prize Goods and Seizures, and for taking off the Drawbacks of Foreign Cordage, and to obviate the Clandestine Importation of Wrought Silks. Cap. 19.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the Third Year of her Majesty's Reign, Intituled, An Act for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters. Cap. 20.

An Act for the avoiding of Doubts and Questions, touching the Statutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches. Cap. 21.

An

6 Annæ, 1707. *Cap.* 22. An Act for continuing ſeveral Duties therein mentioned, upon *Coffee*, *Chocolate*, *Spices*, *Pictures*, and *Muſlins*, and additional Duties upon ſeveral of the ſaid Commodities, and certain Duties upon *Callicoes*, *China-Wares*, and *Druggs*, and for continuing the Duties call'd the two Third Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, for preſerving the Publick Credit, and for aſcertaining the Duties of Coals exported for Foreign Parts, and for Securing the Credit of the Bank of *England*, and for paſſing ſeveral Accounts of Taxes raiſed in the County of *Monmouth*, and for promoting the Conſumption of ſuch *Tobacco* as ſhall have paid her Majeſty's Duties.

Cap. 23. An Act to make further Proviſion for Electing and Summoning Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, to ſit in the Houſe of Peers in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and for Trying Peers for Offences committed in *Scotland*, and for the further Regulating of Votes in Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament.

The manner of Electing 16 Scots *Peers.* By this Act a Proclamation ſhall iſſue, commanding all the Peers of *Scotland* to aſſemble at the Place therein appointed, to Elect 16 Peers to ſit in the Houſe of Peers in *Great-Britain*, which Proclamation ſhall be publiſhed in *Edinburgh*, and in all the Country Towns in *Scotland*, 25 Days before the Time appointed for ſuch Election.

The Electors to take the Oaths. All the ſaid Peers before they proceed to Election, in the preſence of the Peers aſſembled, ſhall take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy appointed by the 1 *W.* and *M.* Seſs. 2. cap. 2. make Declaration againſt Tranſubſtantiation, and take the Oath of Abjuration.

6 Annæ, 1707.

I *A. B.* do ſincerely Promiſe and Swear, That I will be Faithful, and bear true Allegiance to her Majeſty Queen Anne.

Oath of Allegiance.

So help me God.

I *A. B.* do Swear, That I do from my Heart Abhor, Deteſt, and Abjure, as Impious and Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Poſition, That Princes Excommunicated, or Deprived by the *Pope*, or any Authority of the *See* of *Rome*, may be Depoſed, or Murthered by their Subjects, or any other whatſoever. And I do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual, within this Realm.

Of Supremacy.

So help me God.

And ſhall alſo Make, Repeat, and Subſcribe the Declaration following, *viz.*

I *A. B.* do Solemnly and Sincerely, in the Preſence of God, Profeſs, Teſtify, and Declare, That I do believe, that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Tranſubſtantiation of the Elements of Bread and Wine, into the Body and Blood of Chriſt, at or after the Conſecration thereof by any Perſon whatſoever: And that the Invocation, or Adoration of the *Virgin Mary*, or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the *Maſs*, as they are now uſed in the Church of *Rome*, are Superſtitious and Idolatrous: And I do Solemnly, in the Preſence of God, Profeſs, Teſtify, and Declare, That I do make this Declaration, and every Part thereof,

Declaration against Tranſubſtantiation.

6 Annæ, 1707. thereof, in the plain and ordinary Senſe of the Words Read unto me, as they are commonly underſtood by *Engliſh Proteſtants*, without any Evaſion, Equivocation, or Mental Reſervation, whatſoever; and without any Diſpenſation already Granted me for this purpoſe by the *Pope*, or any other Authority, or Perſon whatſoever; or without any Hope of any ſuch Diſpenſation from any Perſon, or Authority whatſoever; or without thinking that I am, or can be acquitted before God, or Man, or abſolved of this Declaration, or any Part thereof, although the *Pope*, or any other Perſon, or Perſons, or Power whatſoever, ſhould Diſpenſe with, or Annul the ſame, or Declare that it was Null and Void from the Beginning.

And alſo take and Subſcribe the Oath following, *viz.*

Oath of Abjuration. I *A. B.* do Truly and Sincerely acknowledge, Profeſs, Teſtify, and Declare, in my Conſcience before God and the World, That our Sovereign Lady Queen *Anne* is Lawful and Rightful Queen of this Realm, and of all other her Majeſty's Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging: And I do Solemnly and Sincerely Declare, That I do believe in my Conſcience, the Perſon pretended to be Prince of *Wales*, during the Life of the late King *James*, and ſince his Deceaſe pretending to be, and taking upon himſelf, the Stile and Title of King of *England*, by the Name of *James* the Third; or of *Scotland*, by the Name of *James* the Eighth; or the Stile and Title of King of *Great-Britain*; Hath not any Right or Title whatſoever to the Crown of this Realm, or any other the Dominions thereunto belonging. And

I

I do Swear, That I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to her Majeſty Queen *Anne*, and her will defend to the utmoſt of my Power, againſt all Traiterous Conſpiracies and Attempts whatſoever which ſhall be made againſt her Perſon, Crown, or Dignity: And I will do my beſt Endeavour to diſcloſe, and make known to her Majeſty, and her Succeſſors, all Treaſons, and Trayterous Conſpiracies, which I ſhall know to be againſt her, or any of them: And I do faithfully Promiſe, to the utmoſt of my Power, to Support, Maintain, and Defend, the Succeſſion of the Crown againſt him, the ſaid *James*, and all other Perſons whatſoever, as the ſame is, and ſtands ſettled by an Act, Intituled *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and Settling the Succeſſion of the Crown to her Preſent Majeſty, and the Heirs of her Body being Proteſtants*: And as the ſame, by one other Act, Intituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*; is, and ſtands Settled, and Entailed, after the Deceaſe of her Majeſty, and for Default of Iſſue of her Majeſty, to the Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs and Dutcheſs *Dowager* of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Proteſtants: And all theſe Things I do plainly and ſincerely Acknowledge and Swear, according to theſe expreſs words by me Spoken, and according to the Plain, and common Senſe and underſtanding of the ſame Words, without any Equivocation, Mental Evaſion, or ſecret Reſervation whatſoever: And I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgment, Abjuration, Renunciation, and Promiſe, Heartily, Willingly, and Truly, upon the true Faith of a Chriſtian. 6 Annæ, 1707.

So help me God.

6 Annæ, 1707.

Such Peers as live in *Scotland*, and are not preſent at ſuch Meeting, may take the ſaid Oaths, *&c.* in any Sheriffs Court in *Scotland*, which ſhall be return'd by the Sheriffs to the Peers aſſembled; and thereby ſuch Peers ſhall be Qualified to make a Proxy, or ſend a Liſt of the 16 Peers he Votes for.

Peers Electors may make Proxies.

Peers of *Scotland*, reſiding in *England*, may take the ſaid Oaths, *&c.* in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*; which being certified by Writ to the Peers, ſhall entitle him to make a Proxy, and ſend a Liſt as aforeſaid.

And any Peer, abſent in her Majeſty's Service, who has taken the ſaid Oaths, *&c.* before ſuch Proclamation, ſuch Peer may make his Proxy, or ſend a Sign'd Liſt.

Peers of *Scotland*, who are Peers of *England*, ſhall Sign their Proxies and Liſts, by the Title of Peerage in *Scotland*; and no Peer ſhall be capable of having more than two Proxies at one time.

The Certificate of the Peers Elected, ſhall be return'd by the Clerk, Regiſter, *&c.* into the Court of *Chancery*, before the Meeting of the Parliament.

Peers ſhall treat only about the Election on pain of a Premunire.

The Peers ſhall come to ſuch Meetings, but with their ordinary Attendants, and ſhall not Treat or Debate of any other Matter there on Pain of Incurring a Premunire. All Matters concerning the Election of the ſaid 16 Peers, directed by the Articles of Union, and the Act made in *Scotland* for Settling the Manner of the ſaid Election, and which was confirmed by the Act of Union 5 *A. c.* 8. ſhall be obſerved, except where it is otherwiſe provided by this Act.

Vacancies to be fill'd up.

Where any Perſon ſhall die, or be Legally diſabled to ſit, her Majeſty ſhall Iſſue a Proclamation

clamation for Electing another as aforesaid. 6 Annæ, 1707.

Where any Peer of *Great-Britain* shall Commit Treason or Felony in *Scotland*, a Commission shall issue under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, constituting Justices to enquire by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of such County of *Scotland*, as shall be named therein, of all Treasons and Felonies there committed by any Peers of *Great-Britain*; which Inquisition shall be taken in the same manner, as Indictments before Justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer* of any County in *England*, and be Proceeded on in the same manner, as where a Peer is Indicted for such Offence in *England*. *Indictments of Treason to be found against a Peer in* Scotland *as in* England.

Every Person who shall refuse to take the aforesaid Oath of *Abjuration*, at the Election of a Member of the House of Commons, or being a *Quaker* refuse to declare the Effect thereof upon his solemn Affirmation, as directed by the 7 *W.* 3. (which Oath, *&c.* the Sheriff, or other return Officer, at the Request of any Candidate, or other Person present, is required to Administer) shall be incapable of giving his Vote at the Election of a Member of the House of Commons. *Electors of the Commons to take the Oaths.*

An Act for the further directing the Payment of the Equivalent Money. *Cap.* 24.

An Act to enable her Majesty to make Leases, and Copies of Offices, Lands, and Hereditaments, Parcel of her Dutchy of *Cornwall*, or annexed to the same. *Cap.* 25.

An Act for Settling and Establishing a Court of *Exchequer* in the North part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*. *Cap.* 26.

An Act to inlarge the Time for returning the Certificates of all Ecclesiastical Livings, not exceeding the Yearly value of Fifty Pounds; as *Cap* 27. *Small Livings discharg'd of Tenths.*

6 Anne, 1707. as alſo for Diſcharging all Livings of that value from the Payment of the Firſt Fruits; and for allowing time to Archbiſhops and Biſhops and other Dignitaries for Payment of their Firſt Fruits.

Cap. 28. An Act for continuing the Act for Aſcertaining the Tythes of *Hemp* and *Flax*.

Cap. 29. An Act to Repeal a Clauſe in an Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty, (for Amending and Repairing all Highways) which enjoyns Waggons and others, to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horſes, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with Six Horſes, or other Beaſts, except up Hills.

Cap. 30. An Act for Aſcertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in her Majeſty's Plantations in *America*.

Cap. 31. An Act for the better preventing Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire.

Cap. 32. An Act for regulating the Qualifications of the Elections of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, and Voters of the Governor and Company of the *Bank of England*.

Cap. 33. An Act for the Importation of *Cochineal*, from any Ports in *Spain*, during the preſent War, and Six Months longer.

Cap. 34. An Act for limiting a Time to Perſons to come in, and make their Claim to any of the forfeited Eſtates, and other Intereſts in *Ireland*, Sold by the Truſtees for Sale of thoſe Eſtates, to the Governor and Company for making Hollow Sword-Blades in *England*, and divers other Purchaſers.

Cap. 35. An Act for the Publick Regiſtring of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, and other Incumbrances that ſhall be made of, or that may affect any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements,

ments, or Hereditaments, within the East-Riding of the County of *York*, or the Town and County of the Town of *Kingston* upon *Hull*, after the 29th Day of *September* 1708; and for the rendring the Regiſter in the Weſt-Riding more compleat. 6 Annæ, 1707.

An Act for raiſing the Militia of this Kingdom, for the Year 1708, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid. *Cap.* 36.

An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to *America*. *Cap.* 37.

Upon the *French* Fleet's retiring from the Coaſt of *Scotland*, Addreſſes of Congratulation were preſented to the Queen from all Parts of the Kingdom: And the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, to ſhow their Gratitude for their Deliverance, preſented Sir *George Bing* with his Freedom, the Inſtrument being encloſed in a Gold Box, with an Inſcription, expreſſing the Occaſion of their doing him this Honour. 7 Annæ, 1708.

The old Lord *Griffin*, the Lord *Clermont*, and *Charles Middleton*, Eſq; two Sons of the Earl of *Middleton*, and ſeveral other Priſoners taken on Board the *Salisbury*, were brought up to *London*, and committed Priſoners to the *Tower* and *Newgate*: And Duke *Hamilton*, the Lord *Belhaven*, and ſeveral others of the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry, were brought up Priſoners to *London*, by Way of Precaution; but ſome of them, againſt whom they had no particular Charge, were admitted to Bail ſoon after. *The Priſoners taken on Board the* Salisbury *brought to* London. *D.* Hamilton *and others taken up on Suſpicion.*

And now the Low Party having caus'd ſome of their Oppoſers to be taken up, and branded the Reſt with the Character of Friends to the Pretender, Popery, *&c.* according to their uſual Cuſtom, thought they might venture a new Election; and accordingly a Proclamation iſſued *The Parliament diſſolv'd.*

7 Annæ, 1708. iſſued in *April* for diſſolving the preſent Parliament, and calling another to meet the 8th of *July* following; and the Elections generally were carried according to their Wiſhes.

Promotion of General Officers. About this Time there was made the following Promotion of General Officers, *viz.* the Earl of *Rivers*, General of the Horſe; *Henry Withers*, *Cornelius Wood*, *Charles Roſs*, *Daniel Harvey*, Lord *Raby*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Earl of *Arran*, *Maine*, *William Seymour*, *Hatton Compton*, *Robert Echlyn*, Marqueſs of *Lothian*, *Fidcomb*, Lieutenants General. Sir *Willium Douglaſs*, Lord *Mountjoy*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Richard Gorges*, *Nicholas Sankey*, *Henry Holt*, *William Cadogan*, *Thomas Meredith*, *Francis Palmes*, *James Stanhope*, Lord *Shannon*, Lord *Charlemont*, Duke of *Northumberland*, Majors General. *Luke Lillingſton*, Sir *Thomas Smith*, *John Liveſay*, *Edward Braddock*, *Gilbert Primroſe*, *Roger Elliot*, *William Evans*, *Thomas Pearce*, *Joſeph Wightman*, *John Newton*, Brigadiers.

Other Promotions. The Earl of *Cholmondley* was made Comptroller of the Houſhold, the 22*d* of *April*; and before the End of the Month, Dr. *Fleetwood* was nominated to ſucceed the deceaſed Dr. *Beveridge*, in the Biſhoprick of St. *Aſaph*; *John Smith*, Eſq; was made Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the Duke of *Queenſbury* was made a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Style and Title of Baron of *Rippon*, and Marqueſs of *Beverly* in the County of *York*, and Duke of *Dover* in the County of *Kent*: And the 17th of *June*, Sir *Salathiel Lovel*, Recorder of *London*, was made a Baron of the Exchequer.

Campaign in Flanders. It having been agreed at the *Hague*, that Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlbro'* ſhould unite their Forces, and act jointly in the *Low Countries* this Campaign, they took the Field about the Middle of *May*. In the Beginning of the

the Year the *French* obtain'd great Advantages, with very little Bloodshed: For the *Flemings* being generally better affected to the *French* than to the *Dutch*, as well upon the Account of Religion as for other Considerations; and retaining a more than ordinary Respect to the Elector of *Bavaria* their late Governour; he found it no difficult Matter to contrive a Revolt of some of the most considerable Towns in *Flanders*. And accordingly the Confederate Troops being march'd from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, &c. to the General Rendezvous, and having left no other Troops at *Ghent* and *Bruges* than the Country Militia, or their own Burghers, to guard their Gates; on the Appearance of a Detachment of *French* Troops, those Places surrendred without striking a Stroak; and the *French* advanced to *Dutch Flanders*, and laid that Country under Contribution. The Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, and the Pretender, who this Year took the Field with the Duke of *Vendosme*, looked upon themselves also so much superiour to the Confederates, that they resolv'd upon the Siege of *Audenarde*; and accordingly they caus'd that Place to be invested the 9th of *July*, which occasion'd a Battle two Days after: Of which the Deputies of the States sent the following Relation to the States General.

7 Anne, 1708.

Ghent and Bruges revolt to the French.

High and Mighty Lords,

BY Reason of the Shortness of Time, we could only let your High-Mightinesses know yesterday, that we engag'd the Enemy about 4 in the Afternoon. Wherefore we give our selves the Honour of sending your High-Mightinesses further Advice, that our Army having

Account of the Battle of Audenarde.

7 Annæ, 1708. having march'd on *Sunday* Night from *Aſche*, took the Rout of *Leſſines*, in order to paſs the *Dender* at that Place without Oppoſition from the Enemy, whom we had prevented by a ſudden March; and arriving there on *Tueſday* Evening, we underſtood, that the Enemy were march'd from *Aloſt* towards *Gavre*, where they caus'd Bridges to be made in order to paſs the *Scheld*; which made us believe they deſign'd to poſt themſelves upon the Height of *Audenarde*, and hinder us from paſſing the *Scheld*: And tho' our Army was very much fatigued by the foregoing March, yet we reſolv'd to proceed on our March yeſterday, and if poſſible to prevent the Enemy. We detach'd therefore 16 Battalions in the Night, to take Poſt on the other Side the *Schelde* near *Audenarde*, and to lay the Bridges neceſſary for our Paſſage. Yeſterday Morning about 9, we received Advice, that the Enemy had paſſed the *Scheld*, and were marching towards *Audenarde*, which made us haſten our March as much as poſſible, for fear our Detachment that was ſent over ſhould be defeated, and our ſelves prevented in our Deſign of paſſing the *Scheld*. But by that Time the Enemy was come near *Audenarde*, they ſaw we had already taken Poſt over the *Scheld*, which made them reſolve to ſtrike off to the Right; but to cover their March againſt ours, they thought fit to throw Troops into the Hedges, and into a Village upon the *Scheld* below *Audenarde*. About Three in the Afternoon, as ſoon as our Foot began to come up, it was judged adviſable to attack the Village, and thereby oblige the Enemy to go no farther, but ſtop their March. This Attack was made with ſo much Vigour and Succeſs, that the Enemy were immediately driven out of

the

the Village; our Men falling upon them with their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their Muskets, and not firing a Piece: So that they preſently threw down their Arms, and a whole Brigade, together with the Brigadier, ſurrender'd Priſoners. The few Horſe that had paſſed with the Detachment, attacked likewiſe the *French* Squadrons poſted behind the Village with ſo much Succeſs, that they were put into Diſorder, and puſhed; our Men taking from them 8 or 10 Standards, and ſome Horſes. Hereupon the Enemy were forced to face about to us, and form themſelves about Four a Clock; when moſt of our Foot being over and formed, the general Engagement began firſt on the Right, and afterwards on the Left Wing. The Fight was properly between the Foot, and was obſtinate; but our Men got Ground, and drove the Enemy from one Hedge to another, till Night put an End to the Combat. The Horſe, who by Reaſon of the broken Ground could not act, were detached to the Right and Left Wing, and advanced ſo far, that they attacked the Enemy in Flank and Rear; which when they perceived, they fell in the Night into the utmoſt Confuſion; and Part of them retired with the Baggage and Artillery towards *Ghent* and *Deynſe*, another Part towards the Road of *Courtray*; and according to Computation 6 or 7000 ſurrendred themſelves Priſoners, with 3 or 400 Officers at their Head, among whom are ſeveral Dukes and General Officers. Had not the Night come to their Aſſiſtance, we believe they would have ſav'd very little of their Army. We therefore congratulate your Mightineſſes upon this compleat Victory, which God Almighty has ſo graciouſly vouchſafed, and which gives us an

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7 Annæ, 1708. an Opportunity with this victorious Army, and that of Prince *Eugene*, who was preſent at this Action, to extend the Frontiers farther, and bring the Enemy to Reaſon. Each General made ſo good a Diſpoſition, and every Regiment attacked the Enemy ſo well, and with ſo much Intrepidity, that it was impoſſible for any one to ſignalize himſelf in a particular Manner. Our Loſs, God be thanked, is ſo ſmall, that there is not, as we know of, one Regiment out of a Condition to make the reſt of the Campaign. Among the Horſe our Loſs is nothing at all, nor do we yet know that we have loſt any Head Officer of the State; With which,

High and mighty Lords, &c.

Audenarde, July 12. 1708.

French *Account of the Battle of* Audenarde.

The 10*th* Inſtant, the Duke of *Burgundy* having Intelligence, that the Enemy were marching along the *Dender* towards *Grammont*, ſent the Baggage and Equipage to *Ghent*; and detached the Count *de Chimeraut* to obſerve their March. He met a Regiment of Dragoons going to throw themſelves into *Audenarde*, he attacked and entirely defeated them, and returned with 60 Priſoners. On this Occaſion the Marqueſs *de Vaſſe*, Colonel of Dragoons, was wounded ſlightly in the Head. It being learnt from the Priſoners, that the Enemy were marching with Expedition towards *Audenarde*, the Duke of *Burgundy* ordered the Army to advance towards *Gavre* on the *Scheld*, to approach them. At the ſame Time, an Aide de Camp of the Count *de la Mothe* brought the News, That he had carried Sword in Hand the Fort of *Plaſendal*, in which were 700 Men, who were all killed or made Priſoners. A Frigate of 10 Guns

Guns was alſo taken there. That Fort is ſituate at the End of the Canal of *Bruges*, and at the Head of that of *Newport*, and makes a Communication by Water between thoſe two Towns, and even from *Dunkirk* quite to *Ghent*. The Army arriving at *Gavre*, ſeveral Bridges were laid over the *Scheld*, which they paſſed the next Day, and advanced towards *Audenarde*. About three in the Afternoon, 'twas diſcover'd that the Enemy were got thither by hard Marches, that they had paſs'd the *Scheld* there, and that they had poſted themſelves on this Side on Eminencies, and other Grounds encumber'd with Hedges, Ditches, and Brooks. Notwithſtanding which, it was reſolv'd to attack them. It being impoſſible to make it a pitch'd Battle, becauſe the Incloſures and Unevenneſs of the Ground would admit but of a middling Number of Troops to act, the Brigades of the *French* and *Swiſs* Guards of *Picardy*, of the Regiment *Du Roy*, and of Royal *Rouſſilon*, making together about 30 Battalions, ſupported by the Cavalry of the Right Wing, were commanded to advance. The Fight was obſtinate and bloody, and laſted from Four a Clock till Nine. The Enemy were forc'd in divers Poſts, but being ſupported by freſh Troops, and favoured by the Difficulty and Advantage of the Ground, could not be driven from it, tho' the Troops fought with extraordinary Valour. Their Cavalry advancing, was charg'd and broken ſeveral Times, by the Troops of the King's Houſhold, and by the *Gendarmerie*, Part of which pierced through the Enemy. The King's Army remaining Maſters of the Field of Battle, did not draw off till two a Clock the next Morning, and took the Road to *Ghent*. We do not yet know all the Particulars of this

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7 Annæ, 1708. this Action, becauſe the Army is at ſuch a Diſtance. We are only informed that 4 or 5000 Men fell on the Spot, of which the Enemy loſt the half at leaſt. The Marqueſs *de Ximenes* Colonel of the Royal *Rouſſillon*, and M. *de Breteſche* Colonel of Horſe, were killed; with ſeveral Subaltern Officers. Some Standards and Colours were taken from the Enemy.

The Confederates having gain'd this Advantage, levell'd the *French* Lines between *Ipres* and the *Lys*, and raiſed Contributions in *Artois* and *Picardy*, and a Detachment took Poſſeſſion of *Lens*, which was abandon'd by the *French*: And to demonſtrate their Superiority, and ſhew the Contempt they had of the Enemy, ſo ſoon as they had receiv'd their heavy Artillery, they reſolv'd upon the Siege of *Liſle*, the Capital of a large and rich Diſtrict, and the Staple of Trade between *France* and the *Low Countries*; and is accounted one of the Keys of *France*. There was in the Town, which is one of the compleateſt Fortifications in *Europe*, a numerous Garriſon, of at leaſt 21 Battalions, commanded by the Marſhal *Boufflers*, which did not however deter Prince *Eugene* from undertaking that Siege in Perſon. He ſat down before the Place on the 13*th* of *Auguſt*, N. S. while the Duke of *Marlbro'* cover'd the Siege with the reſt of the Army; and on the 22*d* the Trenches were opened. The Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme* having join'd the Duke of *Berwick*, marched towards the Duke of *Marlbro'*, and for ſeveral Days cannonaded his Camp; whereupon Prince *Eugene* join'd him with a conſiderable Body of Horſe and Foot from the Siege: But the Allies finding the Deſign of the *French* was only to retard the Siege, the Duke of

The Siege of Liſle *reſolv'd on.*

Liſle *inveſted the* 13 *of* Aug.

of *Marlbro'* intrench'd himſelf, and Prince *Eugene* return'd to *Liſle*, where the Siege went on but ſlowly, the *French* diſputing every Inch of Ground with the greateſt Obſtinacy. The Allies themſelves acknowledg'd, that at the Attack of the Counterſcarpe on the 7*th* of *September*, they loſt no leſs than 2000 Men either kill'd or wounded, and amongſt them 16 of their Engineers: And at the Storming of the Outworks, *Sept.* 21, it is confeſs'd they loſt 1000 more; and Prince *Eugene* was wounded in the Head with a Musket Ball, which grazed upon his Skull, and confin'd him to his Tent for ſome Days. The Deputies of the States taking Notice how far the Seaſon was advanc'd, and how ſlowly the Engineers carried on their Approaches, and the Difficulty of ſupplying the Army with Ammunition and Proviſions, which began to be exhauſted, propos'd the raiſing the Siege; which 'tis ſaid Prince *Eugene* abſolutely refus'd, his Glory was concern'd in the Event; and tho' the *Dutch* had much rather have ſeen *Ghent* and *Bruges* reduc'd, and their own Frontiers ſecur'd from the Incurſions of the *French*, Prince *Eugene* perſiſting in his Reſolution, they at length acquieſced; and while the Prince was confin'd to his Tent by his Wound, the Duke of *Marlbro'* commanded at the Siege. Marſhal *Boufflers* having inform'd the Duke of *Vendoſme*, that Ammunition began to be wanting in the Town, the Duke of *Vendoſme* detached the Chevalier *de Luxembourg* with 2000 Horſe and Dragoons, each of them carrying Sixty Pound weight of Powder, to endeavour to break through the Lines of Circumvallation, and throw themſelves into *Liſle*: And accordingly having fix'd green Boughs in their Hats, (the Sign whereby the Allies diſtinguiſh

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A Supply of Powder thrown into the Town.

7 Annæ, 1708. ſtinguiſh themſelves in an Engagement) they advanc'd along the Cawſey that leads from *Douay* to *Liſle*, and meeting with ſome of the Outguards, they pretended to be *Germans* belonging to the Duke of *Marlbro*'s Army, and were carrying ſome Priſoners to the Camp; but an Officer being about to examine them more ſtrictly, they rode full Gallop along the Cawſey, and got into the Line of Circumvallation; whereupon the Guard fir'd, and the Confederate Troops took the Alarm, and purſued them to the Barrier of the Town; where by ſome Accident ſeveral Bags of Powder took Fire, and about 60 of the Enemy were blown up with their Horſes. However 1200 of them got into the Town, and the reſt by the Favour of the Night, and the Confuſion the Beſiegers were in, retir'd to *Douay*; except 30 who were blown up by their own Powder, that was ſcattered upon the Cawſey, and took Fire by their Horſes trampling upon it.

The Diſtreſs of the Beſiegers for Want of Ammunition, was not leſs than that of the Beſieged; for their Communication with *Bruſſels* was in a manner cut off by the Duke of *Vendoſme*: The Duke of *Marlbro'* therefore found himſelf under a Neceſſity of getting Supplies by the Way of *Oſtend*, where a Body of *Engliſh* Troops, under the Command of General *Erle*, being lately landed, who had been imployed in alarming the Coaſt of *France* this Summer, very much favoured that Deſign: And the Duke of *Marlbro'* ſent 700 Waggons under a ſtrong Guard to *Oſtend*, which, with the Troops already there, were thought ſufficient to protect the Carriages. But the *French* underſtanding that on theſe Supplies depended the Succeſs of the Siege, detached the Count *de la Motte*, with

with a great Body of Horſe and Foot to intercept the Convoy: Of which the Duke of *Marlbro'* having Notice, commanded Major General *Webb* to march with 12 Battalions more, and join the other Detachments on the Road; whereupon a Battle enſued between the Major General, and the Count *de la Motte*: Of which the Major General has given us the following Account, *viz.* 7 Annæ 1708.

Battle of Wynendale, *as related by General* Webb.

After the Detachments, which were ſent to cover the March of the Waggons from *Oſtend* to the Siege of *Liſle*, had join'd at *Turont*, the 27*th* of *September*, General *Webb* (who, as eldeſt Major General, commanded in chief) receiv'd Advice, that Major *Savary* of the Regiment of *Gethem*, had poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Poſt at *Oudenbourg*; whereupon he ſent 600 Grenadiers under the Command of Colonel *Preſton*, a Battalion of *Orkney*'s under the Command of Colonel *Hamilton*, with that of *Fune* commanded by Colonel *Voogt*, the whole under the Direction of Brigadier *Lanſberg*, to reinforce that Poſt. The 28*th* at 8 in the Morning, all the Horſe (under the Command of Major General *Cadogan*) were ordered to *Hoglede*, to wait the Arrival of the Convoy there; except 150 Horſe, which were ſent the Night before under the Command of Count *Lottum* to *Oudenbourgh*, with Orders to the 2 Battalions and 600 Grenadiers, to guard the Convoy to *Cocklaer*; and afterwards to rejoin the Foot at *Turont*. About Noon Count *Lottum* return'd to *Turont*, with Advice, that in his Way to *Ichtegem*, he met with an advanced Guard of the Enemy, which he puſh'd into the Plain, where he obſerved 16 Squadrons mounting in great Haſte on the Alarm which their advanc'd Guard gave them; whereupon he thought it neceſſary to return in all Haſte,

7 Annæ, 1708. to give the General an Account of it. On this Advice all the Foot, conſiſting of 22 Battalions, Count *Lottum* with his 150 Horſe making the advanced Guard, with the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers that were not detached, were order'd to march immediately to gain the Village of *Ichtegem*, by the Way of *Wynendale*; as ſoon as the advanced Guard got to *Wynendale*, they perceived the Enemy in the Opening of the Plain, whereupon the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers were drawn up in Battle. Major General *Webb* and Count *Naſſau Wondenbourg*, at the Head of the 150 Horſe, advanced to reconnoitre the Enemy, giving Orders at the ſame Time for the Foot to advance, and form themſelves as faſt as poſſible in the Plain. The 150 Horſe were left at the Opening of the Plain under the Command of Count *Lottum* to amuſe the Enemy; and to embarraſs them the more, the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers were poſted in a low Coppice, on that Side of the Plain where the Enemy was expected to paſs. As ſoon as our Troops paſſed out of the Defile into the Plain, Major General *Webb* drew them up in Battle, poſting them in the Opening between the Wood of *Wynendale*, and the Coppice on the other Side, where the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers were poſted. We had ſcarce got 6 Battalions into the Opening, when the Enemy began to cannonade us with 40 Pieces of Cannon, whereof 10 were of three Bores. But notwithſtanding the great Fire of the Enemy, the 150 Horſe kept their Ground, which produced the deſired Effect, in giving the General Time to form his Foot in two Lines. The Left Wing was extended beyond the low Coppice, as well to prevent the Enemy from paſſing that Way, as to cover our Flank.

On

On our Right Flank was poſted, in the Wood of *Wynendale*, the Regiment of *Huaklom*; and on our Flank on the Left, the Regiment of the hereditary Prince of *Pruſſia* commanded by Colonel *Rader*, with Orders not to diſcover themſelves, nor fire, till they could take the Enemy in Flank. Some Plotoons of Grenadiers were advanced 40 Paces upon the Right and Left with the ſame Orders, and the Quarter-Maſters were alſo poſted in a Road on the Left, that croſſed thro' the forementioned low Coppice. The Enemy, after three Cannonadings, advanced towards us on the Plain in twelve Lines, whereof ſix were Foot, and ſix Horſe: Whereupon Count *Lottum* was ordered to retire, and poſt himſelf 300 Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very good Order. The *French* continued to march ſtreight up to us with 40 Battalions and 60 Squadrons; but the General perceiving they extended themſelves to their Right in the Coppice, he ſent Count *Naſſau* to obſerve their Motion; who immediately ordered thither the Regiment of *Grumkow*, commanded by Colonel *Beſchefer*: And Brigadier *Eltz* being come up with the laſt Regiment, was poſted on the Right in the Wood of *Wynendale*. About half a Quarter of an Hour before the Engagement began, Brigadier *Lanſberg*, with the 2 Battalions and 600 Grenadiers that had been detached, having Advice that the Enemy advanced to attack us, rejoin'd us juſt Time enough to form a third Line. Some Minutes after the Enemy began the Attack, marching within 150 Paces of our Flank on the Right, where the Battalions who hid themſelves according to the General's Orders, and who were not to fire till the *French* Flank came oppoſite to them, gave them ſuch a warm Fire, that

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7 Annæ, 1708. their Left Wing gave into their Center; and the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince, who was poſted on the Flank on our Left, much about the ſame Diſtance, did not miſs the Opportunity of their Diſorder to give them a very vigorous Diſcharge, which put their whole Line in Confuſion. Nevertheleſs the Enemy puſhed on, and put 2 of our Battalions in Diſorder; but the *Swiſs* Regiment of *Albemarle*, under the Command of Colonel *Hirtgell*, advancing upon their Horſe, that were endeavouring to penetrate, engaged them long enough to give Time to the General and Count *Naſſau* to bring up the Regiments of *Bernſdorf*, *Gauvain*, and *Lindeboom*, to ſupply the Room of thoſe that were preſſed, which was done in a Moment. However, the Enemy ſupported by ſo many Lines, made another Attempt to penetrate: But our Battalions rather advanced than gave Way, tho' the General gave Orders againſt advancing, fearing leſt that might render the Fire of our Flanks uſeleſs. This Precaution had all the deſir'd Succeſs, the Regiments and Grenadiers making ſuch a continual Fire, as forced their two Wings upon their Center, and oblig'd the whole to retire in the greateſt Confuſion, notwithſtanding all the Efforts their Officers could make by Encouragement or Violence to keep them up. So that they only fir'd at a great Diſtance on our Lines, which ours return'd, advancing by Plotoons as at their Exerciſe, with all the Order imaginable. Major General *Cadogan*, who came up ſome Time after the Action began, offer'd to charge the Enemy in their Diſorder with 2 Squadrons of Horſe, the other 4 which he had ſent for not being arriv'd till near 7 at Night; but it was not thought adviſable to expoſe ſo ſmall

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a Number to charge the Enemy, who had brought up all their Horſe to favour their Retreat. The Battle laſted two Hours, and was very hot, in which we had 912 Officers and Soldiers kill'd and wounded: But the Enemy, as we were aſſur'd by Letters from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and by Report of Priſoners and Deſerters, loſt betwixt 6 and 7000 Men. They made their Retreat in ſo great Confuſion, that they left moſt of their Cannon in a Wood, which they did not carry off till next Day about 11 a Clock, after hearing that our Convoy were paſſing *Rouſelaer*. We remain'd on the Field of Battle till two a Clock the next Morning, having firſt carried off all our wounded, and ſeveral of the Enemy. This Victory is the more ſurprizing, that by Reaſon of ſeveral Detachments we had not above 6000 in the Action, and the Enemy by their own Accounts not leſs than 24000. 7 Annæ, 1708.

This Victory was gain'd under ſuch Diſadvantages, and was ſo great in its Conſequences, (for the Siege of *Liſle* muſt infallibly have been raiſed if this Convoy had miſcarried) that General *Webb* was not only preferr'd by the Queen, but receiv'd the Thanks of the King of *Pruſſia*, and afterwards of the Houſe of Commons, for his Conduct and Bravery in this Action.

During the Engagement, the Convoy marched forwards, and arrived ſafe in the Camp before *Liſle* the 30*th* of *September*; but the Duke of *Vendoſme* being convinced of what Importance it was to cut off the Communication of the Beſiegers with *Oſtend*, marched himſelf towards *Bruges* with a ſtrong Detachment, and cauſed the Dykes to be cut and laid the Country under Water; inſomuch that it was with infinite Ha-

7 Anno 1708. zard and Difficulty that the Allies brought over their Ammunition afterwards in Boats, to the Places where the Waggons waited to carry it to the Camp: But the Allies having ſurmounted all theſe Difficulties, on the 23*d* of *October*, *N. S.* the Town of *Liſle* ſurrendred upon Articles; and on the 25*th* the Garriſon march'd into the Caſtle, which the old Velt-Marſhal *d' Auverquerque* never liv'd to ſee, for he died in the Camp of *Rouſelaer*, on the 18*th* of this Month, in the 67*th* Year of his Age. The Caſtle of *Liſle* ſtill continued to make a vigorous Defence, and while the Allies lay before this Place, the Duke of *Bavaria* made an Attempt to reduce *Bruſſels*, which he had very near effected: But the Duke of *Marlbro'* marched himſelf with the Army to its Relief, and prevented him. On the 8*th* of *December*, *N. S.* the Cittadel of *Liſle* beat a Parley, and the 10*th*, the Marſhal *Boufflers* march'd out with the Garriſon with the uſual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Douay*. On the 18*th* of *December* the Duke of *Marlbro'* inveſted *Ghent*, where the Count *de la Motte* commanded with 30 Battalions, and on the 24*th* of *December* the Trenches were opened; and notwithſtanding the numerous Garriſon the Town ſurrendred the 30*th*. And the 2*d* of *January* the Magiſtrates of *Bruges* came to *Ghent*, and made their Submiſſion, and acquainted his Grace that the *French* march'd out of that Place the Day before. About the ſame Time the *French* abandon'd *Plaſſendael* and *Leffinghen*, and retreated to their own Country. And thus this bloody Campaign ended on that Side, tho' 'tis ſaid by ſome, that it was not half ſo bloody as the Campaign when the Allies took *Namur*; for they ſay the Confederates had but 12000 Men kill'd and wounded

Liſle ſurrenders.

Bruſſels *attacked by the Elector of* Bavaria.

Cittadel of Liſle *ſurrenders.*

Ghent *retaken.*

Bruges *ſubmits.*

wounded before the Town of *Liſle*, beſides what they loſt againſt the Caſtle, but that they loſt as many more before *Namur*. 7 Annæ, 1708.

However that matter be, I ſhall not examine here; but if a War upon the Continent be always to be avoided by this Nation, then of all others, a War in *Flanders* is moſt to be dreaded, where we encounter Stone Walls; and a ſingle Town is hardly purchaſed with leſs than the Lives of Fifteen Thouſand brave Fellows, and Six or Seven Millions *Sterling*.

Nothing done on the Rhine *this Year.*

Little was done on the upper *Rhine* this Campaign; for both Sides having made ſuch large Detachments for *Flanders*, neither of them were in a Condition to undertake any Thing conſiderable.

Duke of Savoy *enlarges his Frontiers.*

The Duke of *Savoy* this Year made himſelf Maſter of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, which are looked upon as the Keys of *Italy* on that ſide; and thereby he ſecur'd his own Dominions againſt the Incurſions of the *French*, and obtain'd an eaſy Paſſage into that Kingdom; whereupon the *French* abandon'd *Pigneroll*, having firſt demoliſh'd the Fortifications.

Sir John Leake *ſails to* Catalonia.

As to the Affairs of *Spain*, Sir *John Leake* Sailing from *England* in *March*, arriv'd at *Lisbon* the 7th of *April*, and from thence ſail'd for the *Streights* the 8th of *May*; and arrived on the Coaſt of *Catalonia* the 22d, where meeting with 90 *Barks* and *Tartans* laden with Stores and Ammunition, for the Army under the Duke of *Orleans*, he had the good Fortune to take 69 of them, which prov'd a very ſeaſonable Supply to King *Charles* at *Barcelona*, where the Magazines were but indifferently provided.

7 Annæ, 1708. King *Charles* having lately married the Princeſs of *Woolfembuttel* by Proxy, and ſhe being arriv'd at *Milan*, in her way to *Barcelona*, Sir *John Leake* ſail'd for *Italy*, as well to convoy that Princeſs to *Barcelona*, as to bring the Troops from thence, that were to re-inforce King *Charles*'s Army. The Queen came on Board the Fleet the 13th of *July*, and the Forces being all embark'd, the Admiral ſet Sail again for *Catalonia*, where the Fleet arriv'd the 25th. And on the firſt of *Auguſt*, the King and Queen made a magnificent Entry into *Barcelona*, from *Mataro*, whither his Majeſty went to receive her, and great Rejoicings were made on this Occaſion; but to allay their Joy, about this time came the News of the Surrender of *Tortoſa* to the Duke of *Orleans*, after about a Month's Siege; and the Duke of *Orleans* ſoon after made himſelf Maſter of *Denia*, and the Town of *Alicant*, and block'd up the Caſtle.

He ſails to Italy *to convoy over Xing* Charles's *Queen and the Recruits to* Barcelona.

Duke of Orleans *takes* Tortoſa, Demia, *and* Alicant.

On the other ſide, Sir *John Leake*, having taken on Board ſome Troops at *Barcelona*, ſail'd for *Sardinia*, and came before *Cagliari* the Capital of that Iſland, the 12th of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* and having ſummon'd the Marquis of *Jamaica*, the Vice-Roy, to ſubmit to King *Charles*, and thrown ſome Bombs into the City, the Inhabitants compell'd him to ſurrender with his Garriſon, the greateſt Part whereof entred into the Service of King *Charles*; and the Admiral had the good Fortune to meet with 2000 Horſes, which the Enemy had got together for remounting their Cavalry in *Spain*, and theſe were tranſported to *Barcelona*, for the Service of King *Charles*: And the whole Iſland following the Example of *Cagliari*, the ſeveral States aſſembled, and gave Aſſurances of their Loyalty

Sardinia *ſubmits to King* Charles.

Loyalty and Affection to King *Charles*, and provided 30000 Sacks of Grain for the Subſiſtance of his Troops. Sir *John Leake* afterwards ſail'd to *Minorca*, where by the Aſſiſtance of a Body of Land Forces commanded by Major General *Stanhope*, that Iſland, with the ſtrong and Commodious Harbour of *Port-Mahon*, were reduc'd to the Obedience of King *Charles*, by the latter end of *September*. 7 Annæ, 1708. *Sir* John Leake *alſo reduces* Minorca.

Commadore *Wager* had the good Fortune this Summer to meet with the *Spaniſh* Galleons off of *Carthagena*, but being ill ſeconded by Captain *Bridges* in the *Kingſton*, and Captain *Windſor* in the *Portland*, moſt of them eſcap'd; however the *Spaniſh* Admiral, computed to be worth three Millions of Pieces of Eight, blew up in the Engagement, and the Commadore took the Rear-Admiral, which was very rich; the Commadores Share amounting to 100000 *l. Sterling*: The two Captains that were with him were tried by a Court Marſhal, for not doing their Duty, and only turn'd out; they were acquitted indeed of Cowardice, but ſurely their Courage was not very extraordinary, where the Proſpect of ſuch Immenſe Wealth could not animate to do ſomething more than ſtrict Duty requir'd: But while Men are preferr'd by Intereſt rather than Merit, ſuch Tools will ever be found in the Fleet. *Commadore* Wager's *Succeſs in attacking the* Spaniſh *Galleons.*

In *July*, the King of *Portugal* was married by Proxy to *Mary Anne* of *Auſtria*, the Emperor's ſecond Siſter, who being arrived in *Holland* in her way to *Portugal*, was Convoy'd by a Squadron of *Engliſh-Men* of War, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Baker*, to *Portſmouth*, where ſhe ſtaid till the 6th of *October*, and then went on Board Sir *George Bing*, in the *Royal* *King of* Portugal *marries the Arch-Dutcheſs* Mary. *She is Convoy'd by* Sir Geo. Bing *to* Portugal.

7 Annæ, 1708. *Royal Anne*, and ſail'd for *Lisbon*, where ſhe arriv'd the 27th of the ſame Month.

Muſcovite Ambaſſador arreſted by his Creditors.

The *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, having had his Audience of Leave of the Queen, Mr. *Morton*, a Laceman in *Covent-Garden*, and ſome others of his Creditors, caus'd him to be arreſted, the 21ſt of *July*, as he was riding in his Coach: The *Bayliffs* thruſt themſelves into the Coach, took away his Sword and Cane, and carried him to a Spunging-Houſe, called the *Black Raven*: Here the Ambaſſador ſent to one of the Secretaries of State, to acquaint him with his being inſulted in that Manner, but no Secretary could be found; and only Mr. *Walpole*, an under Secretary, came to him, (as the *Czar* obſerves in his Letter) to be Witneſs to his Diſgrace; for inſtead of being diſcharg'd, he was compell'd to put in Bail to the Action. It ſeems the Debt was but 50 *l.* and all the Debts he ow'd did not amount to 300; which ſtill renders the Crime more unpardonable; and after all, no Puniſhment adequate to the Offence either was, or (as 'tis ſaid) could be inflicted on the Offender, by the Laws of this Kingdom. The Imperial, and *Pruſſian*, and other Foreign Miniſters, looking upon themſelves concern'd in this Affair, demanded Satisfaction for the Outrage. Indeed, *Morton* and ſome others of the Creditors, with the *Attorney* and *Bailiffs*, were ſummon'd before the Council, and committed to Cuſtody for the preſent, and an Information order'd to be preferr'd againſt them; but when the Caſe came to be argued, the Court could not diſcover any Law they had offended.

But if our Laws be defective in this Point, or interpreted to be ſo, (which is much the ſame thing) ſurely in this Caſe, if in any, the

the Legiſlature might have exerted it ſelf, and made a Law for the Puniſhment of the Offence. I am not a Friend to Laws made, *ex poſt facto*, which either make or declare a Fact to be criminal, which was not held or known to be ſo before: But this is a Fact, which all Mankind have held in Abhorrence, even before poſitive Laws were Inſtituted; and ſuch a one as even a Tradeſman could not well be ignorant of; for how is it poſſible for Trade or Commerce to be begun, or preſerv'd with Foreign Nations, if the Perſons of their Ambaſſadors and Miniſters be not held ſacred? And what Protection muſt our Miniſters expect Abroad, if we ſuffer their Priviledges to be thus inſolently invaded here. Of what pernicious Conſequence would it have been to the Nation in General, if the Ships and Effects of our Merchants in *Ruſſia*, had been ſeiz'd by way of Reprizal? for my Part I can't believe our Laws are ſo defective, but that on an Information, or Indictment, for ſuch a Miſdemeanor, where the Fact is found, they would have juſtified the Bench in Inflicting any Puniſhment, ſhort of Life and Members. 7 Annæ, 1708.

Indeed this did produce an Act of Parliament, that all Suits or Proceſs againſt the ſaid Ambaſſador or his Bail, ſhould be void; and that all Proceſs againſt any Publick Miniſter, his Servants, or Effects, for the Time to come ſhould be Void. *Act for the Protection of Ambaſſadors.*

That all Perſons, Convicted of Suing forth, or executing ſuch Proceſs by one Witneſs, before the Lord Chancellor, or either of the Chief Juſtices, ſhould ſuffer ſuch Penalties and Corporal Puniſhments, as they, or any two of them ſhould judge fit.

Pro-

7 Annæ, 1708. Provided that no Perſon within the Deſcription of the Statutes of Bankrupt, putting himſelf into the Service of an Ambaſſador, ſhould have the Benefit of this Act.

Nor any Servant, whoſe Name is not regiſtred in the Secretaries Office, and tranſmitted to the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, to be hung up in their Office.

But this was not effected, till the Ambaſſador was retir'd in Diſguſt to *Holland*, and the Queen was forc'd to ſend a very ſubmiſſive Letter to the *Czar*, before ſhe could pacifie him.

A New Privy-Council conſtituted upon the Union.

On the 10th of *May* this Year, there was conſtituted a new Privy Council, purſuant to an Act of Parliament, *for Rendring the Union of the two Kingdoms more entire and compleat*: Whereof were Sworn the Lord Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*; *William* Lord *Cowper*, Lord Chancellor; *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord Treaſurer; the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident; *John* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy Seal; *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward; *James* Duke of *Ormond*; *Henry* Marqueſs of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain; *James* Earl of *Derby*, *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*, *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, Secretary of State; *Charles Bodvile* Earl of *Radnor*; *Charles* Earl of *Berkley*; *Francis* Earl of *Bradford*; *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondley*; *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*; *William* Lord *Dartmouth*; *Henry Boyl* Eſq; Secretary of State; *Thomas Coke*, Eſq; Vice Chamberlain; Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the Rolls; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas; *James Vernon* Eſq; *John How* Eſq; *Thomas Earl* Eſq; and on the 20th of *May*, were ſworn, *Mainhard* Duke of *Schonberg*; and *John Smith* Eſq; late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who was alſo about this

this time made under Treaſurer, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. On the 25th of *July*, Sir *John Holt*, Lord Chief Juſtice, was ſworn of the Privy Council: On the 18th of *Auguſt*, *Richard* Earl of *Scarborough*, *John* Earl of *Mar*, and *Charles* Viſcount *Townſhend*, were ſworn of the Privy Council. On the 6th of *October*, *James* Duke of *Qneensberry*, *James* Earl of *Seaſield*, *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh*, and *Thomas* Lord *Conningsby*, were likewiſe ſworn. On the 25th of *November*, *Thomas* Earl of *Wharton*, *John* Lord Arch-biſhop of *York*, *Ralph* Duke of *Mountague*, *James* Duke of *Montroſs*, *Robert* Marqueſs of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain; *Hugh* Earl of *Loudon*, *Robert* Lord *Ferrers*, *Perigrine Bertie* Eſq; *Richard* Earl *Rivers*, and *Algernoon* Earl of *Eſſex*, were alſo ſworn. In *December* following, *Charles* Earl of *Mancheſter*, *John* Earl *Pawlet* were ſworn. The 27th of *January*, *Robert* Lord *Lexington*, was ſworn. In *January*, *John* Duke of *Argyle* was alſo ſworn of the Privy Council; and the 3d of *March* following, the Dukes of *Marlborough* and *Roxborough* were alſo ſworn. 7 Annæ, 1708.

On the 6th of *October*, the Earl of *Cholmondley* was appointed Treaſurer of the Houſhold, in the Room of *Francis* Earl of *Bradford*, deceaſed; Sir *Thomas Felton* was made Comptroller, and *Edmund Dunch* Eſq; Maſter of the Houſehold; and in the ſame Month, Sir *James Montague* was made Attorney General, and *Robert Eyres* Eſq; Solicitor General. *Some Alterations at Court.*

His Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark* died this Year at *Kenſington*, on the 28th of *October*, of an *Aſthma*, with which he had been long afflicted: He was ſeiz'd alſo with a Dropſical Humour in his Legs, and moſt Parts of his Body, about three Months before he *Prince George of Denmark dies.*

7 Annæ, 1708. he died. Her Majeſty conſtantly attended him during his Illneſs, and was with him in his laſt Moments, that ſhe might be ſure nothing was wanting which might prolong his Life, or eaſe his Pains: She did not underſtand that unaccountable Tenderneſs that prompts us to leave our Friends to the Mercy of Strangers, when they moſt ſtand in need of our Aſſiſtance: Whatever may be pretended, this Practice is ſo far from Proceeding from a Paſſion for our Friend, that it is only in Tenderneſs to our ſelves we quit the Room: We can rejoice with them in their Health and Proſperity, but when Sickneſs or Affliction ſeizes them, when they are in the Agonies of Death, and draw near their Diſſolution, this is ſo mortifying a Sight, it ſtrikes us with Horror, we fly the melancholy Object, and endeavour to divert to ſome other Scene, and forget, if poſſible, that we our ſelves are mortal and ſubject to the like Infirmities.

His Royal Highneſs was very much lamented by thoſe who knew him, and no wonder her Majeſty was inconſolable, when they had for many Years been look'd upon as the happieſt Pair that ever adorn'd a Court. On the 11th of *November*, his Royal Highneſs's Corps was brought from *Kenſington* to the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, and lay in State in the Painted Chamber till the 13th, where it was buried privately at *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

Promotions at Court. On the 25th of *November*, the Earl of *Pembroke* was conſtituted High Admiral; the Lord *Somers* was made Preſident of the Council; and the Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and the Earl of *Dorſet*, was made Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Lord *Warden* of the Cinque-Ports.

On

On the 16th of *November*, the Parliament met, and Commiſſions were appointed to repreſent the Queen's Perſon. The Commons being ſent for up, the Lord Chancellor acquainted both Houſes with the mournful Occaſion of her Majeſty's Abſence, and directed the Commons to chooſe a Speaker; and accordingly having made choice of Sir *Richard Onſlow*, they preſented him on the 18th, when the Lord Chancellor ſignified her Majeſty's Approbation of the Choice, and made a Speech to both Houſes in the Name of the Commiſſioners: He ſaid, The extraordinary length of the Campaign had oblig'd her Majeſty to defer their Meeting to this time, that they might be inform'd with the greater Certainty of the State of the War, and obſerv'd that they were brought much nearer than they were the laſt Seſſion, to the End of their undertaking the War; *viz. The Reducing the Dangerous Power of* France, *and Settling ſuch a Peace as might ſecure it ſelf from being violated.*

7 Annæ, 1708.

Parliament meets.

Ld. Chancellor's Speech to them.

And her Majeſty believ'd it impoſſible, that the Repreſentative of the Britiſh Nation could endure to think of loſing the Fruits of all their paſt Endeavours, and the great Advantages they had gain'd, eſpecially this preſent Year, by ſubmiting at laſt to an inſecure Peace; and that ſince nothing could hinder their Succeſs abroad but Miſunderſtanding amongſt themſelves, ſhe conjur'd them to avoid all Occaſion of Diviſions.

He told the Commons that the ſeveral Parts of the War, which were provided for the laſt Parliament, would require their Support in the ſame Degree; and that in *Flanders* the Enemies were ſo alarm'd by the great Advantages they had made, that they were drawing more

Troops

7 Annæ, 1708. Troops to that Side, and therefore there the Allies muſt have a *Conſiderable Augmentation* for preſerving, and improving their Conqueſts, and then they might hope to put a glorious Period to this long and expenſive War.

He alſo put them in mind of providing a Supply for the Repair and Increaſe of the Navy, which was impair'd by the conſtant and remote Service in the *Mediterranean*: And deſir'd a Supply for carrying on the Fortification of the Ports.

He recommended to both Houſes the Preparing ſuch Bills, as might tend to the confirming and improving the Union, the Improvement of our Trade and Manufactures, and Employment of the Poor; there being nothing her Majeſty ſo earneſtly deſir'd, as that God would bleſs her with more Opportunities, of doing all poſſible Good to ſo well deſerving a People, ſo firm and affectionate to her Intereſts: And her Majeſty would endeavour to make her People happy to ſuch a Degree, that none (except of deſperate Fortunes) ſhould enter into Meaſures for the Diſturbance of her Government, the Union, or the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, without acting manifeſtly againſt their own true and laſting Intereſt, as well as their Duty.

Lord's Addreſs. Their Lordſhips on the 20*th*, drew up an Addreſs of Condolance on the Death of the Prince, which was preſented in a private Manner, as being moſt acceptable to her Majeſty, by the Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*.

They ſaid they could not forbear condoling her Majeſty upon the great Loſs ſuſtain'd in the Perſon of the Prince, whoſe eminent Vertues muſt render his Memory ever dear to them and the whole Kingdom: But they begg'd ſhe would moderate her Grief, and take Care

of

of her Health, upon which the Hopes of her People, and the Safety of *Europe*, ſo much depended. 7 Annæ, 1708.

They congratulated her Majeſty on the Succeſs of the Campaign, and promiſed her their Aſſiſtance in proſecuting the War, being convinced, they ſaid, that no Peace could be ſafe or honourable, till the whole Monarchy of *Spain* was reſtor'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and as her own Subjects made ſuch extraordinary Efforts, they deſir'd ſhe would preſs her Allies who were more nearly concern'd, to ſhew an equal Vigour. *No Peace without the whole Monarchy of* Spain.

That they ſhould do every Thing on their Parts towards perfecting the Union, and that they would ſupport her Majeſty and the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, againſt all Pretenders, and all her Enemies.

The Convocation meeting the 18*th*, was immediately prorogued to the 25*th* of *February*. *Convocation Prorogued.*

The Commons alſo drew up an Addreſs of Condoleance, and another of Congratulation, which were preſented to her Majeſty in a private Manner by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*. *Commons Addreſs.*

In their Addreſs of Condoleance, they bewail the Loſs her Majeſty and the Kingdom had ſuſtain'd, in the Death of the Prince, whoſe tender Affection to her Majeſty, and Love to this Kingdom, had gain'd him the Hearts of all her Subjects.

They beſought her Majeſty not to indulge her juſt Grief, and aſſur'd her of their firm Reſolution to ſupport her againſt all her Enemies.

In their Addreſs of Congratulation, they tell her, that thoſe ſignal Advantages that had been ſo wonderfully obtain'd, and ſo vigorouſly

7 Annæ, 1708. prosecuted and improv'd, were repeated Instances that no Difficulties were insuperable to her great Commanders, and that no Force of the Enemy was able to stop her victorious Arms.

That they had seen such Fruits of their former Zeal, that they should never be wanting to give such Supplies, as might be most effectual for reducing the Power of the common Enemy, and force him to accept such a Peace, as her Majesty and her Allies should think honourable and lasting: That they would do every Thing on their Parts, to improve and strengthen the Union; but above all, it should be their utmost Care to defend her Majesty's Person, to support her undoubted Title to the Crown, to disappoint the Hopes and Designs of the Pretender and his Abetters, and to maintain the *Protestant* Succession.

Scots Peers eldest Sons disabled to sit in Parliament.

In this Parliament, the eldest Sons of the Peers of *Scotland*, were voted incapable of sitting in the House of Commons of *Great Britain*.

The Commons also voted, that Mr. *John Huggins*, who presided at the Election of Members for the City of *Westminster*, had, in Defiance of the Law, arbitrarily and illegally refused to tender the Oaths of Abjuration, when requir'd so to do, and thereby was guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanour, for which Offence he was ordered to be committed to *Newgate*.

And the Commons resolv'd, that 1220000 *l.* be granted to her Majesty, as her Proportion for augmenting the Troops that were to act in Conjunction with her Allies in *Flanders*, for the Year 1709: And address'd her Majesty, that she would use her utmost Endeavours with her Allies, to engage them to furnish their Proportion towards

towards the Augmentation of the Forces for the Service of the Year 1709. 7 Annæ, 1708.

Addreſs of both Houſes on the reducing Ghent.

Before the Parliament adjourn'd for the Holy-Days, both Houſes agreed on an Addreſs to the Queen, which was preſented by the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. In this Addreſs they congratulate her Succeſs in the Reduction of *Ghent*, *The laſt great Effort of this glorious Year, which would* (they ſaid) *be ever famous in Hiſtory; as well for the entire Diſappointment of all the Attempts and Hopes of her Enemies, as for the many wonderful Succeſſes with which God had bleſs'd her Arms. That the unuſual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, had given many Opportunities to her Majeſty's General, the Duke of* Marlbro', *to ſhew his conſummate Ability, and all the great Qualities neceſſary for ſo high a Truſt.*

About this Time the Duke of *Ormond*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, preſented her Majeſty with a Book of Poems on the Death of the Prince of *Denmark*; as did the Duke of *Somerſet* with another, from the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, of which Univerſity he was Chancellor.

At the Meeting of the Parliament after the Holy-Days, a Pamphlet was complain'd of, wherein the Taking off the Sacramental Teſt was propos'd: Whereupon it was reſolv'd, that the ſaid Pamphlet was a ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel, and tended to create Miſunderſtandings amongſt her Majeſty's Subjects; and order'd, that the ſaid Libel be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman.

The Lords taking into Conſideration the State of the Nation, in relation to the intended Inva-

7 Annæ, 1708. sion of *Scotland*; my Lord *Haversham* open'd the Debate with a set Speech, wherein he says: Some perhaps might think, that after such *wonderful Successes Abroad*, to speak of any Danger at Home, or to have the least Apprehension from such a baffled Enemy, were to expose the Weakness of a Man's own Judgment: But were not (*he said*) *Hochstet* and *Ramelies* as glorious Victories, and as great Mortifications, as the Taking of *Lisle*, or the Reduction of *Ghent*? And yet this haughty Neighbour had the Presumption but the last Year, to attempt the setting a Pretender on her Majesty's Throne: And why was he not in a Condition to insult us now as well as then? Was he not as near us this Year as the last, notwithstanding all our Conquests? *That was an Advantage our Allies only had by them, to have their Enemy at a greater Distance.* Had he not as many Ships, as many Friends, and as great Encouragement to renew his Attempt, as he had to undertake it? For notwithstanding all their Enquiries, *was it not as great a Mystery to this Day as ever it was, who the Persons amongst us were, that were concern'd in this black and unnatural Design?*

Lord Haversham's *Speech.*

'Twas true, several Persons of great Quality and Interest had been taken up, whereby others had an Opportunity of supplanting them in their Interest and Elections: He wou'd not say, whether this proceeded from ill-Will to some, or Favour to others; but had any Thing been prov'd against them? So that this Way of Proceeding, had rather prov'd vexatious to the Subject, than any real Security to the Government: And he hoped, it would make them for the future set a greater Value upon the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

It

It had been ſaid, *that Men of Arbitrary Principles ought to be ſuſpected*; and great Pains had been taken to perſuade the World, from Mens Practices in former Reigns, that they are ſtill of Arbitrary Principles: But was the Nation to ſuſpect any who were at the Head of their Miniſtry, of giving this Encouragement to the Enemy? For he would be bold to ſay, if this was a good Argument, it was as ſtrong againſt ſome who were at the Head of the Miniſtry, as againſt any Man he knew of who was out of it. Another Character that had been given of ſuſpected Perſons, was, *Their Reflecting on the Miniſtry*: But he took it to be very fatal to the Freedom of Parliaments, if when any Notice was taken of wrong Meaſures, or falſe Steps in the Management of publick Affairs, it muſt be interpreted, *An artful Method of leſſening her Majeſty's juſt Eſteem of her Miniſters*, and ſuch Perſons marked as dangerous to the Safety of her Majeſty's Perſon and the preſent Eſtabliſhment: This muſt defeat one of the great Ends and Uſes of Parliament, namely, the Redreſſing of Grievances, and keeping great Men in Awe. That indeed the Papiſt, Jacobite, and Nonjuror, were a Party of Men divided from the reſt of the Nation; but as to others, however they might differ among themſelves in their Notions, relating either to Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Policy, yet they ſeem'd all to have the ſame Regard and Concern for the Honour and Safety of her Majeſty and the Government. He would not be miſunderſtood as if he did not think ſome of all Perſuaſions might be faulty: He knew that even among the Apoſtles themſelves, *he that bore the Bag prov'd the Traitor*: His Meaning only was, that thoſe who had taken the Teſt to the Govern- 7 Annæ, 1708.

7 Annæ, 1708. ment, might at leaſt pretend to an equal Degree of their Charity, with thoſe who never own'd it.

He thought it a great Encouragement to the *French* King to renew his Attempt, to ſee, that notwithſtanding ſo many Friends as he has amongſt us, all the Methods they had hitherto taken had ſignified ſo little to diſcover any of them; and that the moſt uſual and likely Methods for a Diſcovery had not been taken, *viz.* Promiſes of Pardon and Reward: And had he not ſeen how eaſily he could ſhake the main Pillar that ſupported all their Commerce, *the Bank*, which was in Danger of breaking, and had not recover'd the Blow to this Day? For if Men could not command the Money they had there, *without being looked upon as ſuſpected Perſons*, he believ'd Men would be ſo wiſe as to ſecure both their Money and themſelves too from any ſuch Danger. Another Encouragement he had was the weak and defenceleſs Condition of *Scotland*, notwithſtanding the certain Accounts and Knowledge they had of it: And would nothing alarm or awaken them? *Muſt ſome Mens mighty Services prevent their looking into Others great Miſcarriages?* And muſt the Nation be eternally ſawn aſunder by the Struggles of contending Parties? He ſaid, he had not been ſo urgent with them from the Fear of any Perſonal Danger, but leaſt her Majeſty ſhould be dethron'd, and Popery and Slavery ſuddenly break in upon them like a Flood: And concluded with a Motion, that her Majeſty would order to be laid before them the State of *Scotland* on the Invaſion; and what Augmentation of Forces had been made there, and the Condition of their Garriſons ſince:

And

And the Houſe concurr'd in an Addreſs to her Majeſty to that Effect. Notwithſtanding when the Papers had been laid before the Parliament, the Court Party were ſo ſtrong, that both Houſes reſolv'd, *That timely and effectual Care had been taken by thoſe imployed under her Majeſty, at the Time of the intended Invaſion of* Scotland, *to diſappoint the Deſigns of her Majeſty's Enemies both at Home and Abroad.* 7 Annæ, 1708.

The Commons about this Time ſent the Duke of *Marlbro'* their Thanks, (as far as *Bruſſels*) for the Services he had perform'd this Campaign, and alſo for the indefatigable Zeal in which he ſtill perſever'd, for the Service of the common Cauſe Abroad.

Her Majeſty having order'd the Prayers to be left out, *for making her a happy Mother of Children*, &c. that were uſed on the Day of her Acceſſion yearly: This occaſion'd an Addreſs from both Houſes, *that ſhe would not indulge her juſt Grief ſo much, as to decline the Thoughts of a ſecond Marriage.* She thanked them for the frequent Marks they gave her of their Duty and Affection, and ſaid, the Proviſion ſhe had made for the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, would be always a Proof how much ſhe had at Heart the future Happineſs of the Kingdom; but the Subject of that Addreſs was of ſuch a Nature, that ſhe was perſuaded they did not expect a particular Anſwer. *Addreſs of both Houſes that the Queen would marry again.*

A Thankſgiving for the Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, was obſerv'd on the 17*th* of *February*, but her Majeſty did not go to St. *Paul*'s.

In this Seſſions a Bill was brought in for the Naturalizing of Foreign *Proteſtants*; againſt which ſeveral Reaſons were given; as,

7 Annæ, 1708.

Reaſons againſt the Bill for Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants.

1. That a Conflux of Aliens, which would probably be the Effect of ſuch a Law, might prove dangerous to the Conſtitution; for they would owe Allegiance to their reſpective Princes, and retain a Fondneſs for their Native Countries; and whenever a War ſhould break out, might prove ſo many Spies and Enemies. Beſides, under this Pretence the profeſſed Enemies of our Eſtabliſhed Church and Religion might flock over with Deſign to effect their Overthrow. 2. That a General Naturalization might undoubtedly ſpread an univerſal Diſguſt and Jealouſie throughout the Nation, particularly in thoſe Cities and Towns that are Places of Manufacture; there having been many Complaints and Commotions in *London*, and elſewhere, on Occaſion of Foreigners. 3. That the Deſign of inviting Multitudes of Aliens to ſettle here, might prove in Time a farther Miſchief; for they would not only be capable of voting at Elections, but alſo of being choſen Members of Parliament, have Admiſſion in Places of Truſt and Authority, which, in Proceſs of Time, might endanger our ancient Polity and Government; and by frequent Intermarriages go a great Way to blot out and extinguiſh the *Engliſh* Race. 4. That ancient Naturalizations by Act of Parliament, were ſeldom or never made, but upon ſpecial Reaſons and particular Occaſions. And tho' ſome Acts have given Encouragement to Foreign Merchants and Weavers to ſettle here, it was when our Weaving Trade and other Manufactures were inconſiderable, to the Advancement they have ſince attained. Beſides, from the Settlement of the great Cuſtoms in *Edward* I. Time, in all Acts of Parliament for Subſidies ſince paſſed, Aliens had always been charged

charged with an Increaſe of Cuſtoms above Natives, and a Diſcrimination kept up between them, as was particularly remarked by the learned Chief Juſtice *Hale*, in a Tract againſt a General Naturalization. 5. That it was more than probable, that the greateſt Number that would come over would be of poor People, which would be of fatal Conſequence, with Reſpect to the many poor induſtrious Families, who would be reduced to the utmoſt Straits hereby: It being evident, that no Hands were wanted to carry on our Manufactures, from the great Quantities that lay on Hand, their Cheapneſs, and the Lowneſs of Wages now given; what then would be the Effect of ſuch an Addition? For theſe Aliens would altogether ſettle in Places of Manufacture, there being no Inſtances of any of the late Refugees betaking themſelves to the Spade, Plough, or Toil. *Secondly*, it would be a very great Charge to thoſe Pariſhes wherein they would ſettle, there being now great Numbers of *French*, who, for Want of Work, were reliev'd, and in great Meaſure maintain'd, by the Queen's Bounty and Charity of their Churches, and other well-diſpoſed Perſons; who, when Naturaliz'd, would have Recourſe to their own reſpective Pariſhes for an Allowance. 6. That a General Naturalization, would in Effect defeat the Patent of the Act of Navigation, which had always been eſteemed to conduce to the Intereſt of the Nation, by the Incouragement and Increaſe of *Engliſh* Mariners, and Advance of Trade. 7. That hereby, in Proceſs of Time, Aliens would be advanced in Riches, and her Majeſty's Subjects impoveriſh'd, for thoſe beneficial Trades of buying and ſelling by Commiſſions, Remittances, and Exchanges of Money,

7 Anne, 1708.

7 Annæ, ny, would, in great Meaſure, be engroſs'd by
1708. Foreigners, by Reaſon of their many Friends and Relations abroad: Beſides ſuch Aliens generally living in Lodgings, and at little Charge frequently eſcaping Publick Taxes, and Pariſh Duties, would be able to underſell, and undermine the Native Merchants. 8. That hereby the Treaſure of the Nation would be exhauſted, and remitted into Foreign Parts; for it might well be ſuppoſed, that thoſe that have valuable Eſtates, could not, or would not tranſport the greateſt Part thereof hither, and leaving Children and their neareſt Relations behind 'em, they would come hither only upon a Deſign of getting Riches and to return home again therewith; particularly upon a Proſpect of War, an Inſtance of which we had in the Practice of our Merchants, who when they have got Eſtates abroad, conſtantly return Home to enjoy the ſame. 9. That the Queen's Cuſtoms would hereby be conſiderably diminiſh'd: For many Statutes which lay a greater Duty on Aliens than on Natives, would as to this be Repealed. 10. That Opportunity would hereby be given to Merchants, to Colour the Goods and Merchandizes of other Strangers beyond Sea, their Correſpondents, Friends, or Relations, either out of Friendſhip to the great Detriment of her Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and Trade of the Native Subjects, a Practice which was offer'd to be prov'd before their late Majeſty's and the Lord's of the Treaſury, which Reaſons did Influence the Judgments of our Anceſtors, as appears by the Statutes of 1 H. 7 c. 11. 11 H. 7. c. 14. 22 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 8. 11. That the Duties of Package and Scavage, of the Goods of all Merchants, as well *Denizens* as *Aliens*, were the indiſ-

penſable

penſable Right and Inheritance of the Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, let to Farm by Leaſe (wherein are about 18 Years to come) for a Fine of 1000 *l.* and the Yearly Rent of 950 *l.* and amongſt other things, are by Act of Parliament charg'd towards the Raiſing of 1000 *l. per Annum* for ever to the *Orphans*, and Creditors of the ſaid City, which Duties would be wholly loſt to the great Prejudice of the ſaid City, and would render them incapable to ſupport the Government of the ſame. 12. And in the laſt place, that the Nation being now engag'd in an expenſive, though neceſſary War, Taxes high, Trade obſtructed, great Quantities of Woollen, and other Manufactures lay unſold; And as the Effect thereof, the ſeveral Prices of making them very ſmall, many Families deſtitute of Work throughout the Kingdom: What then, at ſuch a time as this, muſt be the Conſequence of Inviting hither by a general Naturalization, Multitudes of Poor Foreigners, who would only employ themſelves in Trade and Manufactures. 7 Annæ, 1708.

The Reaſons of the Naturalizati-on Bill.

There were ſeveral ſpecious Reaſons alſo offer'd for the Bill; but that which prevail'd, and was the true Reaſon of bringing it in, was the Aſſurance they had that it would conduce to the Intereſt of Whiggiſm; for they obſerv'd that the *French Hugonots*, and other Foreigners, conſtantly fell in with the *Diſſenters*, and Enemies to the Church; that they had always given ſignal Proofs of their Love, *for their Happy Conſtitution:* And tho' they had a Miniſtry and Parliament to their Wiſh, they could not but obſerve the Generality of the People ſtill diſcontented and uneaſy, under the Apprehenſions that the Ruin of their Eſtabliſhment was intended: They ſaw that the beſt

7 Annæ, 1708. beſt Recommendation to a Place, was Diſaffection to the Church: Fines, Pillories, Priſons, had been tried to ſeal up the People's Mouths, (as I remember Whipps were not yet made uſe off) but ſtill the People grumbled, and it was apprehended, that one time or other their Murmurs would reach the Royal Ear, how cloſely ſoever the Avenues were guarded; and then all their hopeful Schemes would be overturn'd: Therefore ſince they found the People would be no longer blinded, and they could not cruſh them any other Way, a Flood of Foreigners was to be brought in to balance them. Nor was it any Objection, that they would ſtarve the ſurly Natives, ſince a more compliant and dependant Generation was to be introduc'd in their Rooms. It is not to be thought ſtrange, that Foreigners have heretofore been tempted to make a Conqueſt of this deſirable Country, and that they have expell'd the Natives from their happy Seats, to introduce themſelves; but that ever their ſhould ariſe a Sett of Men among our ſelves, that ſhould propoſe to bring over hither the Scum of all the Earth, in order to exclude their Brethren, and force them to ſeek their Bread in Foreign Lands; no wonder that the Actors of ſuch dark Councils ſhould conceal themſelves: They knew too well, what they deſerv'd at the Hands of the Nation; had not the Queen look'd upon her ſelf oblig'd in Point of Honour, not to divulge the Advice they had given her, it is poſſible they might have met with their Deſerts.

But to return from this Digreſſion, the Duke of *Marlborough* coming over from *Flanders* the firſt of *March*, the Lords gave him Thanks for his great Service this Campaign; and it being con-

conjectur'd he had brought over ſome Propoſals of Peace, both Houſes addreſs'd her Majeſty on that Subject: Wherein they deſire her Majeſty, that the *French* King may be oblig'd to own her Title and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and that the *Pretender* muſt be remov'd out of his Dominions never to return again; and that the Harbour of *Dunkirk* and its Fortifications might be demoliſh'd. 7 Annæ, 1708. *Addreſſes upon the Proſpect of a Peace.*

This Year her Majeſty thought fit to appoint a third Secretary of State, and accordingly *James* Duke of *Queensberry* and *Dover* was ſworn into that Office. *A third Secretary of State appointed.*

On the 21ſt of *April*, the Lords Commiſſioners having paſs'd ſeveral Publick and Private Acts, the Lord Chanchellor in the Name of the Commiſſioners, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

BEING now by the Queen's Directions to put an End to this Seſſion, we have it in Command from her Majeſty, to aſſure you her Majeſty is extreamly Senſible of the Zeal and Affection you have for her Service, and the Good of her People, and of the Prudence and Diſpatch with which you have compleated the important Buſineſs of this Seſſion. *Ld. Chancellor's Speech on the Riſing of the Parliament.*

The Vigour and Firmneſs of your Proceedings have already had a very good Effect on Affairs Abroad, and there is Ground to hope, that by God's Bleſſing on her Majeſty's Endeavours, that this will every day appear more and more Evident.

Gentlemen

7 Annæ, 1708.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are to return you, in particular her Majesty's Thanks, for your having provided so timely and effectually the Supplies found necessary to the Prosecution of this War, with an Augmentation of those Forces, which in Conjunction with our Allies, have by God's Assistance procur'd us the present Advantage over the common Enemy.

Your Cheerfulness in giving such large Supplies at this Juncture, and the ready Advances which have been made for their being effectual, with so little Burden to the People, show you perfectly understand how to make a right Use of our past Successes, and that nothing is too difficult for so Dutiful and Affectionate Subjects acting in Defence of so good a Cause.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty, thro' the whole Course of her Reign, having been desirous to shew all possible Instances of Goodness and Clemency to her Subjects, hath now, for the Strengthening of the Union, and Quieting the Minds of all her Subjects throughout the united Kingdom, thought fit to Grant them an Act of Grace and Free Pardon in a more full and beneficial Manner, than hath been formerly used; not doubting but all her People will make a right Use of, and suitable Returns on their Part for so extraordinary an Indulgence.

Her Majesty having also been Graciously pleased to give the Royal Assent to the several Bills, you have presented during this Session; Commands us, to observe to you on that Occasion, that the Life and Benefit of all Laws, how wisely soever they are framed, do chiefly consist

conſiſt in a due and regular Execution of them; and therefore to exhort you, that when you return to your Countries, you would think it Indiſpenſably your Duty to ſet a good Example, towards an Impartial and ſteady Obſervation of the many good Laws which have been Enacted, (eſpecially ſince the late Revolution) and which fall within your Province to Execute. 7 Annæ, 1708.

It being but too evident, that the Defect at preſent attending us is not ſo much the Want of New Laws, as the Neglect and Diſregarding thoſe already made.

And then the Parliament was prorogued to the 19th of *May*.

Anno. 7. Ann. Parl. 4. Seſs. 1.

An Act for Granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be rais'd by a Land-Tax in *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1709. *Cap.* 1.

An Act for the ſpeedy and effectual Recruiting her Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1709. *Cap.* 2.

An Act for Charging and Continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1709. *Cap.* 3.

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters. *Cap.* 4.

An Act for Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants. *Cap.* 5.

All Perſons born out of the Queen's Ligeance, who ſhall in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or before the Lord's of Juſticiary, or Barons of the *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, or at the Quarter Seſſions where they Inhabit, take and ſub- *A General Naturalization.*

7 Annæ, 1707. ſubſcribe the Oaths and make, repeat, and ſubſcribe the Declaration in the 6 An. Cap. 23. intituled *An Act to make further Proviſion for Electing 16 Peers in Scotland*, &c. Shall be deem'd, adjudged, and taken to be the Queen's Natural Born Subjects.

Perſons qualified by receiving the Sacrament in a Diſſenting nongregation.

Provided that no Perſon be Naturalized by Virtue of this Act, unleſs he ſhall have Receiv'd the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in ſome *Proteſtant or Reformed Congregation*, within this Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, withing 3 Months before the Taking the ſaid Oaths as aforeſaid; and at the ſame time produce a Certificate ſign'd by the Perſon adminiſtring the ſaid Sacrament and atteſted by two Witneſſes.

Children of Natives born out of the Queen's Ligeance declared natural born Subjects.

And Enacted, that the Children of all Natural Born Subjects, born out of the Ligeance of the Queen, her Heirs, and Succeſſors, ſhall be deemed, adjudg'd, and taken, to be Natural Born Subjects of this Kingdom.

All Perſons may be Naturaliz'd in *Ireland*, who ſhall qualify themſelves in the ſame Manner there.

Cap. 6. An Act for Explaining and making more effectual that Part of an Act paſs'd in the 5th Year of her preſent Majeſty's Reign, concerning the Buying and Selling of Cattle in *Smithfield*, and for giving Leave for bringing up *Calves* dead to *London* as formerly.

Cap. 7. An Act for Enlarging the Capital Stock of the *Bank of England*, and for Raiſing a further Supply to her Majeſty for the Service of the Year 1709.

Cap. 8. An Act for Continuing ſeveral Impoſitions and Duties, to raiſe Money by way of Loan, and for Exporting Britiſh Copper and Braſs Wire Duty free. And for Circulating a further Sum in *Exchequer* Bills; in caſe a new Contract be made in that behalf, and concern-

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ing the Oaths to be adminiſtred, in Relation to *Italian* Thrown Silks, and touching Oyls, and Plantations, Goods of Foreigners taken or to be taken as Prize: And concerning Druggs of *America*, to be imported from her Majeſty's Plantations; and for appropriating the Monies given in this Seſſion of Parliament, and for making out Debentures for two Tranſport Ships in this Act not named: And to allow a further time for Regiſtring certain Debentures, and for Relief of Perſons who have loſt ſuch Tickets, *Exchequer* Bills, Debentures, Tallies, or Orders as in this Act are mentioned. 7 Annæ, 1708.

An Act for giving the Commiſſioners of Sewers for the City of *London*, the ſame Powers as the ſame Commiſſioners of Sewers for Counties have, and to oblige Collectors for the Sewers to account. *Cap.* 9.

An Act for rendring more effectual the Laws concerning Commiſſions of Sewers. *Cap.* 10.

An Act for aſcertaining and directing the Payment of the Allowances to be made for, or upon the Exportation from *Scotland* of *Fiſh*, *Beer*, and *Pork*, cur'd with foreign Salts imported before the 1ſt of *May* 1707, and for diſpoſing ſuch Salt ſtill remaining in the Hands of her Majeſty's Subjects there, and for aſcertaining and ſecuring the Allowances for *Fiſh* and *Fleſh* Exported, and to be Exported from *Scotland* for the future. *Cap.* 11.

An Act for preſerving the Priviledges of Ambaſſadors, and other publick Miniſters of Foreign Princes and States. *Cap.* 12.

The Preamble of the Act.

Whereas ſeveral turbulent and diſorderly Perſons, having in a moſt outragious Manner

7 Annæ, 1708. inſulted the Perſon of his Excellency *Andrew Antemonowitz Mattueof*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of his *Czariſh* Majeſty Emperor of Great *Ruſſia*, her Majeſty's good Friend and Ally, by arreſting him, and taking him by Violence out of his Coach in the publick Street, and detaining him in Cuſtody for ſeveral Hours, in Contempt of the Protection granted by her Majeſty, contrary to the Law of Nations, and in Prejudice of the Rights and Priviledges which Ambaſſadours and other publick Miniſters, authorized and received as ſuch, have at all times been poſſeſſed of, and ought to be kept ſacred and inviolable. Be it therefore declar'd.

And it was thereby Enacted, that all Suits and Proceſs againſt the ſaid Ambaſſadors, and all Recognizances of Bail and Proceedings thereon ſhould be void.

All Proceſs againſt Ambaſſadors or their Servants declared void.

That all Writs and Proceſs hereafter ſued forth, againſt any Ambaſſador or publick Miniſter, or againſt their Servants, Goods, or Chattels, ſhall be void.

All Perſons and their Agents concern'd in ſuch Proceſs, to be puniſh'd at the Diſcretion of the Lord Chancellour and Lord Chief Juſtices.

And any Perſon preſuming to ſue forth any ſuch Writ or Proceſs, their Attorneys and Sollicitors, and all Officers executing the ſame, being convicted thereof by Confeſſion, or the Oath of one Witneſs, before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the Chief Juſtices of the King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, or any two of them, ſhall be deemed Violaters of the Laws of Nations, and Diſturbers of the Publick Repoſe; and ſhall ſuffer ſuch Pains, Penalties, and Corporal Puniſhment, as the ſaid Lord Chancellor, *&c.* or any two of them, ſhall judge fit to be inflicted on them.

Provided, that no Merchant or Trader, within the Deſcription of the Statutes of Bankrupt, who

who ſhall put himſelf into the Service of an Ambaſſadour, ſhall have any Benefit by this Act; and no Perſon ſhall be proceeded againſt as having arreſted the Servant of an Ambaſſadour, or publick Miniſter, unleſs the Name of ſuch Servant be firſt regiſtred in the Office of one of the principal Secretaries of State, and tranſmitted to the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, their Under-Sheriffs or Deputies, to be hung up publickly in their Offices. 7 Annæ, 1708. *The Names of Ambaſſadours Servants to be Regiſtred.*

An Act for the better aſcertaining the Lengths and Breadths of Woollen Cloth, made in the County of *York*. *Cap.* 13.

An Act for the better Preſervation of Parochial Libraries, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*. *Cap.* 14.

An Act for altering *Whitſuntide* and *Lammas* Terms for the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*. *Cap.* 15.

An Act to prevent the laying of Wagers relating to the Publick. *Cap.* 16.

An Act for making more effectual an Act made in the Sixth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for the better preventing of Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire. *Cap.* 17.

An Act to preſerve the Rights of Patrons to Advowſons. *Cap.* 18.

An Act to enable Infants, who are ſeiſed or poſſeſſed of Eſtates in Fee or Truſt, or by way of Mortgage, to make Conveyances of ſuch Eſtates. *Cap.* 19.

An Act for the publick Regiſtring of Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, and other Incumbrances which ſhall be made Uſe of, or that may affect any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, within the County of *Middleſex*, after the 29*th* Day of *September* 1709. *Cap.* 20.

An Act for improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms. *Cap.* 21.

7 Annæ, 1708. It is hereby Enacted, that after the First of *July* 1709, ſuch Crimes and Offences as are High Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of High Treaſon in *England*, ſhall be adjudged, and taken to be High Treaſon, and Miſpriſion of High Treaſon in *Scotland*, and no other: And that the Queen, her Heirs and Succeſſors, may iſſue out Commiſſions of Oyer and Terminer under the great Seal of *Great Britain*, to ſuch Perſons as ſhe or they ſhall think fit, ſo that 3 of the Lords of Juſticiary be in the ſaid Commiſſion, *Quorum*, to enquire, hear, and determine ſuch High-Treaſons, and Miſpriſion of High Treaſon, in ſuch Manner as is us'd in *England*.

High Treaſon declared to be the ſame in Scotland *as* England.

And to be tried in the ſame manner.

Provided, that where any ſuch Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer is to be executed within a Diſtrict where there is a Juſtice General, or Perſon having Right of Juſticiary, who had Juriſdiction in Caſes of High Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of Treaſon, at the making this Act, ſuch Right being made appear to the Lords of Seſſion, and certified by them to the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, ſuch Juſtice General, *&c.* or his Deputy, ſhall be in the ſaid Commiſſion, and one of the *Quorum*.

And the Juſtice Court, and other Courts, having Power to judge of the ſaid Offences in *Scotland*, ſhall enquire by the Oaths of 12 Men of the County, Shire, or Stewarty, where ſuch Courts ſit, of all High Treaſons, and Miſpriſions of High Treaſon there committed, and proceed to hear and determine the ſaid Offences, whereof any Perſon ſhall be indicted before them, in ſuch manner as the Court of Queen's Bench, or Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer in *England* may do: And if any Perſon be indicted of the ſaid Offences, before Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, or in the Circuit Courts

Courts or other Courts, having Power to judge thereof in *Scotland*, then, upon the Requeſt of the Queen's Advocate to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of *Great Britain*, he ſhall award a Writ of *Certiorari*, directed to the Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, *&c.* to certifie ſuch Indictment into the Circuit Court, which Court ſhall proceed upon, hear, and determine the ſame as the Court of King's Bench of *England* may do upon Indictments remov'd or certify'd into the ſaid Court: And Perſons convicted or attainted of High Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of High Treaſon in *Scotland*, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Corruption of Blood, Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as Perſons convicted or attainted thereof in *England*. 7 Anne, 1708. *And the Offender ſubject to the ſame Pains and Forfeitures.*

Provided, that where any Perſon ſhall before the Firſt of *July* be ſeized of an Eſtate Tail in Lands, *&c.* and is or ſhall be married before the ſaid Firſt of *July*, and ſhall have Iſſue living of the Marriage, or any Poſſibility of ſuch Iſſue, at the Time of the High Treaſon committed, then ſuch Lands, *&c.* ſhall not be forfeited upon the Attainder of ſuch Perſon for High Treaſon (but during the Life of the Perſon attainted only) and the Iſſue and Heirs in Tail of ſuch Marriage, ſhall inherit the ſame, the ſaid Attainder notwithſtanding.

And further, all Treaſons and Miſpriſions of Treaſons, which after the ſaid Firſt of *July* ſhall be committed by a Native of *Scotland*, at Sea, or in any Place of the Realm of *Great Britain*, ſhall be tried before the ſaid Juſtice Court, or before ſuch Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, and in ſuch Shire, Stewarty, or County of *Great Britain*, as ſhall be aſſign'd by the Queen's Commiſſion, and by good and lawful Men of the ſame Shire, as if the Fact had been *Treaſon committed Abroad to be tried in any County.*

7 Annæ, 1708. committed there, and from, and after the ſaid 1ſt of *July* 1709, No Perſon accus'd of any Capital Offence in *Scotland*, ſhall ſuffer, or be liable to any Torture, provided, that this ſhall not take away any Judgment that is given in *England*, againſt ſuch as ſtand Mute and Refuſe to Plead.

Torture taken away in Scotland.

Jurors to have 40 *s.* per Ann. *Lands of Inheritance in the County.*

Provided that every Jury-man, return'd at ſuch Tryals, ſhall be ſeized, in his own Right, or in the Right of his Wife, of Lands, of Inheritance, or for his, or her Life, or the Life of ſome other Perſon, within the County, Stewarty, or Place where the Tryal ſhall be, or from whence the Jury is to come, of the Yearly Value of 40 *s.* at leaſt: And for want thereof, or for any other lawful Cauſe, a Jury-man may be challeng'd, and ſet aſide.

Several Facts that were Treaſon in Scotland, *to be puniſh'd as other Capital Offences.*

And it is further Enacted, that Theft in Landed Men, Murder under Truſt, Wilful Fire-Raiſing, Firing Coal-Pitts, and Aſſaſſination, which were Treaſon in *Scotland*, ſhall after the ſaid 1ſt of *July*, be only adjudg'd, and deem'd to be Capital Offences, and the Offenders ſhall only be liable to ſuch Pains and Puniſhments, as by the Laws of *Scotland* are inflicted on the Committers of Capital Offences, and they ſhall be try'd in the ſame Manner, as by the Laws of *Scotland* is provided in other Capital Caſes.

Killing Lords of Seſſion Treaſon.

Whoever ſhall Slay any of the Lords of Seſſion, a Lord of Juſticiary ſitting in Judgment, in the Exerciſe of their Office within *Scotland*, ſhall be adjudg'd Guilty of High-Treaſon.

Counterfeiting the Seals Treaſon.

And whoever ſhall counterfeit her Majeſty's Seals, appointed by the 4th Article of the Union, to be kept and uſed in *Scotland*, ſhall be adjudg'd Guilty of High-Treaſon.

Provided

Provided that after the Death of the *Pretender*, and at the End of three Years after the *Hannover* Succeſſion ſhall take place, (on the Demiſe of her Majeſty) no Attainder for Treaſon to the Diſinheriting of any Heir, or to the Prejudice of the Right or Title of any Perſons, other than the Right or Title of the Offenders, during their Natural Lives only; and every Perſon to whom the Right of any Lands, after the Death of ſuch Offender, might have appertain'd if no ſuch Attainder had been, may enter into the ſame. 7 Anne, 1708. *After the Death of the Pretender no Lands to be forfeited for Treaſon.*

And after the Death of the *Pretender*, and three Years after the *Hannover* Succeſſion ſhall take place as aforeſaid; when any Perſon is Indicted for High-Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of Treaſon: A Liſt of the Witneſſes that ſhall be produc'd on the Trial, and of the Jury, with the Names, Profeſſion, and Place of Abode of the ſaid Witneſſes, and Jurors, ſhall be given, at the ſame time that the Copy of the Indictment is deliver'd to the Priſoner, which ſhall be deliver'd to the Priſoner ten Days before the Tryal, in the Preſence of two Credible Witneſſes. *Liſts of the Jurors and Witneſſes with their Additions to be given the Priſoner after the Pretenders Death.*

An Act for the Queen's moſt general and free Pardon. *Cap.* 22.

An Act for the Raiſing the Militia, for the Year 1709, although the Month's pay formerly advanc'd, be not Repaid. *Cap.* 23.

An Act for continuing the former Acts, for the Encouragement of Coinage, and to encourage the bringing foreign Coins, and *Britiſh* or foreign Plate, to be Coined, and for making Proviſion for the Mints in *Scotland*, and for the Proſecuting Offences concerning the Coin in *England*. *Cap.* 24.

An Act for making perpetual An Act for the better preventing the Counterfeiting the Cur- *Cap.* 25.

7 Annæ, 1708. rant Coin of this Kingdom; as alſo an Act for giving like Remedy upon promiſſory Notes, as is uſed upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange, and alſo for continuing ſeveral Acts, made in the 4th and 5th Years of her Majeſty's Reign, for preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.

Cap. 26. An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to treat and agree for ſuch Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as ſhall be judg'd proper to be purchas'd, for the better Fortifying *Portſmouth*, *Chatham*, and *Harwich*.

8 Annæ, 1709. *France* being diſtreſſed by Famine, as well as by the Arms of the Allies; In the beginning of this Year, Monſieur *De Rouille* was diſpatch'd to the *Hague*, with Propoſals of Peace, and afterwards Monſieur *de Torcy*, Secretary of State of that Kingdom, was ſent thither. The Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and other Miniſters of the Allies had ſeveral Conferences with them upon that Subject, and at length theſe Forty Preliminary Articles were agreed on, *viz.*

Offers of Peace.

Preliminary Articles agreed on.

1. *Firſt*, that a good, firm, and laſting Peace, ſhall be forthwith Treated of, and Eſtabliſh'd, *&c.*

2. That to attain this good End, preliminary Articles ſhall be agreed on, to ſerve as a Foundation of ſuch a Peace.

3. That the moſt Chriſtian King, ſhall acknowledge King *Charles* the 3*d*, to be King of *Spain*, *&c.*

4. The Treaty ſhall be finiſh'd in two Months, during which time *Sicily* ſhall be put into the Poſſeſſion of King *Charles*, and the Duke of *Anjou*

Anjou ſhall evacuate *Spain*. *And if the Duke of* Anjou *don't conſent thereto, within the ſaid two Months; the* French *King, and the Allies, ſhall enter into proper Meaſures, that this Article may have entire Effect.* 8 Annæ 1709.

5. The *French* King, ſhall within the ſaid time withdraw his Troops out of *Spain*, &c. promiſing not to aſſiſt the Duke of *Anjou* for the future with Troops, Artillery, Ammunition, or Money.

6. The Monarchy of *Spain* ſhall remain entire in the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and no Prince of the Houſe of *France* ſhall ever become Sovereign of any Part thereof.

7. *France* ſhall never Poſſeſs the *Spaniſh Indies*, or trade thither.

8. The *French* King ſhall deliver up *Strasburgh*, and Fort *Kiel* to the Emperor.

9. He ſhall reſtore *Briſac* to the Emperor.

10. The *French* King ſhall Poſſeſs *Alſace*, in the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Munſter*, except *Landau*, which ſhall belong to the Emperor.

11. The *French* King ſhall demoliſh *New-Briſac*, *Fort Lewis*, and *Hunningen*.

12. *Rhynfels*, ſhall be poſſeſs'd by the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe*, till otherwiſe agreed.

13. The Clauſe concerning Religion in the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, ſhall be refer'd to the Negotiation.

14. The *French* King ſhall acknowledge the Queen of *Great-Brittain*.

15. And the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

16. The *French* King ſhall reſtore, what he is poſſeſs'd of in *Newfoundland*, to *Great-Britain*, and whatever either Party has taken in the *Indies*, ſhall be reſtor'd.

17. *Dunkirk* ſhall be demoliſh'd.

18. The

8 Annæ, 1709. 18. The *Pretender* ſhall retire out of *France*.

19. A Treaty of Commerce ſhall be ſettled with *Great-Britain*.

20. The King of *Portugal* ſhall enjoy all that is ſtipulated for him by the Allies.

21. The *French* King ſhall acknowledge the King of *Pruſſia*, and not diſturb him in the enjoyment of *Neufchattel*.

22. The *French* King ſhall deliver up *Furnes*, *Menin*, *Ipres*, *Warneton*, *Comines*, *Werwick*, *Poperingen*, *Liſle*, *Conde*, and *Maubeuge*, for the Barrier of the States.

23. He ſhall Reſtore all the Towns, and Forts, he has taken in the *Netherlands*, with the Artillery and Stores, provided the Catholick Religion ſhall ſtill be profeſſed there.

24. None of the Cannon or Stores to be removed from this time.

25. The States, as to their Commerce ſhall have what was ſtipulated at the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, and the Tariff of 1664 only ſhall be in Force.

26. The *French* King ſhall acknowledge the 9th Electorate.

27. *Savoy*, *Nice*, and whatever has been taken from the Duke of *Savoy*, ſhall be reſtor'd him, and he ſhall enjoy all that has been yielded to him by the Emperor.

28. The *French* King ſhall make over to the Duke of *Savoy*, *Exilles*, *Feneſtrelles*, and *Chamont*, with the Valley of *Pragelas*, and all on this ſide the Mountains for a Barrier.

29. The Pretenſions of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, referr'd to the general Negotiation; but the Elector *Palatine* ſhall ſtill remain in the Poſſeſſion of the upper *Palatinate*, *&c.* The Garriſons of the States to remain in

Huy,

Huy, *Leige*, and *Bonn*, till otherwiſe agreed with the Emperor, and Empire. 8 Anne 1709.

30. And for removing all doubts, touching the Execution of the ſaid Articles; It is agreed,

31. That the further Demands on either Side, ſhall not interrupt the Ceſſation of Arms.

32. The other Allies, ſhall be at Liberty to make further Demands at the general Congreſs.

33. The Negotiation ſhall be finiſhed within two Months.

34. A Ceſſation of Arms ſhall be made.

35. Immediately after the Concluſion, and Ratification of theſe Articles, the *French* King promiſes to evacuate *Namur*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, *Luxemburgh*, *Conde*, *Tournay*, *Maubeuge*, *Newport*, *Furnes*, and *Ipres*, and to raze the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*.

36. The *French* King promiſes, within two Months after the Concluſion of the Treaty, to Execute what has been ſtipulated, with reſpect to the other Allies.

37. And if the *French* King executes all that is above-mentioned, and the whole Monarchy of *Spain* ſhall be deliver'd up to *Charles* the 3*d*, as is ſtipulated, within the limited time, then the Ceſſation of Arms ſhall continue till the Ratifications of the Peace.

38. All this ſhall ſerve for the *Baſis*, and Foundation of the enſuing Treaties of Peace.

39. The Ratification of theſe Preliminary Articles to be performed by the *French* King, and the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the *States*, before the 15*th* of *June*, and by the Emperor, before the 1*ſt* of *July*; and on the Ratification hereof, by the Queen, and the States; The Evacuation of the Towns in the *Netherlands*, and the Demolition of *Dunkirk* ſhall be ſet about, and performed out of Hand: And what

is

8 Annæ, 1707. is ſtipulated in favour of the *Emperor*, King *Charles*, and the other Allies, ſhall be ſett about as ſoon as they have ratified the Preliminaries.

40. The Congreſs ſhall begin on the 20th of *June* next, at the *Hague*, and to prevent Diſputes about the Ceremonial, No Ambaſſador ſhall take upon him his Character, till the Day of the Signing the Peace.

Sign'd by the Miniſters of the Allies 28th of May 1709. *But the Miniſters of* France *refuſed to ſign them.*

Theſe Preliminaries were ſign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies the 28th of *May* 1709. But the Miniſters of *France* declar'd, they had no Directions to ſign them: The Marqueſs *de Torcy*, however, ſaid he would lay them before his Maſter, the moſt Chriſtian King, and endeavour to procure his Ratification, and that he would acquaint Prince *Eugene* with his Majeſty's Reſolution, by the 4th of the next Month, and then ſett out for *France*, from whence he ſent an Anſwer according to his Promiſe: Wherein he told the Prince, that his Majeſty found it impoſſible for him to accept theſe Terms, and therefore had ſent Orders to Monſieur *Rouille*, to notify the ſame to the Potentates engaged in the War, and that it was to be hop'd, that more favourable Terms would preſent for the Eſtabliſhing a Peace, ſo neceſſary for all *Europe*.

And Monſieur *Rouille* accordingly acquainted the Miniſters of the Allies, that unleſs they wou'd agree to ſome Alterations in the preliminary Articles, his Maſter could not conſent to them: To which the Miniſters of the Allies anſwered, That they would not recede from any of the Articles agreed to; and that if his Maſter did not think fit to accept them, neither

neither wou'd the Allies think themſelves bound by them; and Monſieur *Rouille* immediately receiv'd an Intimation that he ſhould depart from the *Hague*, which he did the 9th of *June* following. 8 Annæ, 1709.

The Treaty of Peace broken off.

Upon the Breaking off of this Treaty, the *French* King ſent circular Letters to the Governours of the reſpective Provinces in his Dominions; wherein he told them That in order to reſtore Peace, he would have accepted Conditions very oppoſite to the Security of his frontier Provinces; but that the greater Deſire he had ſhewn to diſſipate thoſe Umbrages his Enemies affected to have of his Power and Deſigns, the more they multiplied their Pretenſions, and they had let him ſee that they had no other Intention than to enlarge, at the Expence of his Crown, the States bordering upon *France*, and to open to themſelves eaſy Ways to penetrate into the Heart of his Kingdom, as often as it would ſuit with their Intereſts to begin a new War: That they would give him but two Months to execute his Part of the Treaty, and during that Time they would oblige him to deliver up the Places they demanded of him in *Alſace* and the Low Countries, and the Demoliſhing thoſe they had inſiſted on, refuſing on their Parts to enter into any other Engagements, than the Suſpenſion of all Acts of Hoſtility till the firſt of *Auguſt*, and reſerving to themſelves a Liberty of Acting then by Force of Arms, if his Grandſon refus'd to evacuate the *Spaniſh* Dominions, whereof he had for Nine Years been acknowledged King. That ſuch a Suſpenſion would have been more dangerous to him than War itſelf; for ſo ſoon as the Suſpenſion had been expir'd, his Enemies

The Fren. *King's circular Letter on the breaking off the Treaty.*

8 Annæ, 1709. mies would have attack'd him under thoſe new Advantages they would have reap'd from the Towns, into which he himſelf had introduced them: And he expreſſes much Reſentment that the Confederates ſhould ſuggeſt to him the Joining his Forces with theirs, to compel his Grandſon to deſcend the *Spaniſh* Throne; he ſaid the Thought of engaging him in ſuch an Alliance was inhuman. And altho' the Tenderneſs he had for his People was as hearty as for his own Children, and tho' he bore a Part in all the Ills his faithful Subjects underwent by the War, and had manifeſted to all *Europe* his ſincere Deſires that they might enjoy Peace; He was ſatisfied they would themſelves oppoſe the Acceptance of it, on Conditions ſo oppoſite to Juſtice and the Honour of the *French* Name.

Reſents that Intimation of the Allies that he ſhould join his Forces with theirs to dethrone his Grandſon.

And as he repos'd his Confidence in the Protection of God, hoping that the Purity of his Intentions would draw down the Divine Bleſſing on his Arms; ſo he had wrote to his Biſhops to excite again fervent Prayers in their reſpective Dioceſes: And he directed the ſeveral Governours to acquaint his People within the Extent of their reſpective Governments, that they would have enjoy'd Peace, if it had been in his Power to have procur'd them a Good they wiſh'd for with ſo much Reaſon; but which muſt be obtain'd by new Efforts, ſince the many Conceſſions he had made were of no effect towards the reſtoring the publick Tranquillity.

All Thoughts of Peace being laid aſide for the Preſent, both Armies took the Field. The *French* poſſeſs'd themſelves of a very advantagious Camp, and threw up ſuch Intrenchments, that the Allies did not think fit to attack

The Armies take the Field.

attack them; but reſolved to open the Campaign with the Siege of *Tournay*, and accordingly that Place was inveſted by the confederate Troops the 27*th* of *June*, N. S. On the 7*th* of *July* the Trenches were open'd, and on the 30*th* the Town ſurrendred, and the Garriſon marched into the Cittadel, which held out till the 3*d* of *September*; and then ſurrendred upon Condition that all the Officers and Soldiers ſhould retain their Swords and Baggage, and be permitted to return into *France*, upon condition they ſhould not ſerve untill a like Number of Officers and Soldiers of the Allies that were Priſoners, ſhould be exchanged for them, and that they ſhould leave their Colours and Fire Arms behind them.

8 Annæ, 1709. *Tournay beſieg'd.* *The Town and Cittadel ſurrendred.*

One Reaſon this Cittadel held out ſo long, was, the Number of Mines with which it was ſurrounded. At the Springing of one of them no leſs than 400 of the Beſiegers were blown up and periſh'd in a Moment: There ſeem'd (as one expreſſes it) to fall a Shower of ſhatter'd Limbs and mangled Carcaſſes; and what is ſtill more dreadful, the War was carried on in ſome meaſure under Ground. The Miners often met, and being ſupported by the Grenadiers of each Army, fought with Piſtols and Bayonets in the Dark: In one of theſe ſubterranean Encounters, the Miners ſupported by a Lieutenant and 12 Grenadiers, were at work to pierce through a Traverſe croſs Gallery they had diſcover'd, but could not proceed, the Enemy threw in ſuch Quantities of Straw, Hemp, and Powder which they ſet on fire, and the Lieutenant and eight of the Grenadiers were actually ſuffocated. *Reflections on the Siege*

Of all the horrid Scenes of War, this was the moſt dreadful: It was with Reluctance that the

8 Annæ, 1709. the boldeſt Fellows in the Army enter'd upon this Service, and when they were engaged they often turn'd their Backs and fled. Thoſe who had ſeen Death in every Shape above Ground, were ſhock'd at thoſe Encounters: One who wou'd contentedly have ſtood on the Top of a Mine, where he was in danger every Moment of being blown up into the Air, dreaded however the Entring thoſe diſmal Caverns, where he was not only in danger of being choak'd with Rubbiſh, and periſhing by the Sword of the Enemy, but very often by his Friends, who were not eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from his Foes.

Whatever other Hazards our moſt daring Generals may have expos'd themſelves to, we never find them here; this Service is entirely left to the Common Soldiers, or inferiour Officers; and it is amazing that any Man ſhould be ſo hardy to undertake it. Ambition and Avarice have prompted Men to run vaſt Hazards; but that Men ſhould expoſe themſelves to ſo many Deaths for little or no Reward, and where few or none can be Witneſſes of their Bravery, this is indeed very ſurprizing.

And who is there that is not diveſted of all Humanity, and has the leaſt Tenderneſs or Compaſſion left for his fellow Subjects, (If he is at all appriz'd of the numberleſs Calamities incident to War) that can without Horror think of entring into theſe bloody Diſputes, or continuing them a Moment longer than Neceſſity requires? But to return from this Digeſſion.

Tournay being reduc'd, the Allies reſolved upon the Siege of *Mons*; Marſhal *Villers* having poſſeſs'd himſelf of the ſtrong Camp of *Blaugies*, it was found impracticable to form the Siege untill the *French* were driven from that Poſt,

Poſt, whereupon happen'd the bloodieſt Battle that ever was fought in *Flanders*; of which the Duke of *Marlbro'* gave the following Account in a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Boyle*. 8 Annæ, 1709.

Sir,

AS ſoon as I had diſpatched my Letter to you on *Saturday* from *Havre*, we were alarmed with the Enemies marching to attack the Prince of *Heſſe*; upon which the whole Army was immediately put in Motion; but it was next Day at Noon before all the Troops could come up. In the Morning they ſent out a Detachment of four Hundred Horſe to obſerve our March, which the Head of the Prince of *Heſſe*'s Troops attack'd, and took the Collonel who commanded them, with the Lieutenant Collonel and ſeveral other Officers, and about fifty Priſoners. Upon Notice of our Army's lying on this Side the *Haiſne*, the Enemy ſtretched out their Line from *Quievrain* to the Right, which they continued to do the next Day: And Yeſterday they poſſeſſed themſelves of the Wood of *Dour* and *Blaugies*, which they immediately began to entrench. This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army Two Nights under their Arms, and in the Evening as ſoon as the Twenty one Battalions and four Squadrons we were expecting from *Tournay* were come within reach, it was reſolved to attack them; and the neceſſary Diſpoſitions being made, we accordingly began at Eight this Morning: The Fight was maintained with great Obſtinacy till near Twelve a Clock, before we could force their Entrenchments, and drive them out of the Wood into the Plain, where their Horſe was all drawn up: And *The Duke of* Marlbro's *Account of the Battle of* Malplaquet.

8 Annæ, 1709. ours advancing upon them, the whole Army engag'd and fought with great Fury, till past 3 in the Afternoon; when the Enemy's Horse began to give way, and to retire towards *Maubeuge* and *Valenciennes*, and Part of them towards *Conde*. We pursued them to the *Defile* by *Bavay* with great Slaughter; all our Troops behaving themselves with the greatest Courage. We are now encamped on the Field of Battle. You may believe the Loss must have been very great on both Sides. We have a good Number of Officers Prisoners; but as I send this Express by Lieutenant Collonel *Graham*, who carries a Letter to the Queen. I must refer you to my next for further Particulars: In the mean Time I heartily Congratulate you upon this great Success, and am truly,

Sir, Your most Faithful

Blaregnies Sep. 11, Humble Servant,

N.S. *MARLBOROUGH.*

I had almost forgot to tell you, That we took St. *Guislain*, Yesterday in the Evening, Sword in Hand, and made the Garrison consisting of Two Hundred Men Prisoners of War.

A more particular Relation of the Battle of Malplaquet, *by the Duke of* Wirtemberg *Gen. of the* Danes.

We afterwards receiv'd the following Account of this Action, which being much more particular, I thought it would be acceptable. The Garrison of the Cittadel of *Tournay* having surrender'd the 3*d* Instant, the Army under Prince *Eugene*, and that under the Duke of *Marlborough* decamp'd the same Night from *Orchies*. The former passed the Scheld at *Calonne*, below *Tournay*; marched the 4*th* to *Baugnies*, the 5*th* to *Beloeil*, and the 6*th* to St. *Denis* near *Mons*. Mean Time the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, who was detach'd before with

with 60 Squadrons and 3000 Foot, entered near *Bougnies* the Lines the Enemy had made from *Mons* to *Jeumont* on the *Sambre*. Our Motions obliged the Enemy to quit their Camp near *Doway* and *Valenciennes*. They paſſed the *Scheld* and *Honneau*, and encamped at *Quievrain*, their Left towards the *Haiſne*, and their Right towards *Belegnies*; whereupon our Army made a Motion the 7*th* at four in the Afternoon, paſſed the *Haiſne* and *Trouille*, and lay that Night in Order of Battle, between 2 ſmall Rivulets that run into the *Trouille*. The 8*th* we advanced in the Morning near the Enemy; and the Huſſars of Prince *Eugene*'s Army charged ſome of their Squadrons, put them to flight, and took a Collonel, Lieutenant Collonel, four or five other Officers, and 100 Troopers Priſoners: But nothing further was attempted that Day, and the Armies encamped in ſuch a manner, that the Right of Prince *Eugene* was near *Jenappe*, not far from St. *Guillain*; and the Left of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army near *Bougnies*, our Two Armies being only ſeparated by a little Interval, whereby the Right of my Lord Duke's was in a manner in the Center of the Line. The 9*th* the Enemy appear'd on the Edge of the Wood of *Sart*, between their Army and ours, and made ſome Motions, as if they would attempt ſomething upon the Left Wing of the Duke's, which obliged that Prince to draw up his whole Army in Order of Battle, and advance towards the Enemy; and at the ſame Time, that under Prince *Eugene* was order'd likewiſe to advance. This Motion brought the Troops of the States, which made the Left Wing of my Lord Duke's Army, nearer to the Enemy, and they began to Cannonade each other:

8 Annæ, 1709.

8 Annæ, 1709. But the advanc'd Squadrons of the *French* retreating, and the Evening coming on, we could not engage them that Night; and the next Day being the 10*th*, the Army continued on their Arms in Order of Battle; and in the Evening it was reſolved to attack them the next Day, notwithſtanding the Generals were informed that they were caſting up Entrenchments in the Woods of *Sart*, *Great Blaugies*, and others: But St. *Guillain* being a convenient Paſſage on the *Haiſne*, which might be of great Uſe in Caſe of a Misfortune, it was reſolved to poſſeſs it; and General *Dedem* who was poſted with 4000 Foot and Horſe at *Chipply* near *Mons*, was order'd to attack that Town, which he did the 10*th* at Night, and took it Sword in Hand with very little Loſs, making 170 Men Priſoners of War. The 11*th* at Break of Day our Infantry marched, according to the Diſpoſition made the Night before, in three Lines, and the Cavalry in two Columns, advancing directly towards the Enemy to begin a Battle, which proved ſo obſtinate and bloody, that none fought ſince the Beginning of this War, is in theſe Reſpects to be compared to this.

The *French* were ſuperiour to us in Number, and eſpecially in Infantry, and were ſo ſtrongly entrench'd, that their Entrenchments were more like a Cittadel than a Camp. Their Left Wing was covered by a great and thick Wood, in which, they had caſt up many Entrenchments, and poſted their Infantry therein; and their Right was cover'd by another Wood and a thick Hedge, which run along the Same like a Chain; and beſides they had caſt up three Entrenchments, and had a marſhy Ground before them, which ren-

render'd the Acceſs of their Entrenchments ſtill more difficult. The Center was in a little Plain, and they had caſt up ſeveral Entrenchments one behind the other, all defended in convenient Places, with good Artillery which annoy'd us very much. They had beſides cut down the Hedges behind their Lines, for the more eaſy Marching of their Cavalry to ſupport their Infantry wherever Occaſion ſhould require. In this Advantagious Situation we attack'd the Enemy, and began to cannonade them about half an Hour paſt Eight, and they anſwer'd us with the like Vigour, while all our Forces marched to begin the Attack as the Generals had directed. Our Left Wing (of Prince *Eugene*'s Army) attack'd the Enemy in the Wood aforeſaid, about that Time, with all imaginable Vigour; but were receiv'd with a great deal of Bravery. We beat the Enemy from that Poſt, and they beat us again from thence: But after an obſtinate Fight of two Hours, in which Abundance of Blood was ſhed on both Sides, the Soldiers killing one another with their Bayonets, and the Butts of their Muſquets, we made our ſelves Maſters of the Wood; and thereupon our whole Left Wing marched without any Loſs of Time towards the Enemy, and began another Fight as obſtinate as the firſt Attack. As they were covered by three ſtrong Entrenchments which we were oblig'd to attack one after another, the Fight continued five Hours with an incredible Fury: But all this While with doubtful Succeſs, becauſe the Enemy rallied ſeveral Times, regaining with an extraordinary Valour, the Entrenchments from whence we had beaten them; during which, they attempted ſeveral

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8 Annæ, 1709. Times to drive us from the Wood we had gained; but we maintained our Ground, and beat them from all their Entrenchments. It was about that Time that their Cavalry which was drawn up in ſeveral Lines, ſeeing that their Infantry was beaten from their Poſt, advanced in very good Order to charge our Cavalry, and regain the Entrenchments wherein we had taken Poſt; and this new Fight proved very obſtinate. They forc'd us ſometimes to give Ground, and were forced in their turn to give Way. The Action became then more general, and ſome Squadrons of the Right Wing of my Lord Duke's Army being repuls'd by the great Number of the Enemy, the Duke of *Wirtembergh* with ſome *Daniſh* and other Squadrons of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, advanced to ſupport them. The *French* Cavalry being thus vigorouſly attack'd, fell ſoon into Diſorder, and were ſo much preſs'd that they could not rally again. They endeavour'd to do it behind a Hedge, but the Duke of *Wirtembergh* cauſed immediately the Dragoons of *Wirtembergh* to diſmount, to attack the Enemy on foot behind the Hedge aforeſaid; from which they were driven, and they did not form again into any Order till they came behind a little Hill, at a pretty Diſtance from us, having behind them the little Town of *Bavay*, and a Moraſs and a Defile before; and their Infantry by Favour of the Hedges and Woods made for the moſt Part their Retreat that Way, and formed themſelves again near their Cavalry. The Defile and Moraſs aforeſaid, did not permit us to purſue them further in a Body; but two Regiments of *Huſſars* and ſome Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, were detached to annoy them as much as poſſible

in

in their Retreat. The Battle ended about 4 in the Afternoon. We have taken ſeveral Standards and Colours from the Enemy. The Royal *Daniſh* Dragoons took two Standards, and the Regiment of Brigadier *Boiſſet* one Pair of Colours. We have alſo taken 20 Pieces of Cannon, with a great Quantity of Ammunition, and a great Number of Priſoners. The Fight was very obſtinate, and the Slaughter ſo great, that the Slain and Wounded on both Sides, are computed to be 30000. Deſerters report That the Loſs of the Enemy is almoſt incredible; their Infantry and the Troops of the Houſhold being entirely ruin'd. Among the Priſoners we have a Prince of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, Son to the *Count de Armagnac*. We took 300 wounded Officers in *Bavay*. Prince *Eugene* receiv'd a ſlight Wound in his Head, which did not hinder him from giving the neceſſary Orders during the whole Action. 8 Annæ, 1709.

Of this Action, Marſhal *Boufflers* ſent the *French* King the following Relation, (*viz.*)

Sir,

THE *Mareſchal de Villars* has this Day receiv'd a conſiderable Wound, but the Surgeons ſay, There is no Danger. It is a great Affliction to me Sir, That I am unfortunately oblig'd to ſend you the News of the Loſs of a new Battle; but can aſſure your Majeſty, never was Misfortune accompanied with greater Glory. All your Majeſty's Troops have acquir'd the greateſt Reputation, as well for their Valour as for their Firmneſs and Obſtinacy, not yielding at laſt but to the Enemy's Superiority, and having all done perfect *Marſhal Boufflers's Letter to the Fren. King concerning the Battle of Malplaquet.*

8 Annæ 1709. Wonders. All the *Mareſchals de Villars*'s Diſpoſitions were entirely good, and the Beſt that cou'd be made by the moſt accompliſhed and experienced Generals. He behav'd himſelf in the Action with all imaginable Bravery and Activity; and beſides his good Example gave all poſſible good Orders; but his Valour and Want of Care of his Perſon occaſion'd his Wound, which was very prejudicial to the Affairs of this unfortunate Day. He did me the Honour to entruſt me with the Right, and himſelf took Care of the Left. We repuls'd the Enemy more than three or four Times at both Attacks, and the Army fought with incredible Bravery on the Part of the Troops; but the Center being ſomewhat expos'd, we were forced to carry Troops to the Left, where they were very much wanted; and the Enemy marched ſo many Horſe and Foot againſt the ſaid Center, where there were none but Horſe to oppoſe them, that we were obliged to yield to the infinitely ſuperiour Number, and prodigious Efforts of the Enemy, after having charged them, however, at leaſt ſix Times with the braveſt Horſe, and with the greateſt Vigour, and puſh'd and broke 3 or 4 of the Enemy's Lines; who had been entirely beaten were it not for their Infantry, by whoſe Favour they rally'd, and ſo retun'd upon our new rais'd Cavalry. I can aſſure your Majeſty That the Enemy's Loſs is three Times greater than ours, and that they can make no other Advantage of this unfortunate Action, than gaining the Field of Battle; and I think I may alſo aſſure your Majeſty, That this Ill Succeſs will not coſt you an Inch of Ground; but that on the Contrary, when ever your Majeſty ſhall think fit to make Peace, the

the Enemy will have ſome Reſpect for your Troops, and perhaps be more tractable, as 8 Annæ 1709. flush'd as they are with Advantages, which they owe to their good Fortune, which may hereafter turn about. I cannot now give your Majeſty any Particulars of this Action; but will endeavour to ſend them to Morrow or next Day. I can only aſſure your Majeſty, That all the General Officers did their Duties perfectly well, and with the greateſt Bravery and Skill. But *Monſieur de Artagnan*, who commanded the Right of the Foot, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a particular Manner, as well by his Valour as by his good Orders. He had 3 Horſes kill'd under him, and received 4 Blows upon his Cuiraſs. The Duke *de Guiche*, who was alſo on the Right, a little forwarder than *Monſieur de Artagnan*, behaved himſelf with all poſſible Skill and Bravery, and received a Muſquet Shot in his Leg. The Marqueſs *Dautefort*, and *Monſieur de la Fraiziſliere*, who were alſo on the Right, and in *Monſieur de Artagnan*'s Rear, ſhewed the ſame Valour and Capacity. *Monſieur de Gaſſion*, who commanded the Right Wing of Horſe, did Wonders at the Head of your Majeſty's Houſhold, and ſhew'd on this Occaſion his Courage and Ability, having puſh'd and defeated more than 1, 2 or 3 of the Enemy's Lines Sword in Hand. The *Gens de Armes* Light Horſe, Muſqueteers, and Horſe Grenadiers alſo did Wonders. The *Prince de Rohan* and *Monſieur de Vidame* did all that could be expected from Perſons of the greateſt Valour. The *Gendarmerie* did Wonders alſo; and the *Marquis de la Valiere* was every where, and charged with all poſſible Bravery, at all the different Charges. The Cavalry behav'd themſelves very well, and all the Troops

as

8 Annæ, 1709. as well as the Foot ſtood with an incredible Firmneſs, one of the briskeſt Cannonade that ever was. All the Foot did Wonders, and diſtinguiſh'd themſelves.

The *Chevalier de St. George*, behav'd himſelf, during the whole Action, with all poſſible Bravery and Vivacity. I ſay nothing of your Majeſty's Left, by Reaſon I was not there: But I know that all the General Officers, and all the Troops, animated by the *Mareſchal de Villars*'s Preſence, and Example, behav'd themſelves with all poſſible Valour. I hope the whole Army will be re-aſſembled to Morrow, behind the *Rivulet* of *Rouille*, between *Queſnoy* and *Valenciennes*: And I believe, I may tell your Majeſty, that it will be very conſiderable, and in a Condition to diſpute the Ground with the Enemy. Never was a Retreat, after ſo long, and bloody, and obſtinate a Fight, made with more Order and Firmneſs.

I don't believe the Enemy took 20 Men from us in the Purſuit, ſo that all they have they took in the Action: Nor do I believe, that we loſt any Standards, or Colours, or at leaſt but very few; and I am told, that we have ſome of the Enemies. They follow'd us in *Battalia*, and in very good Order, as far as the *Defile* of *Givere*: But with reſpect, not daring to attack us. The Diſorder I am in, thro' Fatigue, Wearineſs, and Pain, and the Orders I muſt give for the Army, and the Country, not permitting me to write to your Majeſty a longer Account of this Unfortunate, but Glorious Action, I'll endeavour to make up the Defect to Morrow.

I have forgotten, perhaps, to ſpeak to your Majeſty of other Men and Troops, who diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, as much as thoſe above-mentioned,

mentioned, but ſhall endeavour to make it up to Morrow, or next Day, and they no leſs deſerve your Majeſty's Eſteem than the former. Mr. *de St. Hilaire* play'd the Artillery perfectly well, and behav'd himſelf with all poſſible Courage and Activity, during the whole Action; which began at 7 in the Morning, and did not end till 2 in the Afternoon. Some Priſoners ſaid, that Prince *Eugene* receiv'd a conſiderable Wound, but this is not certain. I ſend herewith the Names of the Principal Officers, who I am told, are kill'd or wounded: But I believe there are ſeveral others that we are not yet inform'd of. 8 Anne, 1709.

I Heartily wiſh your Majeſty may be ſatisfied with my Zeal and good Intentions, I did all that poſſibly I could to produce more happy Effects.

I am Sir, &c.

The *Mareſchal de Boufflers.*

This Victory coſt the Confederates 18000 Men by their own Confeſſion; but the *French* being Intrench'd, did not looſe above half that Number. What was the Price of ſo much Blood I could never learn, but ſomething more ſurely was aimed at, than an Opportunity of Beſieging *Mons.* For *Reflections on the Battle of* Malplaquet.

May not future Ages ſay, we were very laviſh of our Peoples Lives? Will they not be apt to think we were ſo hardned and enur'd to War, that we had loſt all Compaſſion for our fellow Subjects? For it was not only the throwing away the Lives of ſo many brave Fellows, upon ſo trifling a View, that was the Effect of that dreadful Day; but Multitudes of broken Bones, and horrid Scars, were found among thoſe

8 Annæ, 1709. those that ſurviv'd it. Had the Generals but viſited the Poor Wretches in their Hoſpitals, and ſeen their mangled Fleſh, and heard their Groans when they were under the Surgeons Hands; or had they reflected on the Numbers of Cripples, they had ſtock'd their ſeveral Nations with; if they had not thought fit to hearken to Peace, on ſuch Preliminaries as had been offer'd, (the Expediency whereof the World muſt judge;) yet ſurely they would not have been prodigal, in expoſing the fineſt Troops that ever the World ſaw to certain Deſtruction. This Battle was no ſooner over, but *Mons* was Inveſted. The Trenches were open'd on the 21ſt of *Sept.* and upon the 21ſt of *October* following, the Town ſurrendred upon Honourable Terms, after which the Armies ſeparated, and went into Winter Quarters.

Campaign in the Rhine. The Elector of *Hanover* commanded upon the *Rhine* this Campaign; but great Detachments having been made to *Flanders*, as well by the Imperialiſts, as the *French*, Nothing conſiderable was attempted on that ſide, unleſs it were, that *Count Mercy* being detach'd with 6000 Men, to make a Diverſion in the Upper *Alſace*, was ſurpriz'd by the *Count de Bourg*, and defeated.

In Savoy. Nor was there any Thing done this Campaign upon the ſide of *Savoy*, his Royal Highneſs refuſing to take the Field, upon a Miſunderſtanding, that happen'd between him and the Emperor, concerning *Vigevano*, and other Dependancies of the *Milaneze*.

In Portugal the Battle of Caya. On the Frontiers of *Portugal*, there happen'd an Engagement, between the Marquis *de Bay*, and the Earl of *Galway*, on the Banks of the River *Caya*, where the *Portugueſe* Cavalry running away, as they did at *Almanza*, left the Foot

Foot expos'd to the Enemies Horſe; and beſides thoſe that were kill'd and wounded, a whole Brigade of the *Engliſh* were made Priſoners. 8 Annæ, 1709.

The Caſtle of *Alicant* had been block'd up by the Enemy, moſt part of the preceeding Winter, and the *Spaniards* finding it impoſſible to reduce it any other way, were reſolv'd to blow it up by a great Mine, in which they lodg'd 1200 Barrels of Powder. They ſummon'd the Governour, and acquainted him with his Danger, and propos'd that two of his Officers ſhould come out and view the Mine, which they did accordingly; and upon their Report, the Governour held a Council of War, wherein, it was reſolv'd, not to ſurrender, and the *French* ſprung their Mine, which made an incredible Noiſe, but had no great Effect upon the Caſtle; only the Governour, Major General *Richards*, and Colonel *Syburgh*, happening to be a little too near the Place where the Mine was, were unfortunately buried in the Ruins, with ſeveral other Officers. The Command devolving upon Lieutenant Colonel *D' Albon*, he reſolv'd to hold out till he was reliev'd, and to that end, reduc'd his Men to ſhort Allowance. And on the 15th of *April*, Sir *George Bing*, and Major General *Stanhope* appear'd before *Alicant*, with a Squadron of Men of War, and 4000 Landmen on Board; but the *Spaniſh* Army being re-inforc'd, and the Coaſt very Tempeſtuous, it was not thought adviſeable to Land; and they contented themſelves with ſending a Flag of *Truce* a Shore, and Capitulating to withdraw the Garriſon from the Caſtle, and deliver it up, which the *Spaniards* agreed to; and purſuant to this Capitulation, the Garriſon, conſiſting of about 500 Men, **Alicant Surrendred to King Philip.**

8 Annæ, 1709. Men, march'd out the 18th of *April*, *N. S.* with two Pieces of Cannon, and all other Marks of Honour, and embark'd on Board the Fleet.

Campaign in Catalonia. In *Catalonia*, King *Philip* being upon the defenſive, *Count Staremberg* paſs'd the *Segra*, and attack'd *Balaguer*, the Garriſon of which place conſiſting of 900 Men, after a very faint Reſiſtance, ſurrendred Priſoners of War: After this, there happened no farther Action on that ſide, but both Armies went into Winter Quarters.

Battle of Poltoway. This Year, on the 27th of *June O. S.* was fought the famous Battle of *Poltoway*, which gave ſuch a remarkable Turn to the Affairs of the *North*, that I could not avoid mentioning it, tho' it has no immediate Relation to the Subject I am upon.

The King of *Sweden*, who till now had been ever victorious, whether inſpir'd by Ambition or Revenge, march'd ſo far into his Enemies Country, that he was ſurrounded by the *Czar*'s numerous Troops, and all Communication cut off with his own Country; and being thus deprived of all Means of Supplying his Army with Proviſions, he was reduc'd to a Neceſſity of Fighting upon very unequal Terms. In this Battle, one Half of his Army were cut in Pieces, or made Priſoners, and with the other making about 16000 Men, he retir'd ſome Leagues from the Field of Battle; but being deſtitute of all manner of Neceſſaries, they were alſo compell'd to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners the next Day. The Night before the King, with about 300 Horſe, having croſs'd the *Boriſthenes*, retir'd into the *Turkiſh* Territories, where he was long detained in a ſort of Captivity at *Bender*.

Befor:

Before the King of *Sweden* left his Army, he made them the following Speech. 8 Annæ, 1709.

Children and Fellow Soldiers.

King of Sweden's Speech to his Soldiers.

'TIS with extreme Sorrow, I find my ſelf oblig'd to abandon you, to the Mercy of a Victorious Enemy. If in this our common Danger, the Sacrifice of my Perſon were able to ſave you, I ſhould expoſe it the more chearfully, being ſenſible that all my Blood were not ſufficient to reward the Zeal, Fidelity, and Valour of ſo many Faithful Subjects, and brave Soldiers: But I think, it rather ſuits with the Intereſt of our dear Country, that I ſhould go, and endeavour to find out Means to reſcue you as ſoon as poſſible from the Captivity, into which, I foreſee, you muſt fall. In this Neceſſity, wherein I am forced to leave you, I have commanded General *Leuenhaupt*, not to expoſe you to the Fury of the Conquerors, but to preſerve Lives which I value, as much, nay, above my Crown, hoping from his Ability, and the Affection he has for you, that he will procure you the beſt Treatment you can expect, in ſo unfortunate a Conjuncture.

The Misfortune of this Prince, gave new Life to King *Auguſtus*'s Affairs, who ſoon found means to aſcend the Throne of *Poland* again, from which he had been depos'd. The King of *Denmark*, alſo propos'd to make great Advantages by this Defeat of the *Swedes*. But having confin'd my ſelf to ſuch Tranſactions, as the Queen was more immediately concern'd in, I ſhall leave the Proſecution of theſe Matters, to thoſe who write *The Hiſtory of Europe*.

To

8 Annæ, 1709. To return to *England*: This Summer were brought over from *Holland*, Six or Seven Thouſand Poor People, who were recommended as great Objects of Charity, having been driven out of their Country, as was ſaid, by the *French*, and in order to excite the Charity of well diſpoſed People, they were call'd *Proteſtants*, tho' many of them afterwards appear'd to be *Papiſts*. Theſe poor Wretches had certainly receiv'd great Encouragement from the then Miniſtry, to come over hither, and were accordingly provided for by the Government. Tents were deliver'd them out of the *Tower*, and they encamped on *Black-Heath*, and in a large Field near *Camberwel*; where the Compaſſionate Citizens made them many Charitable Viſits, and afterwards a Brief was procur'd, to raiſe Money for them; which moſt of the Biſhops, by Circular Letters, exhorted the People in their reſpective Dioceſſes to give liberally to. What View the *Whiggs* had in this, I could never learn, unleſs it were to get a Mobb of their Side: But it ſeems their Project would not take, and the Murmurs of their own Poor grew ſo loud, that it was thought convenient afterwards, to ſend ſome of them back again, and others to *Ireland*, and the Plantations.

The Poor Palatines brought to England.

On their Arrival in *England*, their Friends drew up the following Repreſentation in their Names, *viz.*

The Palatines Repreſentation of their Condition.

WE the poor Diſtreſſed *Palatines*, whoſe utter Ruin was occaſion'd by the Mercileſs Cruelty of a Bloody Enemy, the *French*, whoſe prevailing Power, ſome Years paſt, like a Torrent, ruſh'd into our Country, and over-whelm'd us at once; and being not Content with Mo-

rey,

ney, and Food, neceſſary for their occaſions, not only diſpoſſeſſed us of all Support, but inhumanely burnt our Houſes to the Ground, where being depriv'd of all Shelter, we were turn'd into the open Fields, and there drove with our Families to ſeek what Shelter we could find, being oblig'd to make the cold Earth our Lodging, and the Clouds our Covering. 8 Annæ, 1709.

In this deplorable Condition we made our humble Supplications, and Cries to Almighty God, who has promis'd to relieve them that put their Truſt in him, whoſe Goodneſs we have largely experienc'd, in diſpoſing the Hearts of Pious Princes, to a Chriſtian Compaſſion and Charity towards us in this miſerable Condition, who by their Royal Bounties, and large Donations, and the exemplary Kindneſſes of well diſpos'd Nobility, Gentry, and others, we and our poor Children have been preſerv'd from Periſhing; eſpecially, ſince our Arrival in this Happy Kingdom of *Great-Britain*; Which, not only like the Land of *Canaan*, abounds with all things neceſſary for human Life, but alſo with a Religious People, who as freely give to the Diſtreſſed for Chriſt's ſake, as it was given to them, by the Almighty Donor of all they enjoy.

Bleſſed Land! and Happy People! Govern'd by the Nurſing Mother of *Europe*, and the beſt of Queen's, whoſe unbounded Mercy, and Charity, has receiv'd us deſpicable Strangers from afar off, into her own Dominions, where we have found a Supply of all Things neceſſary for our preſent Subſiſtance; for which we Bleſs, and Praiſe Almighty God, the Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, and all her good Subjects, from the higeſt Degree, to thoſe of the meaneſt Capacity: And do ſincerely, and faithfully pro-

8 Annæ, 1709. miſe, to all our utmoſt Powers, for the future, to render our ſelves thankful to God, and ſerviceable to her Majeſty, and all her good Subjects, in what way ſoever her Goodneſs is pleaſed to diſpoſe of us. And in the mean time to be inſtant in our Prayers, that God would return the Charity of well diſpoſed People, a Thouſand Fold into their own Boſoms, which is all the Requital that can at preſent be made by us, *Poor Diſtreſſed Proteſtants.*

The Palatines.

The Juſtices of Peace of *Middleſex*, were put upon Signing the following Petition to her Majeſty, in order to obtain the Brief above mentioned, *viz.*

Petition of the Juſtices of Middleſex, *in behalf of the Poor* Palatines.

To the Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, The Humble Petition of your Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, for the County of Middleſex, *at their Seſſions, held at* Hick's-Hall, June *7th*, 1709.

Sheweth,

THAT we being informed, that ſeveral Thouſand *Germans*, of the *Proteſtant Religion*, oppreſs'd by Exactions of the *French* in their own Country, have fled for Refuge into this your Majeſty's Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, who muſt have Periſhed, had not your Majeſty's Generous, and Seaſonable Bounty ſubſiſted them: And being ſenſible that they Labour under great Wants, and ſtand in need of farther Relief, for their Subſiſtance: Do therefore crave Leave, to offer your Majeſty our humble Opinion; That a Brief, for the Collection of the Charity of all well diſ-

poſed

poſed Perſons, in all Churches, and Meetings, and otherwiſe within this County, as ſoon as your Majeſty ſhall think fit to grant it, will be effectual to raiſe a conſiderable Sum for their preſent Relief, all which we humbly offer to your Majeſty's great Wiſdom. 8 Anne, 1709.

And we ſhall as in Duty bound, ever pray.

At the Court of *St. James's*, *June* 16*th*, 1709, Preſent the Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council, *&c.* Upon Reading this Day, at the Board, the humble Petition of the Juſtices of Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, at the general Seſſions of Peace for the ſaid County, Repreſenting to her Majeſty, the great Wants and Neceſſities of ſeveral Thouſand *Germans*, of the *Proteſtant Religion*, who being oppreſs'd by the Exactions of the *French*, in their own Country, have fled for Refuge into this Kingdom; and muſt have Periſhed, had not her Majeſty's Generous, and ſeaſonable Bounty relieved them: And humbly Offering, That for their further Relief, and Subſiſtance, a Brief may be iſſued for the Collection of the Charity of well diſpoſed Perſons within the ſaid County: Her Majeſty out of her tender Regard, and Compaſſion for theſe poor People, is pleaſed to Condeſcend thereunto, and to Order, That the Right Honourable, the Lord High Chancellor of *Great-Britain*, do cauſe Letters Patents to be Prepared, and paſs'd under the Great Seal for that purpoſe, *&c.* *Order of Council for a Brief for the Palatines.*

John Povey,

8 Annæ, 1709. Biſhop *Burnet's* Circular Letter to the Clergy of his Dioceſs, to ſtir up the People's Charity, to theſe People, was as follows.

My Dear Brethren,

Biſhop of Sarum's *Letter to his Clergy in behalf of the* Palatines.

IT having pleaſed our Gracious Queen, after ſhe had, according to her uſual Piety, and Charity, entertain'd many Thouſands come out of the *Palatinate*, to take Refuge under her Protection, to recommend them to the Charity of her well diſpoſed Subjects, and to Command us to lay a ſtrict Charge on our Clergy, to uſe their utmoſt Zeal, and beſt Endeavours, to carry ſo good a Work as far as you can: It is my Duty to call upon you, in a moſt particular manner, to provoke thoſe under your Care, to Love, and to this good Work. I need not tell you, what Care was to be taken by the Law of *Moſes* to relieve Strangers; for the People of *Iſrael* had known what the Heart of a Stranger was, how deſolate and caſt down. And the Apoſtles did, on many Occaſions, charge their firſt Converts to be ready to Receive, and Entertain Strangers; and thoſe now come amongſt us, are truly the Strangers in the Scripture Language, being forced to leave their Country, what by the Deſolations of War, and what by the Oppreſſion of Perſecutors, ſo that they fly to this Church and Nation, that God has honoured to give Sanctuary and Relief to ſo many Thouſands, driven from their own Countries by the Fury and Violence of Bloody Men. It is not ſo long ſince we our ſelves were thinking to what Part of the World we were to have gone for Refuge, when we were ſo near falling under the Power of Men, whoſe tender Mercies are Cruel. It is true,

true, God broke that Snare, and we were deliver'd: Let us therefore, now treat theſe Strangers as we would have deſired to be treated, if we had been forced to wander up and down the World; and while we, by the good Providence of God, feel none of the Miſeries of War, let our Bowels be moved for thoſe, whoſe Subſtance has been devoured by it. Who knows what a Share the Charities ſhew'd ſome Years ago to other Refugees, have had in drawing down thoſe ſignal Bleſſings of God on her Majeſty's Councils, and Arms, that are the Wonder of the whole World. Let us not therefore be weary in Well doing; and tho' Taxes are heavy, yet let us ſtraiten our ſelves, and give even out of our Neceſſity, and by ſo doing, we may hope, our publick Bleſſings ſhall not only be continued to us, but ſhall grow and encreaſe upon us. And we may ſoon ſee the happy Effects of our Relieving thoſe Strangers in their Induſtry among us; for they are deſirous of nothing ſo much as to be put in the Way of Labour; ſo that we may ſee the Encreaſe of what is thus ſown, as we do happily feel it in thoſe whom we have formerly Reliev'd, upon the like Account. I doubt not, but you will lay this, and a great deal more to the ſame purpoſe before your People; in which, and in all your other Labours, I commend you to the Bleſſing of God, I am, 8 Annæ, 1709.

My dear Brethren,

Your affectionate Brother, and Servant in the Lord,

Gi. Sarum.

Printed July 23. 1709.

8 Anne, 1709. This Winter Monſieur *Pettecum*, the Reſident of *Holſtein* at the *Hague*, communicated new Overtures of Peace to the Allies, on the Part of *France*, and deſir'd Paſſes for their Miniſters, which were refus'd: But the States conſented, that Monſieur *Pettecum* ſhould take a Journey to *Paris*, to inform himſelf particularly of the Intentions of the *French* Court, who accordingly ſet out for *France*, about the middle of *November*, from whence he return'd to the *Hague* in a few Days, with the following Anſwer.

French *Kings Offers of Peace by Mr.* Pettecum.

Monſieur *Pettecum* returning to the *Hague*, is deſired to acquaint *Monſieur* the Penſionary, that it would be impoſſible for the King to execute the 37*th* Article of the Preliminaries, even although his Majeſty might reſolve to ſign the ſame.

That without Entring upon the Obſervations, that may be made on the Expreſſions, and Form of the other Articles; it is evident, that they were propos'd by the Allies ſix Months ago, upon no other View, than for preventing, by a Suſpenſion of Arms, the Events of the Campaign, which was then ready to begin; for it being poſſible, that the Operations of War, might change the Diſpoſitions that appear'd then towards a near Concluſion of the Peace, Prudence required to prevent the ſame.

That that Reaſon is now over, and does not ſubſiſt at this time, becauſe the Winter Seaſon does naturally eſtabliſh a Suſpenſion of Arms, without any Agreement in Writing.

That therefore without ſpeaking any more of Preliminary Articles, the three Months of this Winter might be employ'd for Treating definitively of Peace.

That

That ſuppreſſing the Form of thoſe Articles, the King would preſerve the Subſtance thereof; and that they ſhould treat, on the part of his Majeſty, and that of the Allies, on the Foundation of the Conditions, to which the King was pleas'd to conſent, for the Satisfaction of the Emperor, the Empire, *England*, and *Holland*, and their Allies; tho' his ſaid Majeſty had declared that thoſe Conditions ſhould be void, and of no Effect, if they were not accepted, during the Time of the Conferences held at the *Hague*. 8 Annæ, 1709.

That his ſaid Majeſty is ready to reſume the Negotiations on the ſame Foot, name Plenipotentiaries in order thereunto, and ſend them to ſuch a Place as ſhall be agreed upon, to begin to confer with thoſe of the Allies, on the firſt Day of *January* next.

If it be conſented to enter upon Negotiations, the Sieur *Pettecum* might forthwith return for ſettling the Paſſes, and other Formalities, for the Place and manner of Meeting.

This anſwer not being ſatisfactory to the States, they broke off the Treaty, and reſolv'd to continue the War, for which they gave the Queen of *Great-Britain* their Reaſons in the following Letter. *Rejected by the Allies.*

Madam,

AFTER the laſt Campaign, which has been no leſs glorious, than advantagious to the Arms of the High Allies, we conceiv'd ſome Hopes, that the Enemies would ſeriouſly turn their Thoughts towards Peace, by Reaſon of the Inſtances they made, that the Sieur *Pettecum* might go to the *French* Court: But from the Anſwer he has brought from thence, *The States Letter to the Queen thereupon.*

8 Annæ, 1709. thence, we muſt conclude, that their Inclinations to Peace are not very great, nor ſincere; and even that they are reſolv'd to continue the War, of which the great Preparations they make for the next Campaign are a manifeſt Proof. It will therefore be abſolutely neceſſary, that on the Part of the High Allies, they ſhould prepare themſelves without any Loſs of Time, for vigorouſly carrying on the War the next Campaign, and Proſecuting the Advantages which God has hitherto given us over our Enemies, in hopes that he will continue to bleſs our juſt Cauſe. There is no need to tell your Majeſty what great Efforts we have made ſince the Beginning of the preſent War, and how we have yearly augmented the ſame, out of Zeal for the Publick Good; but we aſſure your Majeſty, That we are ready, and reſolv'd to exert our Power, and do what is humanly poſſible for us, for promoting the common Cauſe for the future, as we have done heretofore, having that firm Truſt and Confidence, that all the Allies in general, and every one in particular, in Proportion to their reſpective Powers, will not only continue to make the ſame Efforts they have made heretofore, and Contribute for the next Campaign what they furniſhed in the laſt; but alſo, that ſuch of them who are able to do it, will augment their Troops, or otherwiſe will contribute more than they have done in the preceeding Years: So that in the next Spring, the Allies may be every where in a Condition to carry on the War with Succeſs, in order, through the Divine Aſſiſtance, to compel the Enemies to make Peace, upon ſuch Conditions as all the Allies, and every one of them think neceſſary for their Security, and the Tranquillity

of

of *Europe*. It would be to no purpoſe, and perhaps unſeaſonable, that we ſhould offer to exhort and encourage your Majeſty to make great Efforts. What your Majeſty has done during the whole Courſe of your Glorious Reign, is a ſufficient Pledge of what your Majeſty will do for the Future, and we have daily Proofs of the great Zeal, whereby your Majeſty has acted for the Good of the common Cauſe, and, in which you are happily ſeconded by your People; ſo that we cannot doubt, but your Majeſty will continue, and even augment theſe Efforts againſt the common Enemy, as much as it will be poſſible. We therefore only deſire your Majeſty, that at the ſame time you give, in this particular, ſo good an Example to others, and go as far therein as you can; you will be pleaſed to join with us, in order to perſwade the other Allies, to make every one in particular greater Efforts than they have done hitherto: Seeing that the Enemy is making extraordinary Preparations, to bring more numerous Armies into the Field the next Campaign, as they give out every where, it is neceſſary, that the Allies ſhould do the like, that they may not loſe the Superiority, and other Advantages God has been pleaſed to bleſs us with. We have another Requeſt to add to our former, that is, That your Majeſty would be pleaſed to ſend hither the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough* betimes, and if poſſible before the End of *February*, that we may have the Benefit of the Wiſe Councils of that great General, in Concerting in due Time the Operations for the next Campaign, as well as reap the Advantages of his imcomparable Valour, in the Execution thereof. We Remain, *&c.*

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The

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The Queen concurring with their High Mightineſſes in their Reſolution of carrying on the War, wrote the following Letter to the Diet of the Empire, *viz.*

Moſt illuſtrious Sages, our dear Friends,

Queen's Letter to the Diet of the Empire to quicken their Preparations.

WE have formerly exhorted you ſeveral Times ſo to order Matters, That the War which was ſo juſtly begun, and ſo ſucceſfully carried on hitherto, might ſtill be continued in all Parts againſt the common Enemy with ſo much Vigour, that we might the ſooner and the more effectually attain the End, which we propos'd to our ſelves for ſo many Years paſt. But we think it convenient at this Time to renew our Sollicitations in the moſt preſſing Terms, with all the confederate Princes and States; and we inſtantly deſire you ſeriouſly to take this our Letter into Conſideration, and not to ſuffer it to be altogether fruitleſs and ineffectual. We have to deal with an Enemy equally crafty and vigilant, who lets no Occaſion ſlip wherein he may hurt us or our Allies, either by Cunning, or Force of Arms. We ſee how obſtinate, and of what irreconcilable Spirit he is, and that nothing is farther from his Thoughts than Peace, which he pretended to the laſt Spring with ſo much Deceit. We find there is neither Honeſty nor Sincerity in him; which plainly appears by the Artifices with which he endeavours to amuſe the Allies, and by the Anſwer he lately made by *Monſieur de Pettecum*, Reſident of *Holſtein*. We alſo take notice that he raiſes Recruits with all poſſible Diligence, that he conſiderably augments his Forces, and that he erects great Maga-

Magazines of Ammunition and Proviſions. Wherefore ſince Peace is not to be obtain'd, but by the Continuation of the War; there is a Neceſſity incumbent on the Allies, to make their utmoſt Efforts to have on Foot a much greater Number of Troops than for the Time paſt, in order, as far as it lies in our Power, to prevent the Enemy's Deſigns. It would be needleſs to ſhew at large, with how much Trouble, Vigilance and Care we have endeavour'd to promote the Good of the common Cauſe; and how we have not neglected, as often as the publick Welfare ſeemed to require it, both to augment our Troops beyond our Quota, and to expend vaſt Sums of Money. And now when we are like to enjoy the Fruits of the Victories formerly gained over the common Enemy, we are ſtill ready to augment our Forces to the utmoſt of our Power, that the other Allies being awaken'd, by our Example, may likwiſe augment their Troops, beyond what they have done hitherto. Wherefore we renew our repeated Inſtances with you, as being the illuſtrious Council of the whole Empire, That by your Credit, Advice and Encouragement, you may exhort all the Electors, Princes, and States, to make great Efforts; ſo that the Army of the Empire may be early in the Field, more numerous than heretofore, and well ſupply'd with Proviſions and Money. It were ſuperfluous to repreſent to you how much it concerns the Allies, that there be on the upper *Rhine*, a powerful Army againſt the Enemy, not only to cover the Frontiers of the Empire, but likewiſe to extend the Same; That by retaking from *France*, the Territories that Crown has uſurp'd, ſhe may not be in a Condition, either to carry the whole

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8 Annæ, 1709. whole Weight of the War into *Flanders*, or to gain ſome Advantage over you, and in ſome Manner retrieve her Affairs by the great Number of her Troops, on which ſhe relies. You cannot but obſerve with how many Dangers, Inconveniencies, and Difficulties, we are threaten'd, from the Diſunion and Negligence of the Allies. Whereas if every one ſhould furniſh his Quota in Time as he ought, and is able, the confederate Forces would be ſo conſiderable and numerous, that there's no Reaſon to doubt that, with God's Bleſſing, we ſhall pull down the Spirit of that proud Enemy, and force him at laſt to conſent, even againſt his Will, to the Peace which he has hitherto ſo haughtily rejected, upon ſuch Conditions as may for ever ſecure the Repoſe and Tranquillity of *Europe*. As for the Reſt, we heartily pray God to take you into his holy Protection.

Given at our Palace of St. *James*'s the 26*th* of *December*, 1709. O. S.

Your Good Friend

ANNE R.

H. BOYLE.

And to diſtreſs the *French* the more, the following Order of Council was publiſhed, *viz.*

Order of Council prohibiting the tranſporting Grain to France.

WHEREAS the Enemy are in great Diſtreſs for Want of Corn, and do uſe all poſſible Means to get themſelves ſupplied by her Majeſty's Dominions; and that there is

is Reaſon to believe that they have received Corn by Way of *Spain*; To prevent therefore a Practice which ſo viſibly tends to the Support of the Enemy, more eſpecially at this Time, and to the Prejudice of the whole Alliance; Her Majeſty is pleaſed in Council to declare, That all Sorts of Corn which ſhall be bound, in any Ships whatſoever, to the Enemies Country, is, and ſhall be deemed Contraband, and does hereby ſtrictly prohibit all her loving Subjects, from Exporting the Same to any Ports or Places whatſoever within the Dominions of her declared Enemies. 8 Anne, 1709.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

I ſhall here take an Opportunity of giving an Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament of *Ireland* the preceeding Summer. *Iriſh Affairs.*

The Earl of *Wharton* having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, ſet out for that Kingdom, and arriv'd at *Doublin* the 21*ſt* of *April*. On the 5*th* of *May* the Parliament met, and his Excellency made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein he recommended to them The Conſidering of ſome new Bills to prevent the Growth of Popery, and the Cultivating a good Underſtanding among all the *Proteſtants* of that Kingdom, of whatever Denomination: And he told them, As the Queen had nothing ſo much at her Royal Heart, as the Bringing to paſs and perfecting the Union of her two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; ſo ſhe look'd upon her Succeſs in that Undertaking to equal if not exceed any other of the Glories of her Reign: And her Majeſty with the ſame Earneſtneſs, *Ld. Lieutenant's Speech to both Houſes.*

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Commons Addreſs. The Commons waited on his Excellency the next Day with an Addreſs, aſſuring him they ſhould conſider of ſuch further Laws as ſhould be neceſſary to ſecure them againſt Popery, and ſhould uſe their Endeavours to cultivate a good Underſtanding with the *Diſſenters*, and make them eaſie.

Another Addreſs of Condoleance. The Commons alſo preſented an Addreſs of Condoleance to her Majeſty, on the Death of the Prince of *Denmark*, whoſe many eminent Virtues, they ſaid, made him univerſally belov'd, and whoſe tender Affection to her Majeſty engaged the Hearts of all her Subjects, and whoſe Appearing in Perſon in the Deliverance of that Kingdom, muſt render his Memory particularly more eſteem'd by them.

Lords Addreſs. The Lords alſo waited on his Excellency with an Addreſs, wherein they ſaid, They ſhould with all poſſible Readineſs, join in any new Bills to enforce the Laws againſt Popery, and improve a good Underſtanding among *Proteſtants*; but they humbly repreſented it to his Excellency, that they could not but eſteem the Church as by Law eſtabliſh'd, to be the beſt Bulwark of the *Proteſtant* Intereſt in that Kingdom, againſt all the Attempts and Deſigns of *Papiſts*; and humbly conceiv'd that all their fellow Subjects were treated with ſo much Tenderneſs under her Majeſty's moſt gracious Government, that they hop'd they never wou'd have juſt Reaſon to complain of any Uneaſineſs; but find it their true Intereſt to join in ſupporting their happy Conſtitution in Church and State.

That

That her Majeſty did with Juſtice account the Union one of the greateſt Glories of her Reign; and on this Occaſion they begg'd Leave to hope in due time, her Majeſty would perfect that great Work, by bringing her Kingdom of *Ireland* alſo into the Union: And they depended upon his Excellency's Goodneſs, that as he had been ſo conſiderable an Inſtrument in effecting the One, ſo he would contribute his good Offices to accompliſh the Other. 8 Annæ, 1709.

The Iriſh Hope to be included in the Union.

His Excellency told them, He did not doubt their Readineſs to do every Thing to hinder the Growth of Popery, and improve a good Underſtanding among *Proteſtants*; but as to what they mention'd of bringing that Kingdom into the Union, he had no Directions from her Majeſty to ſay any thing upon that Subject.

In this Parliament the Lords having adjourn'd themſelves to a Holyday, the Biſhop of *Raphoe* enter'd a Proteſt againſt it; for that he conceiv'd it was againſt the Laws of the Church, and a late Act of Parliament to ſit on a Holyday, as being a Hindrance to the Divine Service requir'd on thoſe Days; and the Biſhop refuſing to withdraw his Proteſt, he was committed to the Cuſtody of the Black-Rod.

The Convocation I perceive was uſed after much the ſame Manner in *Ireland* as in *England*; they were either not permitted to ſit at all, or if they were permitted to ſit, whenever they enter'd upon the Conſideration of the State of Religion, they were immediately prorogu'd: As it happen'd, about this Time when the Lord Lieutenant ſent his Orders to prorogue them to the 5*th* of *October*, tho' the Parliament continued to ſit ſeveral Months.

Convocation not permitted to ſit.

The

8 Annæ, 1709. The Lord Lieutenant came to the Houſe of Peers the 30*th* of *Auguſt*, and having given the royal Aſſent to an Act, for explaining and amending the Act to prevent the further Growth of Popery; and an Act to encourage the Improvement of their Hempen and Flannel Manufactures, and ſeveral other Acts; His Excellency made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein he told them, They could not but be ſenſible of her Majeſty's *infinite Goodneſs*, in having given her Approbation of ſuch Bills as had been tranſmitted to her, and that he was directed to lay this before them, as an Inſtance of her Majeſty's good Will, and Affection towards them.

Ld. Lieutenant's Speech at the Riſing of the Parliament.

That he made no Queſtion but they ſo well underſtood the true Intereſt of the *Proteſtant* Religion in that Kingdom, as to endeavour to make all *Proteſtants* as eaſie as they could; and that he was directed to declare it as her Majeſty's fix'd Reſolution, That as ſhe would always maintain and ſupport the Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, ſo it was her Royal Will and Intention, *That* Diſſenters *ſhould not be perſecuted or moleſted in the Exerciſe of their Religion.* And then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 13*th* of *March*.

The Plague at Dantzick. This Year the Plague being at *Dantzick*, and ſeveral other Towns in the Baltick; an Order of Council was publiſh'd for all Ships coming from thoſe Seas to *England* to perform Quarentine; and Grain being exceſſive dear this Year, occaſion'd chiefly by a wet Seaſon, A Proclamation was iſſued for putting the Laws in execution againſt Foreſtallers and Regraters. Dated the 24*th* of *Octob.* 1709.

On

On the 5*th* of *Nov.* Doctor *Sacheverell* preach'd the Sermon, which gave ſuch Offence to the Houſe of Commons and the Miniſtry, before Sir *Samuel Garrard* Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, at the Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s; for which his Lordſhip return'd the Doctor Thanks, and ſaid, he hop'd to ſee it in Print: But when it was in a formal Manner propos'd to the Court of Aldermen to return the Doctor Thanks, and deſire him to print the Sermon, the Motion was not comply'd with; however the Doctor thought fit to print it with a Dedication to the Lord Mayor, which occaſion'd that Proſecution againſt him, of which I ſhall give a further Account hereafter.

8 Annæ, 1709. *Dr.* Sacheverell's *Sermon.*

In the Beginning of this Month, the Earl of *Orford*, Sr. *John Leake*, Sr. *George Byng*, *George Dodington* Eſq; and *Paul Methuen* Eſq; were appointed Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, in the Room of the Earl of *Pembroke*, who had a Penſion of 3000 *l.* a Year granted him out of the Poſt-Office.

Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Ld. Pembroke *reſigns.*

Matthew Aylmer Eſq; was appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet: The Lord *Durſly* Vice Admiral, and *Charles Wager* Eſq; Rear Admiral of the Red; Sr. *John Jennings* Admiral, and Sr. *Edward Whittaker* Vice Admiral of the White; Sr. *John Norris* Admiral, and *John Baker* Eſq; Vice Admiral of the Blue.

Promotion of Admirals.

And on the 13*th* of *Novemb.* Doctor *Thomas Manningham* was conſecrated Biſhop of *Chicheſter.*

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The Parliament met on the 15*th* of this Month, and the Queen being come to the Houſe of Peers, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

Q.'s Speech at the Meeting of the Parliament

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great Satisfaction to me, That I am able to give you ſo good an Account of the Progreſs of the War ſince the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

In the Beginning of this Year our Enemies made uſe of all their Artifices to amuſe Us with falſe Appearances, and deceitful Inſinuations of their Deſire of Peace, in Hopes that from thence, Means might be found to create ſome Diviſions or Jealouſies among the Allies; but they were entirely diſappointed in their Expectation, and ſuch Meaſures were taken upon that Occaſion, as made it impoſſible for them long to diſguiſe their Inſincerity. The Operations of the War were not delay'd; and the Campaign which, notwithſtanding the Backwardneſs of the Seaſon, immediately followed, has been at leaſt as glorious for the Allies, as any of thoſe which have preceeded it.

God Almighty has been pleaſed to bleſs Us with a moſt remarkable Victory, and with ſuch other great and important Succeſſes, both before and after it, that *France* is thereby become much more expoſed and open to the Impreſſion of our Arms, and conſequently more in Need of a Peace than it was in the Beginning of this Campaign.

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However, the War ſtill continuing, I find my ſelf oblig'd again, to deſire you Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, to grant me ſuch Supplies as you ſhall judge neceſſary, for the Aſſiſting our Allies in all Parts, and the vigorous Proſecution of our Advantages, that we may put the laſt Hand to this great Work, of reducing that exorbitant and oppreſſive Power, which has ſo long threatned the Liberties of *Europe*. 8 Annæ, 1709.

I aſſure you that all you give, ſhall be carefully apply'd to the Uſes of the War, if it continues, or to the Leſſening the Debts it has neceſſarily occaſioned, in Caſe of a Peace: Which, tho' the many Wants and Diſtreſſes of our Enemies may naturally lead Us to expect, yet our own late Experience may fully convince Us, is not to be depended upon any other Way, than by being in a Condition to compel them to ſuch Terms, as may be ſafe and honourable for all the Allies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I think it proper to take notice to you, That the great Dearth and Scarcity, under which our Neighbours abroad have ſuffer'd this Year, begins to affect Us in ſome Meaſure at home, by the Temptation of Profit, in carrying out too much of our Corn, while it bears ſo high a Price in foreign Parts.

This occaſions many Complaints from the Poor, for whoſe ſake, I earneſtly recommend to you, to take this growing Evil into your Conſideration, having not neglected any Thing on my Part towards the Remedying of it, that the Law would allow.

8 Annæ, 1709. I cannot conclude without obſerving to you, of what great Advantage it will be at this Time to that End, if we all propoſe to our ſelves, That the greateſt Diſpatch be given to the neceſſary Preparations for carrying on the War.

Lords Addreſs. On the 17th of *Novemb.* the Lord's attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs, wherein they ſaid, They could not conceal the Joy and Satisfaction which fill'd their Hearts, in ſeeing her Majeſty ſitting on her Throne again, after that great Misfortune whcih had deprived them of her Preſence during the laſt Seſſion: Nor could they forbear returning her Majeſty their Thanks for her Speech; whereby it appeared, how readily her Tenderneſs for her People inclin'd her Majeſty to hearken to Propoſals of Peace; how wiſely and ſteadily ſhe proceeded in the firſt Steps of the Treaty, and how juſtly ſhe reſented the Artifices and Inſincerity of the Enemy.

They congratulated the continued Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms, under the Duke of *Marlbro'*, whoſe Conduct, they ſaid, was worthy of the chief Command in ſo juſt a War, and whoſe Valour was equal to the Bravery of her Troops: And they aſſur'd her they would, to the utmoſt of their Power, ſupport her Majeſty to carry on the War, and improve the Advantages ſhe had gain'd; till *France* was compell'd to ſubmit to the Terms of a ſafe and laſting Peace, for them and all their Allies.

Commons Addreſs. The Commons alſo attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs the Day following, wherein they congratulated her Majeſty on the Succeſs of the Campaign: They ſaid, Since the publick Credit had been ſo well ſupported, ſince her Councils had been ſo ſteady, and her Allies

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ſo firm, that no *French* Artifices could create Jealouſies or Diviſions among them; and ſince her Arms had been ſo powerful, that no Entrenchments or Fortifications could withſtand them: Her faithful Commons under ſuch Encouragements would, by ſpeedy and effectual ſupplies, enable her Majeſty to carry on the War in ſuch a Manner, as ſhould oblige the common Enemy to accept a Peace, upon ſuch Terms as ſhould be a laſting Security to her Majeſty and her Allies. 8 Annæ, 1709.

The Commons alſo returned the Duke of *Marlbro'* Thanks for his Services this Campaign, and congratulated him on his Return to *England*.

The Commons having given the greateſt Part of the Supplies for the enſuing Year, fell upon the Sermon preach'd at St. *Paul*'s on the 5th of *Novemb.* by Dr. *Sacheverell*, and came to a Reſolution, that the ſaid Sermon preach'd at St. *Paul*'s, and another preach'd at the Aſſizes at *Derby* by the Doctor the 15th of *Auguſt* before, *were malicious, ſcandalous, and ſeditious Libels, highly reflecting upon her Majeſty and her Government, the late happy Revolution, and the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and both Houſes of Parliament, tending to alienate the Affections of her Majeſty's good Subjects, and create Jealouſies and Diviſions among them*; and order'd that Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, and *Henry Clements* ſhould attend at the Bar of the Houſe. *Votes againſt Dr.* Sacheverell.

Accordingly the 14th of *Decemb.* the Doctor went to *Weſtminſter*, with Doctor *Lancaſter* the Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford* in his Coach, and was met, by a Hundred of the moſt eminent Clergymen about Town, in the Court of Requeſts, to give him the greater Countenance: For tho' there were Expreſſions in the Doctor's *The Clergy eſpouſe the Doctor's Cauſe.*

8 Annæ, 1709. Sermons that might have deſerv'd ſome Animadverſion; yet it being apprehended that this Proſecution was deſign'd, rather to diſcountenance and depreſs the Church it ſelf, than to correct the Doctor, the greateſt Men amongſt the Clergy, and even the Queen's own Chaplains, never fail'd to attend and aſſiſt the Dr. in his Defence, for which, they too were reflected upon as falſe Brethren, by one of the Managers for the Commons, which did not a little confirm them in their Suſpicions.

The Commons being acquainted that Doctor *Sacheverell* and *Henry Clements* attended at the Door of the Houſe, the Doctor was call'd in and examin'd. He own'd the Preaching, Printing, and Publiſhing the Sermon preach'd the 5th of *Novemb.* and the Dedication of it, and acquainted the Houſe with the Encouragement he receiv'd from the Lord Mayor of *London* for the Printing it: He own'd alſo the Epiſtle dedicatory to the Sermon, preach'd at the Aſſizes at *Derby*. And then being withdrawn, it was demanded of the Lord Mayor, who was a Member of the Houſe, If he commanded Doctor *Sacheverell* to print his Sermon, as he ſuggeſted in the Dedication, and now inſinuated: But the Lord Mayor deny'd he ever deſir'd, order'd or encourag'd the Printing the Sermon. This, 'tis ſaid, he was frighted into by Saint *Peter*, who repreſented to him, what a dreadful Thing it was to fall under the Diſpleaſure of the Houſe of Commons; and thus the timerous Gentleman was induced to deſert his Confeſſor to ſave himſelf. This was a great Point gain'd by the Commons; for they knew that the Doctor's Diſciples were pretty numerous in the City already, and ſhould they have fallen upon their chief Magiſtrate, they would

The Lord Mayor denies he encouraged the Doctor to print his Sermon.

would poſſibly have been ſtill more conſiderable. But had his Lordſhip bravely ſtood by his Friend, and own'd his Conſent to the Printing the Sermon, 'tis very probable, the Commons had contented themſelves with burning it. The Doctor being thus deſerted by his Lay-Friend, and ſupported only by his Brethren of the Clergy, whoſe Power and Influence was at that Time not much dreaded, nor their Office much eſteem'd; they proceeded to take the Doctor into Cuſtody, and impeach him at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, of high Crimes and Miſdemeanours. 8 Annæ, 1709.

Dr. Sacheverell *impeach'd of high Crimes.*

Mr. *Clements* acknowledging that he had the Copy from Dr. *Sacheverell*, was diſmiſt without farther Proſecution.

The Commons at this Time took Mr. *Benj. Hoadly*'s Merits into Conſideration, and reſolved, that he having often ſtrenuouſly juſtify'd the Principles, on which her Majeſty and the Nation proceeded at the Revolution, had juſtly merited the Favour and Recommendation of that Houſe; and that an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe be pleaſed to beſtow ſome Dignity of the Church upon him, for his eminent Services to Church and State. To which her Majeſty anſwer'd, She would take a proper Time to comply with their Deſire. Whether her Majeſty upon further Conſideration, was of Opinion that this Gentleman's Principles tended rather to the Deſtruction both of Church and State, I can't determine; but 'tis very certain he never was preferr'd by her. *Mr.* Hoadly *recommended to the Queen.*

On the 17th the Doctor preferr'd a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, deſiring he might be bail'd; but upon a Diviſion of the Houſe, it was carried he ſhould not, tho' he *The Commons refuſe to bail the Doctor.*

8 Annæ, 1709. was charged only with High Crimes and Misdemeaners: Which Proceeding would heretofore have been look'd upon as arbitrary, and an oppreſſive Deſtruction of the Liberty of the Subject, *&c.* Thus the Doctor remain'd in Cuſtody, while a Committee ſat *de Die in diem*, at Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*'s Houſe, to hammer out Articles of Impeachment againſt him. However the Doctor being deliver'd over to the Black Rod, on the 13th of *January*, when the Articles were exhibited againſt him; upon his Application to the Houſe of Peers, they were pleaſed to admit him to Bail on the 14th, Doctor *Lancaſter* and Doctor *B*------ being his Sureties.

Preamble to the Articles of Impeachment. In the Preamble of the Articles of Impeachment, it is recited, That, whereas his late Majeſty King *William* the Third, had undertaken a glorious Enterprize, for delivering this Kingdom from Popery, and Arbitrary Power; and was aſſiſted by divers Subjects of this Realm, well affected to their Country; which Enterprize God was pleaſed to crown with Succeſs; and the late happy Revolution did take effect: And, whereas this Enterprize had been approved by three ſeveral Acts, made in the firſt Year of the ſaid late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and the Actings of the ſaid well affected Subjects, in Aid and Purſuance of the ſaid Enterprize, was declared to have been neceſſary; and that the Same ought to be juſtified: And, whereas the bleſſed Effects of the ſaid Revolution were the Enjoyment of our Religion and Laws, *&c.* the Uniting her Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, by a legal Indulgence or Toleration; the Settlement of the Succeſſion of the Crown in the

the Proteſtant Line, and the Union of the two Kingdoms: And, whereas the Lords and Commons had paſſed a Vote, That the Church eſtabliſh'd (which was reſcued from the extremeſt Danger by the late King *William)* was now in a ſafe and flouriſhing Condition under her Majeſty, and that whoever ſhould ſuggeſt the Church was in Danger, was an Enemy to the Queen, the Church and Kingdom; and had Addreſs'd her Majeſty to take effectual Meaſures for publiſhing the ſaid Vote, and puniſhing the Authors of ſuch ſeditious and ſcandalous Reports: And her Majeſty had iſſued her Proclamation accordingly. Yet the ſaid *Henry Sacheverell* had preach'd a Sermon at the Aſſizes held at *Derby*, the 15th Day of *Auguſt*, 1709, and afterwards publiſhed the Same in Print, with a Dedication: And had alſo preached another Sermon at St. *Paul*'s before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, *&c.* on the 5th of *Novemb.* which he publiſhed in print, with a Dedication to Sir *Samuel Garrard* Bart. Lord Mayor of the City of *London*; with a wicked, malicious, and ſeditious Intention, to undermine and ſubvert her Majeſty's Government, and the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion; defame her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, aſperſe the Memory of his late Majeſty, to traduce and condemn the Revolution, arraign the Reſolution of both Houſes of Parliament, to create Jealouſies and Diviſions, and to incite the Subjects to Sedition and Rebellion. 8 Anne, 1709.

Art. 1. That the ſaid *Henry Sacheverell*, in the ſaid Sermon preach'd at St. *Paul*'s, did ſuggeſt and maintain, That the neceſſary Means us'd to bring about the Revolution were odious and unjuſtifiable: That his late Majeſty in his *The Articles of Impeachment.*

8 Annæ, 1709. his Declaration, diſclaimed the leaſt Imputation of Riſiſtance; and that to impute Reſiſtance to the Revolution, was to caſt black and odious Colours upon his late Majeſty, and the ſaid Revolution.

Art. 2. That in his Sermon preach'd at St. *Paul*'s, he did ſuggeſt and maintain, That the Toleration was unreaſonable, and the Allowance of it was unwarrantable: And aſſerted That he is a falſe Brother with Relation to God, Religion, or the Church, who defends Toleration and Liberty of Conſcience: That Queen *Elizabeth* was deluded by Arch-Biſhop *Grindal*, (whom he calls a falſe Son of the Church, and a perfidious Prelate) to the Toleration of the *Genevian* Diſcipline; and that it was the Duty of ſuperiour Paſtors, to thunder out their Eccleſiaſtical Anathema's againſt Perſons entitul'd to the Benefit of the ſaid Toleration, and inſolently dares and defies any Power on Earth to reverſe ſuch Sentences.

Art. 3. That in his ſaid Sermon at St. *Paul's* he did falſely and ſeditiouſly ſuggeſt and aſſert, That the Church of *England* was in a Condition of great Peril and Adverſity, under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration: And in Order to arraign and blacken the Reſolution of both Houſes approv'd by her Majeſty, he did in Oppoſition thereto, ſuggeſt the Church to be in Danger, and as a Parallel, mentions a Vote That the Perſon of King *Charles* the Firſt, was voted to be out of Danger, at the ſame Time that his Murderers were conſpiring his Death; thereby wickedly and maliciouſly inſinuating, That the Members of both Houſes who paſ-

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ſed the ſaid Vote, were then conſpiring the Ruin of the Church. 8 Annæ, 1709.

Art. 4. That in his ſaid Sermons and Books, he did falſely and maliciouſly ſuggeſt, That her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, both in Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Affairs, tended to the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution: And that there are Men of Characters and Stations in Church and State who are falſe Brethren; and do themſelves weaken, undermine, and betray, and do encourage, and put it in the Power of others, who are profeſs'd Enemies, to overturn and deſtroy the Conſtitution: And charges her Majeſty and thoſe in Authority under her, both in Church and State, with a general Male Adminiſtration: And as a publick Incendiary, he perſwades her Majeſty's Subjects to keep up a Diſtinction of Factions and Parties; inſtills groundleſs Jealouſies, foments deſtructive Diviſions among them, and excites and ſtirs them up to Arms and Violence: And that his malicious and ſedicious Suggeſtions may make the ſtronger Impreſſions, he did wickedly wreſt and prevert ſeveral Paſſages of Holy Scripture.

On the 25*th* of *January*, the Doctor put in his Anſwer to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited againſt him, which was to this effect.

He ſays, he admits that he did preach the ſaid Sermon, at the Aſſizes held at *Derby*, and the ſaid other Sermon mentioned to be preach'd at St. *Paul*'s, and that he caus'd them to be printed: But denies that it was with any Malicious, or Seditious Intent, having been *Dr.* Sacheverell's *Anſwer.*

8 Annæ, 1709. been induced to print the *Derby* Sermon at the Requeſt of the Grand Jury of that County, and the Sermon at St. *Paul*'s, at the Requeſt of the Lord Mayor.

Anſ. 1 *Art.* He denies that he hath ſuggeſted, That the neceſſary Means, uſed to bring about the Revolution were odious, and unjuſtifiable; and ſays, That he was ſo far from Reflecting on his late Majeſty, or the Revolution, that he had endeavour'd to clear them from the black and odious Colours, which their greateſt Enemies had endeavour'd to caſt upon both.

He admits he did ſuggeſt, That his late Majeſty diſclaimed the leaſt Imputation of Reſiſtance; but ſays, That he meant ſuch a Reſiſtance, as tended to Conqueſt, which his late Majeſty in his Declaration did actually diſclaim: And he conceiv'd, that ſuch a Suggeſtion deſign'd in Honour of the late King, could not be deemed any Reflection on him, or be any Crime, or Miſdeamenor in him. And for his further Juſtification, he begs Leave to recite a Paſſage in the ſaid Declaration, wherein his Majeſty ſays, That his Expedition was intended for no other Deſign, but to have a free Parliament aſſembled, and that he brought over his Forces to defend himſelf from the Violence of evil Counſellors. That the Perſons he deſcribes in the Sermon, as caſting black and odious Colours on the Revolution, were not theſe who impute Reſiſtance to the Revolution, (of whom he affirms nothing;) but thoſe who affirm, and teach, that the People are the Fountain, and Original of Power, and may cancel their Allegiance at Pleaſure, and call their Sovereign to an Account for High-Treaſon againſt his Subjects, and

and dethrone, and murder him for a Criminal, and who urge the Revolution in defence of ſuch Principles. Unleſs therefore thoſe who impute Reſiſtance to the Revolution, be the ſame with theſe new Preachers, and new Politicians, who advance thoſe Antimonarchical Doctrines, he affirms nothing concerning them. 8 Annæ, 1709.

As for his Aſſerting the Illegality of Reſiſtance to the Supreme Power, upon any Pretence whatſoever, he apprehends, he has the Authority of the *Church of England* for this Aſſertion; and that the Church does teach, and inculcate this Doctrine, as founded on the Word of God, particularly in the ſecond Part of the Sermon of Obedience, in the former Book of *Homilies*, ſet forth in the time of *Edw.* 6. That this Book of *Homilies*, is affirmed in the Thirty Nine Articles, to contain a Godly and wholeſome Doctrine, and ordered to be read in Churches; and by an Act of Parliament, in the 13*th* of *Eliz.* it is Enacted, That no Perſon ſhall be admitted to a Benefice, with Cure, except he firſt ſubſcribe the ſaid Articles. And by an Act, of the 5th of Queen *Anne*, it is Enacted, That the ſaid Act of the 13*th* of *Eliz.* ſhould be in full force for ever, and is declared to be a Fundamental, and Eſſential Part of the Union, of the two Kingdoms.

And the ſaid, *Henry Sacheverell*, further inſiſts, That the aforeſaid Aſſertion is agreeable to the Common, and Statute Law of this Realm; that the Illegality of Reſiſtance, on any Pretence whatſoever, has been the Doctrine of the *Church of England*, ever ſince the Reformation; that it was taught in the Univerſity, whereof he was a Member; that it had been often, with Approbation of both Houſes of Parliament, preach'd, and printed, in Terms of

8 Annæ, 1709. of greater Force, by the Reverend Fathers of our Church, both Dead and Living: That he was the rather induc'd to Preach againſt the Doctrine of Reſiſtance, on the 5*th* of *November*, becauſe on that Day, we commemorate our Deliverance, from the Traiterous Attempts of Rebellious Papiſts: And ſays that the Doctrine of Reſiſtance, was originally a *Popiſh* Doctrine, and for that Reaſon he conceiv'd the Rubrick had appointed one of the ſix *Homilies* againſt Rebellion to be read that Day (if there was no Sermon.) He therefote humbly hopes, that he ſhall not ſuffer for aſſerting the Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance. But if this Doctrine ſhould be declar'd erroneous, and it pleas'd God he ſhould ſuffer for aſſerting it, he truſted God would enable him to ſhew his ſteady Belief of this Doctrine, by a meek, and patient Reſignation to whatever ſhould befall him on that Account.

Anſ. 2 *Art.* He ſaith, That he hath not been able to inform himſelf, that a Toleration had been granted by Law. He admits, indeed, that an Act did Paſs for exempting Proteſtant Diſſenters from the Penalties of certain Laws: Which Exemption he no where ſuggeſted to be unreaſonable, or the Allowance of it unwarrantable; and hop'd he had prevented ſuch a Miſapprehenſion, by declaring in his Sermon, That he did not intend to caſt the leaſt invidious Reflections, upon that Indulgence the Government had conſented to give them, which he was ſure, all who wiſh'd well to the Church, were ready to grant to Conſciences truly ſcrupulous. Let them enjoy it in their full Limits the Law has preſcrib'd them. And therefore if there were any other dubious Expreſſions in his Sermon, concerning Toleration, he hop'd they would not be

be applied to the Exemption granted by Law. That he did, indeed, ſuggeſt it to be one part of the Character of a falſe Brother, Upon all Occaſions to defend Toleration, and Liberty of Conſcience; and to excuſe the Separation, lay the Fault upon the true Sons of the Church, for carrying on Matters too high; and theſe he did conceive to be juſtly blameable, and, if Members of the Church, to be falſe Brethren: But he did not deſign to extend this Reflection, to all thoſe who defend the Exemption granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters, but to ſuch only, who, at the ſame time they defend univerſal Toleration, and Liberty of Conſcience, do alſo excuſe the Separation, and lay the Fault thereof upon the true Sons of the Church. 8 Anne, 1709.

As to his Aſſerting, That Queen *Elizabeth* was deluded by Archbiſhop *Grindal*, to the Toleration of the *Genevian* Diſcipline, he conceives, he had good Authority from Hiſtory for that Aſſertion; but however, ſuch an Aſſertion was no Proof of his Maintaining, that the Exemption granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters was unreaſonable, or the Allowance of it, unwarrantable; for he thought there was a manifeſt difference between a Toleration of the *Genevian* Diſcipline, and an Exemption of Proteſtant Diſſenters, from the Penaltes of certain Laws; between a Toleration granted by a Regal Power, and an Exemption by Act of Parliament.

As to his Calling Archbiſhop *Grindal*, a falſe Son of the Church, and a perfidious Prelate; he hop'd any hard Expreſſions he had us'd towards that Prelate, would be excus'd, and the rather, becauſe he had permitted Innovations to be obtruded on the Church, and thereby incurr'd the Diſpleaſure of ſo Pious a Princeſs as Queen *Elizabeth*, who caus'd him

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8 Annæ, to be ſuſpended till the Day of his Death. However he preſum'd that Words ſpoken of an Archbiſhop 120 Years after his Death, would not in Law amount to a High Crime and Miſdemeanor. 1709.

That he had no where maintain'd, That it was the Duty of ſuperior Paſtors to thunder out Eccleſiaſtical Anathema's againſt Perſons intitled to the Benefit of the Toleration; but if that Expreſſion, by him unapplied to any, muſt be determin'd to any one Sort of Perſons, he conceiv'd, that the Connexion of his Diſcourſe would determine it to thoſe ſchiſmatical and factious Perſons, who take Permiſſion for Power, and advance Toleration immediately into an Eſtabliſhment; and ſuch Perſons he apprehended were not the Perſons intitled to the Benefit of the Act of Exemption, which was deſign'd only for ſcrupulous Conſciences. And as for his Defying any Power on Earth to reverſe ſuch Sentences, he intended only ſuch Sentences as are ratified in Heaven, and ſuch he ſtill affirms to be irreverſible by any Earthly Power; and hopes it would not be Inſolent in him to affirm, what it would be Blaſphemy in any one to deny: And he acknowledges he does believe, that ſome Sentences pronounced by the Paſtors of the Church, are ratified in Heaven: And that ſome Perſons exempted from Puniſhment, by the Law of the Land, may yet by the Laws of Chriſt be juſtly liable to ſuch Sentence: And that a Cauſeleſs Separation from the Church, expoſes the Perſons Guilty of it, to the Cenſures of the Church.

As to his Aſſerting, That the Church was in great Peril and Adverſity, *&c.* he denies that *Anſ.* 3 *Art.*

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he ſuggeſted it was ſo under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration. He acknowledges indeed, that he did, in his Sermon, ſuggeſt Danger ariſing, to the Church and Kingdom, from Vice, and Infidelity, and this he preſum'd, was not oppoſite to the Vote of both Houſes, or tending to Sedition; it having been declar'd, by an Act of the 10th *William* 3*d*, for the Suppreſſing Blaſphemy and Prophaneneſs, That many blaſphemous, and impious Opinions, contrary to the Doctrines, and Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, had of late been publiſhed, which might prove deſtructive to the Peace, and Welfare of the Kingdom: And he conceiv'd, that ſince the Paſſing of that Act, the deteſtable Crimes it prohibited were greatly encreas'd: And he apprehends, thoſe Suggeſtions he made of Dangers, ariſing to the Church from Vice, and Infidelity, were not more contrary to the Vote of the two Houſes, than that Prayer of the Church frequently uſed before the Houſes of Parliament, That he would give us Grace, ſeriouſly to lay to Heart the great Dangers we are in, by our unhappy Diviſions, *&c.* 8 Annæ, 1709.

And he ſaith, he hath not drawn any Parallel, (as is charg'd) between the Vote, concerning King *Charles*'s being out of Danger, and the late Vote of the two Houſes; for he no where mentions this Vote of the two Houſes in his Sermon: But had he aſſerted one Vote to be parallel to the other, he would not hereby have Wickedly, and Maliciouſly, inſinuated, That the Members of both Houſes, who paſs'd the late Vote, were then Conſpiring the Ruin of the Church; but had only intimated, That as ſome Perſons were conſpiring the Murder of the King, whilſt others, no way Privy to

8 Annæ, 1709. their Intentions, voted his Perſon out of Danger; ſo when the two Houſes voted the Church to be in no Danger, under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, there might be others, who were conſpiring the Ruin of the Church.

And further, That the Vote of the two Houſes four Years ago, could only affect thoſe who then inſinuated the Church was in Danger under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration; but could not be extended to thoſe who now ſuggeſted the Chriſtian Faith to be endanger'd, by thoſe atheiſtical, and irreligious Principles, that were daily from the Preſs propagated amongſt us: And nothwithſtanding the Act againſt Blaſphemy, and Prophaneneſs, he thought he might ſtill with Truth affirm, as he did in his Sermon at *Derby*, That There never were ſuch outragious Blaſphemies againſt God, and all Religion, natural as well as reveal'd, vented publickly with Impunity in any Chriſtian Church, or Kingdom in the whole World, as at preſent in our own. Of which Aſſertion he was ready to produce ample Proof if requir'd.

Anſ. 4 *Art.* He ſays, he obſerves with Comfort, that he is not in this, as in the former Articles, accus'd of Maintaining, or Aſſerting any Thing, but with bare Suggeſtions, or Inſinuations; which he hop'd by their Lordſhips, who were the great Guardians of our Laws and Liberties, would be adjudg'd inſufficient, to involve an *Engliſh* Subject in the Guilt and Puniſhment of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors.

But he ſays, he is ſo far from ſuggeſting, That her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, in Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Affairs, tends to the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution; that among the reſt

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of the inestimable Blessings, owing to our Deliverance commemorated on the 5th of *November*, he reckons this to be one, That her Majesty, the Pious Relict of the Royal Family, now sits upon the Throne of her Ancestors; and professes, that what he spoke, proceeded from a tender Concern for her Majesty's Person and Government. 8 Annæ, 1709.

That as to his Suggesting, there were Men of Characters and Stations in the Church, who were false Brethren; he says, the false Brethren described by him, are either those who propagate false Doctrines, or who give up the Discipline and Worship of the Church, or who are for a Neutrality in Religion, or who wish well to the *Church of England*, and are ready to sacrifice their Persons and Estates in her Vindication, but do not shew their Zeal in the Communion of the Church, as well as for it, in obeying her Precepts. And if he had suggested, That there were Men of Characters, and Stations, in Church and State, to whom some of those Descriptions of a false Brother did belong, (tho' his Words could by no means be restrained, to Men of the Highest Characters and Stations) he hop'd such a Suggestion, would not be deem'd highly Criminal.

And where he speaks of those, who weaken, undermine, and betray, and encourage, and put it in the Power of our profess'd Enemies, to overturn and destroy the Constitution; There Men of Characters, and Stations, are not mentioned by him: And where he mentions Men of Characters, and Stations, twelve Pages after, there is nothing of weakening, undermining, *&c.* And he hopes he shall not be answerable for a supposed Reflection, which

8 Annæ, 1709. depends upon the Conjunction of Paſſages, ſo widely diſtant, and ſo little relating to each other; and that upon a Candid Examination of thoſe Paſſages, the Weakners, Underminers, and Betrayers of our Conſtitution, to whom this Sermon refers, will appear to be either, Firſt, ſuch as endeavour to ſubvert the Foundations of our Church and State. Or, Secondly, ſuch who are for a Latitudinarian, Heterogeneous Mixture, of all Perſons of what different Faith ſoever, uniting only in Proteſtancy, and who would let into her Bowels, thoſe who neither believe her Faith, own her Miſſion, or comply with her Liturgy. Or, Thirdly, thoſe Occaſional Conformiſts, who have ſo far eluded the Corporation, and Teſt Acts by their Hypocriſy, that they have endanger'd the Government, by filling it, (as far as they could) with its profeſs'd Enemies, that is with themſelves: Theſe and their Encouragers, he confeſſes himſelf to have ſuggeſted, That they do in his Opinion, weaken, undermine, and betray the Conſtitution; but he has no where ſuggeſted, That any ſuch were Men of Characters, and Stations, in Church or State.

And he is ſo far from charging her Majeſty, or thoſe in Authority under her, with Male-Adminiſtration, as this Article charges, that he abhors the Thoughts of it, and has never mentioned her Sacred Majeſty, but in Terms of the profoundeſt Duty and Reſpect; and amongſt the Writings he has publiſh'd, one of them was an avow'd Defence of her Title to the Crown, and a Juſtification of her entring into a War with *France*, and *Spain*; and he has therein expreſs'd himſelf, with the moſt hearty

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and loyal Zeal for her Majeſty's Perſon, Government, and Adminiſtration. 8 Annæ, 1709.

And whereas this Article charges him as a publick Incendiary, and endeavouring to keep up a Diſtinction of Factions and Parties, he is ſo far from it, that in his Sermon, he invites the Saparatiſts to renounce their Schiſm, and come ſincerely into the Church, and complains of thoſe who have villainouſly divided us, with the Knaviſh Diſtinction of High and Low Church-Men; and that he is ſo far from inſtilling groundleſs Jealouſies and Fears into the People, that he rebukes, and condems, thoſe who by raiſing groundleſs Jealouſies and Fears, embroil the Publick, and bring it into Confuſion; and inſtead of inciting the People to take up Arms, as this Article charges, he has aſſerted the utter Illegality of reſiſting the Supreme Power, upon any Pretence whatſoever; which Aſſertion he conceives to be the chief, if not the only Ground of the Charge exhibited againſt him in the firſt Article.

And he hopes, that Expreſſion in the Dedication of the *Derby* Sermon, That there are not wanting ſome to preach the Truth, and others to ſupport it at the Expence of their Lives and Fortunes, will not be conſtrued, an Exciting the People to Sedition, and Rebellion, ſince the Truth, he commends ſome for Preaching, and others for Supporting, is oppos'd to the Attempts of thoſe who betray, and run down the Principles and Intereſts of our Church and Conſtitution; and ſince he there commends the High-Sheriff for his Loyalty and Zeal to ſerve her Majeſty, for which he had been ſo remarkably Diſtinguiſhed.

8 Annæ, 1709.

That he did indeed, in his Sermon at St. *Paul's*, excite Chriſtians to put on the whole Armour of God, *&c.* but he had learnt from St. *Paul*, that the Arms of Reſiſtance taken up by Subjects againſt the higher Powers, were no Part of that Spiritual Armour; and that the Principalities and Powers mentioned by him, were ſo plainly diſtinguiſh'd from Fleſh and Blood, that they could not be ſo far miſinterpreted, as to be underſtood of earthly Potentates: And he ſaith, That having no Malicious, or Seditious Suggeſtions to impreſs on the Peoples Minds, he could not intend to wreſt any Paſſages of Scripture to that wicked Purpoſe.

And hard, he ſaid, was the Lot of the Miniſters of the Goſpel, if when they cited the Word of God in their general Exhortations to Piety, and Virtue, *&c.* the Paſſages cited by them, ſhould be ſaid to have been meant of particular Perſons, and Things, and ſhould be conſtrued in the moſt criminal Senſe, and be made by ſuch Conſtruction one Ground of an Impeachment for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors. And as to all other Matters contain'd in the ſaid Articles, he ſaith he is not Guilty, *&c.*

To this anſwer the Commons put in a Replication, wherein

Commons Replication.

They obſerve, There are many Things in the Doctor's Anſwer, reflecting on the Honour of the Houſe of Commons, for which they might demand their Lordſhips immediate Juſtice; but deſiring to avoid all Occaſions of Delay, they ſay, they do aver their Charge againſt the ſaid *Henry Sacheverell* to be true, and ſhall be ready to prove it, at ſuch Convenient times as ſhall be appointed for that Purpoſe.

On

6 Annæ, 1709.

On the 30th of *January*, being the Anniversary of King *Charles*'s Martyrdom, the Clergy boldly asserted their Principles of Passive-Obedience, and Non-Resistance, notwithstanding the Prosecution against the Doctor.

The Clergy maintain the Doctrine of Passive Obedience on the 30th of January.

The Managers appointed, to make good the Articles of Impeachment against Doctor *Sacheverell*, were Sir *John Holland* Comptroller of her Majesty's Houshold, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Smith* Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Sir *James Montague* Attorney General, *Robert Eyre* Esq; Solicitor General, *Robert Walpole* Esq; Treasurer of the Navy, Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Dolben*, Sir *Thomas Parker*, Sir *Peter King* Recorder of the City of *London*, Sir *John Holles*, the Lord *William Paulet*, the Lord *Conningsby*, Mr. *Cowper*, Mr. *Thompson*, Lieutenant General *Stanhope*, Lieutenant General *Mordaunt*, Mr. *Compton*, and Sir *David Dalrimple*. The Commons resolv'd to be present at the Tryal, as a Committee of the whole House, and a Place was prepar'd for them accordingly in the Hall.

Names of the Managers at the Dr.'s Tryal.

The 27th of *February*, being the Day appointed for the Tryal, The Lord's about Noon went down from their House to the Court erected in *Westminster Hall*, and the Managers, and the Committee of the Commons having taken their Places, the Serjeant at Arms made Proclamation for the Doctor to appear, and save his Bail, *&c.* Whereupon Doctor *Sacheverell*, came to the Bar, and kneel'd; his Council, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Mr. *Dodd*,

The Doctor's Tryal begins.

His Council

8 Anne, 1709. Mr. *Phipps*, Mr. *Dee*, and Doctor *Henchman*, ſtanding near him: Then the Lord Chancellor having commanded the Doctor to riſe, Proclamation was made for the Proſecutors to appear, and make good their Charge againſt him.

Then the Lord Chancellor intimated to the Doctor, that it was needleſs to give him any Directions, as to his Defence, the Lord's having aſſign'd him Council: That they had alſo made an Order for Summoning his Witneſſes, and had admitted him to Bail, upon the firſt Application, that he might be the better able to provide for his Defence, and that he had all the Time he deſired to prepare himſelf, and ought ever to remember their Lordſhips Indulgence to him.

The Articles being read, with the Anſwer, and the Replication of the Commons, the Managers proceeded to open the Charge, and to ſpeak in Maintainance of the firſt Article. Wherein the Doctor is charged, with maintaining the utter Illegality of Reſiſting the Prince on any Pretence whatſoever, which Aſſertion, it was urg'd, was intended as a Reflection on the Revolution; and this being the grand Point (the other Articles being only added by way of Aggravation) I ſhall preſent my Reader only with the Effect of the Arguments upon this Head.

Managers Arguments for the Doctrine of Reſiſtance.

In Maintenance of the Doctrine of Reſiſtance, it was ſaid, That as the Law is the only Meaſure of the Prince's Authority, and the Peoples Subjection, ſo that Law derives its Being and Efficacy from common Conſent.

That

That as the Doctrine of unlimited Non-Reſiſtance was implicitly renounc'd by the whole Nation in the Revolution, ſo they had ſince expreſs'd that Renunciation, by ſeveral Acts of Parliament; and, by one of them, the Declaration, *That it is not Lawful, upon any Pretence whatſoever, to take up Arms againſt the King*, was taken away; the Deliverance by the Prince of *Orange* is ſtil'd *Glorious*, the *neceſſary Means* us'd to bring about the Revolution is juſtify'd, and an Indemnity provided for thoſe, who acted in that Reſiſtance: And in the Prayers for the 5*th* of *November*, we thank God for the Prince of *Orange*'s ſafe Arrival; *and making all Oppoſition fall before him, till he became our King and Governour.* 8 Annæ, 1709.

And yet, notwithſtanding all this, they ſaid, Dr. *Sacheverell* had condemn'd the Reſiſtance, by which that Deliverance was wrought; and tho' he pretended, that the Prince of *Orange* diſclaim'd all Reſiſtance; he was ſo far from it, that he avow'd it, and exhorted the Subjects of this Kingdom to join in that Reſiſtance: And the Parliament were ſo far from diſowning any Reſiſtance at the Revolution, as the Doctor had aſſerted, that, when they ſettled the Crown upon King *William*, they choſe to uſe the Word *Abdicated*, rather than *Deſerted*; for that it implied Male-Adminiſtration, which the Word *Deſerted* did not.

That the Doctor, therefore, knowing there was Reſiſtance uſed at the Revolution, and that the late King and Parliament had avow'd that Reſiſtance, and yet aſſerting, that they who ſay there was any Reſiſtance in it, caſt black and odious Colours on the late King and the Revolution; Conſequently he condemn'd the Reſiſtance, us'd to bring about the

8 Anne, 1709. the Revolution, which was the Matter of the first Article.

That the Doctor, in his Anſwer indeed, denied he maintain'd *That the neceſſary Means* us'd to bring about the Revolution were odious and unjuſtifiable; or his Affirming any thing concerning the *neceſſary Means*: But if Reſiſtance was neceſſary, and the Means by which the Revolution was effected, and he had laid it down, that all Reſiſtance was odious and unjuſtifiable; then had he aſſerted the Means to be odious and unjuſtifiable, tho' he had done it in other Terms: And his ſaying, he meant only that the King diſclaim'd a Reſiſtance that tended to Conqueſt, was a meer Shift and Evaſion; for the Queſtion was ſtated upon Reſiſtance in General, Whether Reſiſtance in any Caſe, or upon any Occaſion, was lawful? And he had aſſerted, that the leaſt Imputation of it was ſolemnly diſclaim'd and diſavow'd; and if there was any Manner of Reſiſtance, his Fundamental Doctrine was ſhaken.

That if the Doctrine of the utter Illegality of Reſiſtance, upon any Pretence whatſoever, was true, it would ſhake the Authority of that Act of Parliament, whereby the Crown was ſettled upon her Majeſty: For if the Reſiſtance at the Revolution was illegal, and the Revolution is founded on that Reſiſtance, then that Act had no greater Force than an Act paſs'd under an Uſurper.

But it could never be ſuppos'd, they ſaid, that the Laws were made to ſet up a Deſpotick Power to deſtroy themſelves, and to warrant the Subverſion of a Conſtitution, they were intended to eſtabliſh; and it appear'd in the *Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*,

Subject, that at the Time of the Revolution, there was a total Subverſion of the Conſtitution of Government both in Church and State, which was a Caſe that the Laws of *England*, could never ſuppoſe, provide for, or have in View: And the ſame Anſwer might, with equal Reaſon, be applied to the general Doctrine of the Church expreſs'd in her Homilies. 8 Anne, 1709.

That indeed the Laws concerning Obedience, were very expreſs and poſitive, and the Homilies, and the Fathers of the Church, both Dead and Living, did alſo inforce the Duty of Obedience in general Terms; but it did not follow, that there was no Exception to theſe general Rules in Conſcience: That the Law which enjoins the Obſervation of the Sabbath, commands us to do no Manner of Work, and yet *Neceſſity* makes an allow'd Exception to that general Law; and ſo in Government, theſe general Rules of Obedience, might, upon a real Neceſſity, admit a Lawful Exception; and ſuch an Exception they aſſerted the Revolution to be: And that it was with this view of *Neceſſity* only, *abſolute Neceſſity* of preſerving their Laws, Liberties, and Religion, they deſir'd to be underſtood when they ſpoke of Reſiſtance in general.

That it was not very material, what the Opinions of ſome Divines had been, concerning Non-Reſiſtance; it was ſufficient to know, what the Practice of the Church of *England* had been, when it found it ſelf oppreſs'd; and they might appeal to the Practice of all Churches and Nations in the World, how they behav'd themſelves, when they found their Civil, and Religious Conſtitutions invaded, and oppreſs'd by Tyranny.

That

8 Annæ, 1709.

That there was not that Government in the World, but had its Beginning in Reſiſtance or Compact: And if Compact was admitted, there muſt be admitted likewiſe a Right to defend thoſe Rights accruing by ſuch Compact.

Quer. the Truth of General Stanhope's *Aſſertion.*

That *Grotius* in his Treatiſe *De Jure belli & Pacis*, Book 1. Chap. 4. Sect. 13. ſays, *If a King have one Part of the Supreme Power, and the other Part is in the Senate, or People; when the King ſhall invade that Part that doth not belong to him, it ſhall be Lawful to oppoſe a juſt Force to him, becauſe his Power doth not extend ſo far. Which Poſition I hold to be true, even tho' the Power of making War ſhould be veſted only in the King; which muſt be underſtood only to relate to Foreign War; for at Home, it is impoſſible for any to have a Share of the Supreme Power, and not to have likewiſe a Right to defend that Share.*

Now, that the Lords, the Commons, and every Subject of *Great-Britain*, had Rights, could not be denied; and to ſay, that when a Prince ſhall Invade all theſe Rights at once, the whole Collective Body of the Nation, has no Way to Vindicate thoſe Rights, was ſo Inconſiſtent, and contrary to Reaſon, that 'twas to be wonder'd, it could ever enter into the Mind of Man: That it might be evinc'd, both from *Forteſcue* and *Hooker*, that the Conſtitution of *England* was founded upon Compact; and that the Subjects of this Kingdom have, in their ſeveral publick and private Capacities, as Legal a Title to what are their Rights by Law, as the Prince to the Poſſeſſion of the Crown.

That the Principles broach'd by the Doctor, well enough became profeſs'd *Jacobites*; and had they been confin'd to their own Conventicles, it might have been conſiſtent with the Indulgence

Indulgence of the mildeſt Government to ſuffer them to enjoy the Toleration, how deſtructive ſoever their Principles were to the Publick: But when they ſhould vent their Treaſons Abroad, and occaſionally Conform, and take the Oaths to the Government, the better to deſtroy it; when they ſhould Abjure the Prince of *Wales*, but not forget him; and when the Pulpit, even of our Metropolis, ſhould be proſtituted and polluted, by Venting Sedition againſt the beſt of Queens, It was high time to animadvert upon it. 8 Annæ, 1709.

That this Man indeed was but an inconſiderable Tool of a Party, not worth their Trouble; but the Commons look'd upon it, that their Lordſhips Judgment in this Caſe would be giving a Sanction, which ſhould determine *What Doctrines of this kind ſhould, or ſhould not be Preach'd:* And they hop'd their Lordſhips would inflict ſuch Condign Puniſhment on this Offender, as ſhould deter others from the like Inſolence for the future.

Doctor Sacheverell's Defence, as to his Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance.

As to the Charge contain'd in the firſt Article, *viz.* His Maintaining unlimited Non-Reſiſtance, the Doctor's Council anſwer'd, That the Doctor had indeed affirm'd, the utter Illegality of Reſiſtance of the Supreme Power, on any Pretence whatſoever; but this could never be interpreted, as a Reflection on the neceſſary Means us'd to bring about the late Revolution; for the Supreme Power was the Legiſlative Power, which was not then reſiſted; the Revolution taking Effect by the Lords and Commons concurring and aſſiſting in it.

That by the happy Conſtitution under which we live, a Subject of *England* was not to be made Criminal by a labour'd Conſtruction of doubtful Words; or when that would not ſerve by

8 Annæ, 1709. by reſorting to his Meaning: That it had been reſolv'd by their Lordſhips in Sir *Samuel Bernardiſton's* Caſe, that Innuendo's, or ſuppos'd, or forc'd Conſtructions, ought not to be allow'd; and if there were any Doubt or Uncertainty in the Doctor's Expreſſions, they hop'd the moſt favourable Conſtruction would be put upon them.

But the main Objection, they obſerv'd, was, That the Doctor's Aſſertion of the Illegality of Reſiſtance muſt neceſſarily be underſtood of the executive Power, and if it be utterly unlawful to Reſiſt in any Caſe, then it was ſo at the Revolution; and from thence the Conſequence was drawn, That the Doctor was guilty of maintaining, *That the neceſſary Means us'd to bring about the Revolution were odious and unjuſtifiable.* To this they anſwer'd, that the Doctor had not in any Part of his Sermon applied this General Aſſertion to the Revolution, and 'twas one Thing expreſsly to affirm the Revolution was ſuch a Caſe as ought not to be excepted out of the general Rule; and another Thing not to make the Exception: That extraordinary Caſes, Caſes of neceſſity were always implied, tho' not expreſs'd in the general Rule: That the general Rule ought always to be preſs'd, but the Exceptions were never to be particularly ſtated. To point out every ſuch Caſe before hand, was as impoſſible, as it was for a Man in his Senſes not to perceive plainly when ſuch a Caſe happens.

That the ſame Apoſtle, who enjoined Obedience and Non-reſiſtance to the higher Powers, commanded alſo Servants to obey their Maſters, and Children to obey their Parents *in all Things*; notwithſtanding which general Precepts, many Caſes might happen, wherein it

it might not only be unfit, but ſinful, for Servants to obey their Maſters, or Children to obey their Parents; and yet the Apoſtle never thought it proper to ſtate or mention thoſe Caſes, but contented himſelf to preſs the Duty of Subjection in general, leaving ſuch Caſes (when they happen) to juſtify themſelves. 3 Anne, 1709.

That the Doctor's Aſſertion, of *the Illegality of Reſiſtance to the ſupreme Power, on any Pretence whatſoever*, in general Terms without expreſſing any Exception, was alſo warranted by the Authority of the Church, and was agreeable to the Laws of *England*: That the Doctor was by Law obliged to read the Homilies, in which this Duty was preſs'd in much ſtronger Terms without any Limitation or Exception: And was it criminal for a Man to preach that Doctrine which 'twas his Duty to read?

That had this ſlaviſh Doctrine of *Non-reſiſtance* been firſt branded, with its *indelible Mark of Infamy*, and the *Right and the indiſpenſable Duty of Reſiſtance plainly ſhewn*: Had all the ſlaviſh Notions of the common Law diſperſed in our Law Books, which gave Countenance to this Doctrine of Non-reſiſtance been firſt weeded out, and ſome new Acts of Parliament entirely agreeable with this ſlaviſh Doctrine firſt repeal'd; had the People been ſet right in the Notions of their Obedience, and the Miniſters of the Goſpel inſtructed by an Act of Parliament what Doctrine they ought to preach, and what not, and the Doctor had afterwards erred; Their Lordſhips might then have look'd upon him as an obſtinate Offender.

But as this Doctrine of the Illegality of Reſiſtance on any Pretence whatſoever, was the Doctrine of the Church; it had alſo been

8 Annæ, 1709. been confirmed by the *Legiſlature*, without making any particular Exception: And whatever Meaſures might have been taken by the People in Caſes of the laſt Neceſſity, to preſerve their Liberties; yet in no Age could an Inſtance be given, no not in the Reigns of thoſe Princes who had been depos'd, That this Doctrine of the Right of Reſiſtance, was ever permitted to be aſſerted by any particular Perſons: But on the Contrary, in the Reign of *Edward* the 2d, when an Act of Parliament paſs'd for the Baniſhment of the Two *Spencers*, the Reaſon of their Baniſhment, is recited to be for, *That they had affirm'd and publiſh'd in Writing, that Homage and Allegiance was due more by Reaſon of the Crown, than by Reaſon of the Perſon of the King: And that if the King did not demean himſelf according to Reaſon, in the Exerciſe of his Government, his Subjects might remove him: And that ſince that Removal could not be by Courſe of Law, they might therefore remove him by Force.* And my Lord *Coke* in his Reports, in *Calvin's* Caſe, ſtiles this Opinion of the *Spencers*, *A Damn'd Opinion.* Here many Acts of Parliament were recited that condemn'd Reſiſtance, and particularly, The Act for the Attainder of the Regicides, wherein it is declared, *That by the undoubted and fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, neither the Peers of this Realm, nor the Commons, nor both together in Parliament, or out of Parliament; nor the People collectively, or repreſentatively, nor any other Perſons whatſoever, have, hath, or ought to have any coercive Power over the Kings of this Realm.* And by the 13th of *Car.* 2, Seſſ. 2, Cap. 1, all Officers in Corporations are requir'd to ſwear, *That it is not lawful upon any Pretence, to take Arms againſt the King:* And by the 13 and 14 *Car.* 2, Cap. 4, ſeveral Officers

ficers and Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, are requir'd to ſubſcribe the Truth of this Aſſertion: And tho' it might be objected, That this Oath was now diſpenc'd with, the Act was not yet repeal'd; and if it was, the Propoſition was nevertheleſs true, becauſe it was not ſworn; if it was true when it was ſworn, the Propoſition was equally true before and after: And ſince that Oath had been taken by ſo many of the Peers and Commons, no Man would pretend to queſtion the Truth of the Propoſition. 8 Anne, 1709.

As to that Part of the Charge, that King *William* in his Declaration *diſclaim'd the leaſt Imputation of Reſiſtance*; tho' the Doctor had ſpoken improperly, yet he had ſpoken innocently: For the Reſiſtance the Doctor mentions his late Majeſty to have diſclaim'd, could have no ſuch Meaning as the Managers would put upon it: He was a Sovereign Prince, and might reſiſt whom he pleaſed; and the Doctor had elſewhere ſhewn he meant Conqueſt by Reſiſtance: And that the Words *Caſting black and odious Colours*, were ſo far from referring to his late Majeſty's diſclaiming the Imputation of Reſiſtance, that they conclude the Sentence that went before it.

The Managers having gone thro' the Charge contained in the other Articles, and the Doctor's Council having offer'd what they had to ſay in his Defence; the Doctor was permitted to ſpeak for himſelf.

Whereupon Doctor *Sacheverell* ſaid, That his Council having made ſo full a Defence, he ſhould not have added to their Lordſhips Trouble, could he have been ſilent where the *Dr. Sacheverell's Speech in his Defence.*

8 Annæ, 1709. Doctrine of the Church, the Dignity of his ſacred Order, and the common Intereſt of Chriſtianity, were ſo nearly concern'd.

For altho' he was deem'd an inſignificant Tool of a Party, his Tryal appear'd to be of the greateſt Moment; ſince it was deſign'd by that, to fix an indelible Brand of Infamy, in a parliamentary Way, on all thoſe who maintain the Doctrine of Non-reſiſtance, and the Clergy were henceforward to be directed what Doctrines they ſhould preach.

And ſince he was the unfortunate Occaſion of bringing theſe Matters in Judgment, it behov'd him to ſay ſomething to clear the Innocence of his Intentions, and remove that Load of Infamy that might be laid upon him, if their Lordſhips ſhould be of Opinion (as he truſted in God they would not) that the Articles had been made good.

He obſerv'd that the Charge was very high, and heinous; but then it requir'd the clearer Proof; and this had not, he ſaid, been ſupported by plain, direct, and expreſs Paſſages out of his Sermons; but by Intendments, unneceſſary Implications, and ſtrain'd Conſtructions; by piecing broken Sentences, and independent Paſſages, in Order to make him ſpeak what he never thought.

And he conceiv'd there cou'd not be a clearer Indication, That he was not guilty of having aſſerted what he was charged with, than that ſo many Hours Learning and Eloquence had been ſpent in endeavouring to prove it; for had he really affirm'd thoſe Propoſitions, they might have been referr'd to, and read with the ſame Eaſe his Council read thoſe Paſſages out of the Fathers of the Church, who taught the Doctrine of Non-reſiſtance in much

much ſtronger Terms than he maintain'd it. That no Arguments, no Colours were us'd to prove thoſe Paſſages, becauſe none were neceſſary: Whereas great Art and Induſtry was us'd, to perſwade their Lordſhips, that ſuch and ſuch Aſſertions were contained in his Sermons; that where his Words bear a doubtful Senſe, the worſt Conſtruction was made of them; and where they were plain and expreſs, he was accuſed of meaning the quite contrary; and when he preſs'd the Duty of Allegiance to the Queen, it was ſaid, He meant the *Pretender*; That his very Silence was made Criminal; and 'twas urg'd that he had omitted to ſay ſome Things out of Deſign. 8 Anna, 1709.

That no Allowances were made to a Miniſter of the Goſpel diſcharging his Duty; whoſe honeſt, well meant Zeal, might poſſibly lead him into an unguarded Expreſſion. And he could not but take notice alſo, That during the Courſe of this Proſecution, he had been ſtyl'd a Criminal, and treated as ſuch, with a Degree of Scorn and Indignity; from which he hop'd a Regard to his ſacred Profeſſion, and this awful Judicature, might have ſcreen'd him; but he ſhould lay aſide his Complaints, and make ſome Obſervations on the Charge.

As to the firſt Article, he ſaid, He had neither expreſly apply'd his Doctrine of Non-reſiſtance to the Caſe of the Revolution; neither had he the leaſt Thoughts of including the Revolution under his general Aſſertion. That he expreſs'd this Doctrine, in the ſame general Terms it was deliver'd by the Apoſtles, and the Right Reverend Fathers of our Church; and that it was perfectly agree- *His Defence as to the* 1 *Art.*

8 Annæ, 1709. able to the Laws of the Kingdom. That he did not apprehend, he ſhould have been impeached as an Aſperſer of the Memory of the late King, for preaching a Doctrine which had been preach'd before him, her preſent Majeſty, and the Two Houſes of Parliament, with Approbation.

That this Doctrine was agreeable to the whole Tenor of the Homilies, which were eſtabliſh'd by the Thirty nine Articles, and thoſe Articles confirm'd by an Act of Parliament, which was made a fundamental Point of the Union of the Two Kingdoms; and he left it to their Lordſhips Conſideration, whether the Condemning him for this Doctrine might not tend to diſſolve the Union.

Def. 2 Art. As to the Second Article, he ſaid, He had no where ſhewn the leaſt Diſlike of the Indulgence granted by Law to the *Diſſenters*; but declar'd his Approbation of it, in the moſt expreſs Terms; that he might poſſibly with ſome Warmth have blam'd the Abuſes which Men of no Conſcience made of the legal Exemption granted to Conſciences truly ſcrupulous; which he did not think, could have drawn upon him the Diſpleaſure of one ſincere Chriſtian; being levell'd againſt Hypocrites, Socinians, Deiſts, and ſuch as under the Umbrage of that Act, thought themſelves at Liberty to be of no *Proteſtant* Congregation, or of any Religion at all; tho' he confeſs'd, he had alſo an Eye to thoſe *Diſſenters*, who did not obſerve the Qualifications preſcribed by that Act, and who erected Seminaries for educating Youth, in Principles oppoſite to thoſe of the Church of *England*. Whereas that Act was intended for the Eaſe

of

of thoſe, whoſe Minds were by an unhappy Education already eſtranged from the Church, and not (as he conceiv'd) to indulge Men in taking the moſt effectual Methods to propagate and perpetuate their Schiſm. 8 Annæ, 1709.

Nor did he think, he had betray'd any Want of Chriſtian Moderation, in affirming, That this Act, which reliev'd ſome *Diſſenters* from legal Puniſhment, had not alter'd the Nature of Schiſm, or extinguiſh'd the Obligations to Church Communion; that the Guilt of Schiſm might ſtill reſt upon their Souls, however it ceas'd to affect their Bodies and Eſtates. Humane Laws could not make that void which God had commanded. That he did not in Terms maintain, That it was the Duty of ſuperiour Paſtors to thunder out their Anathema's againſt Perſons entitl'd to the Toleration; nor did the Connection of his Diſcourſe require that Senſe, or eaſily admit it. That when he ſpoke of thoſe Cenſures, he mention'd Men of lewd and immoral Practices, Hereſies, and Blaſphemies, of which a black Catalogue had been diſplay'd before their Lordſhips; and Anathema's would be well imploy'd againſt ſuch Perſons, and he doubted not would be ratified in Heaven, and therefore would by any Power on Earth be irreverſible.

As to Arch-Biſhop *Grindal*, he thought he had good Authority for what he charged him with; but whether that glorious Princeſs Queen *Elizabeth*, or he, ſhould bear the Blame of his Diſgrace, he ſubmitted to their Lordſhips.

Annæ, 8 1709. Def. 3 Art.

As to the Third Article, he ſaid, Altho' he had not ſuggeſted, nor did believe the Church to be in danger from her Majeſty's Adminiſtration; he hop'd he might ſay, It was in danger from other Cauſes; for beſides that Deluge of Prophaneneſs and Immorality that overſpread the Kingdom, and thoſe Hereſies and Schiſms that weaken'd and divided us, never were the Miniſters of Chriſt ſo abuſed and villified, the divine Authority of the Scriptures ſo arraign'd and ridicul'd; never were Infidelity and Atheiſm ſo impudent and bare-fac'd, from the Foundation of Chriſtianity, to this Day: And he hop'd their Lordſhips would pardon him, if the Apprehenſion of the ſad Conſequences of ſuch crying Abominations had forc'd from him ſome Expreſſions, which upon a leſs Occaſion might ſeem too harſh and vehement; and might he become an Inſtrument of putting a Stop to that Over-following of Ungodlineſs, and Blaſphemy, which as yet, no Laws or Proclamations could reſtrain, he ſhould think himſelf happy, whatever might befal him.

Nor might he forget, tho' it was forgotten by the Managers, another Danger mention'd in his Sermon, ariſing to the Church from Popiſh Emiſſaries, who ſwarm'd about this City, in defiance and contempt of the Laws. This he had not been call'd upon to prove, nor had it been reckon'd among his falſe Inſinuations of the Church's Danger. He pray-ed God the Church might be in no Danger on any of theſe Accounts; but he hop'd, he did not exceed the Limits of his Function, if when he was call'd to preach before Magiſtrates, he exhorted them to prevent thoſe Dangers, by putting the Laws in execution.

And

And juſt, he ſaid, would have been the Indignation of the Commons, and their Lordſhips Reſentments, if he had attempted a Parallel between the Vote of the Two Houſes, as to the Safety of the Church, and the Vote about the King's Safety. But he thought he had ſufficiently purged himſelf of this, by obſerving, that the Parallel aſcribed to him implied, that thoſe who voted King *Charles* out of danger, and thoſe who conſpired his Death, were the ſame Perſons. Whereas it was very certain, they were not; for the Vote about the King's Safety was paſs'd by the Lords and Commons a Year and half before the King's Murder; which was perpetrated by a pretended Ordinance of a ſmall Remnant of the Houſe of Commons, when the Reſt were impriſon'd and ſecluded; and without the Concurrence of the Peers; and therefore he could not poſſibly mean by any odious Parallel, to inſinuate, That the Members of both Houſes, who paſs'd the Vote concerning the Safety of the Church, were then conſpiring its Ruin. 8 Annæ, 1709.

As to the Fourth Article, the Commons had not ſhewn what Miniſter of State he had reflected on, directly or indirectly; or where he had by any Suggeſtion charged her Majeſty, or thoſe in Authority under her, with a general male Adminiſtration; or perſwaded her Subjects to keep up a Diſtinction of Parties and Faction; and it was plain, he had, on the contrary, reproved thoſe who divided us by knaviſh Diſtinctions, and perſwaded his fellow Subjects to forget them. Nor was his Preaching up the Illegality of Reſiſtance, on *Def.* 4 *Art.*

8 Anne, 1709. any Pretence conſiſtent with the Charge of ſtirring up the People to Arms and Violence.

Indeed a Manager had offer'd his charitable Aſſiſtance to reconcile this Inconſiſtence, and had done it by ſuppoſing his Doctrine of Non-reſiſtance was deſign'd in Favour of the *Pretender*, and ſo might be very conſiſtent with his ſtirring up the People to Arms, and Violence againſt the Queen. But he call'd God to witneſs, That he utterly deteſted any ſuch traiterous Intentions; and had he caſt ſo black and groundleſs an Imputation upon another, who had given all poſſible Evidence of his Duty and Affection to the preſent Government, he ſhould be unworthy the Name of a Chriſtian: And how true a Zeal and Affection he bore to her Majeſty's Perſon and the preſent Government, he deſir'd Leave to ſhow, by repeating ſeveral Paſſages out of his own Works in Print. [Here he repeated Abundance of Expreſſions diſpers'd in his Sermons, full of Duty and Reſpect to her Majeſty, and of Affection to the Conſtitution:] And theſe, he ſaid, He conceiv'd would ſufficiently declare his Innocence, and refute the Charge contain'd in this Article.

He ſaid, He had upon all Occaſions aſſerted theſe Principles of Loyalty, and Subjection to the ſupreme Power; and this *Magdalen-College*, whereof he was an unworthy Member, (and which had contributed as much towards the late happy Revolution, as any Society in the Kingdom) could teſtify; and he would apeal alſo to a Right Reverend Lord, upon the Bench of Biſhops, for the ſame Character.

That,

That, if it was neceſſary, he could produce numerous Evidences of his hearty Affection to the preſent Government, from the Gentlemen he had bred up; and the Congregations to which he had preach'd: And had his Principles any Tendency towards Diſloyalty, ſome favourable Expreſſions towards the *Pretender*, ſome Indications of his Diſlike to the preſent Settlement, and the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, ſurely would have been ſhewn, in order to have made good this Charge of Sedition againſt him. And it was with Pleaſure he obſerv'd, that from the whole Courſe of his Actions, no one Inſtance of this Kind was pretended to be given. 8 Annæ, 1709.

If he was guilty of wickedly wreſting the Scripture, as had been charged, there was another Tribunal to which he was accountable for it; but in the mean Time, he hop'd, That thoſe whoſe particular Profeſſion and Studies qualified them to be the moſt competent Judges of theſe Matters, would abſolve him in this Particular; and upon the Whole, he hop'd, he might apply to his own Caſe, the Words of the bleſſed Apoſtle, whoſe Doctrine he defended, *viz.* Neither againſt the Law, nor againſt the Temple, nor againſt *Cæſar*, have I offended any Thing at all.

What he had hitherto offer'd, he ſaid, related to his Words and Actions; and as to the Thoughts and Intenſions of his Heart, he call'd the Searcher of Hearts to witneſs, in the moſt ſolemn and religious Manner, That he had no ſuch wicked, ſeditious, or malicious Intentions as he was charg'd with. That he had no Intention to aſperſe the Memory of his late Majeſty; to traduce, or condemn the late happy Revolution; or to arraign *He calls God to witneſs the Innocence of his Intentions.*

8 Annæ, 1709. raign the Reſolutions of both Houſes of Parliament; and he was ſo far from deſigning to undermine and ſubvert her Majeſty's Government, and the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, that it was his ſincere Intention to exert his beſt Endeavours for their Security; to perſwade the People to lay aſide all Diſtinctions, and be obedient to their Governours; and he was from the Bottom of his Soul, zealouſly and affectionately loyal to her Majeſty, and perſwaded that the Church was in no Danger from her.

And altho' his Diſcourſe did not lead him to ſpeak of the *Proteſtant* Sueceſſion in that Sermon, he gladly took this Opportunity of declaring, That it was his ſincere and hearty Prayer, That God would prolong the Life of her Majeſty, and that her Reign might exceed that of her renowned Predeceſſor Queen *Elizabeth* in Length as well as Glory; but when the Inheretrix of the bleſſed Martyr's Crown and Piety ſhould, full of Years and Honour, be gather'd to her Fathers, and exchange her temporal, for an immortal Crown, (ſince we were depriv'd of that Prince, her royal Offſpring, whoſe Loſs was inconceivable) He earneſtly beſought God, in default of future Iſſue of her Majeſty, to perpetuate the Succeſſion of the Crown, as it was eſtabliſh'd in the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*; which he look'd upon, next to Providence, the beſt Guard we had againſt Popery and abitrary Power. And how the Doctrine he preach'd tended to weaken this Eſtabliſhment; or how the Doctrine of Reſiſtance, which brought her Majeſty's Royal Grandfather to the Block, came now to be preſs'd and inculcated, as a ne-

neceſſary, indiſpenſable Duty, under the moſt mild and gracious Adminiſtration of the beſt of Queens, he could not imagine: For his Part, he was ſo far from having any malicious or ſeditious Deſigns, that his Intentions were to inſtil Principles of Loyalty and Obedience into the People; and withal, to put a Stop to that Torrent of Lewdneſs, Irreligion, and Atheiſm, of which he had given their Lordſhips ſuch flagrant Teſtimonies. 8 Anne, 1709.

Thoſe outragious Inſults upon God and Goodneſs, he ſaid, might excuſe ſome Heat and ſeverity of Expreſſion, in a Miniſter of Chriſt; (who, tho' Meekneſs it ſelf, could not but ſhow the utmoſt indignation at the Prophaning of the Houſe of God.) Nor was this to rail, but to rebuke; and thoſe who ridicul'd or cenſur'd them for it, had not a right Notion of the Dignity of their Office; they did not conſider them as the Ambaſſadors of Chriſt, who were commanded in his Name, to exhort and rebuke with all Authority; and that their Authority was derived from him, who ſaid, He that deſpiſeth you, deſpiſeth me; and he that deſpiſeth me, deſpiſeth him that ſent me. That if any Expreſſions therefore had ſlip'd from him, which might ſeem to carry a Senſe he never intended; (as he muſt be a happy Speaker, whoſe Words were unexceptionable,) He hop'd ſuch Provocations might plead his Excuſe, at leaſt, that they ſhould not be deem'd high Crimes and Miſdemeanors; eſpecially, ſince he could have no temporal Intereſts to ſerve by theſe Doctrines.

And he humbly hop'd, That what he had already ſuffer'd, as a ſuppos'd Criminal, would be thought Puniſhment ſufficient; That it was

8 Annæ, 1709. was no ſmall Affliction to lie under ſo heinous a Charge, tho' he ſhould be acquitted: It muſt caſt a Blemiſh upon his holy Character, and leave a Scar upon his good Name, which was to all Men dear, but much more ſo to thoſe, whoſe whole Capacity of doing good in the World depended upon it.

That as the matter of his Charge was highly Criminal, it was couch'd in ſuch general, and uncertain Terms, as made it almoſt impoſſible to defend himſelf. That he had been under a long and cloſe Confinement; and been put to an Expence very unproportionable to his Circumſtances; and he look'd upon it, not as the leaſt of his Sufferings, that he was debarr'd from taking care of his Flock, over which the Holy Ghoſt had made him Overſeer; for ſince he had been admitted to Bail, he was forc'd to avoid appearing in Publick, leſt it ſhould occaſion a Tumult, as his Attendance on their Lordſhips had been thought unhappily to have done, tho' without any Encouragement from him, and which he profeſs'd, in the preſence of God, he abhorr'd.

Theſe Circumſtances conſider'd, as alſo his ſtanding before ſo Auguſt a Judicature from Day to Day, to hear himſelf revil'd, and repreſented as a *Papiſt* in Diſguiſe, as a Rebel and Enemy to her Majeſty, and a Favourer of the *Pretender*, tho' he had abjur'd him, and conſequently charg'd as the worſt of perjur'd Villains. To be call'd an Inſignificant Tool of a Party on one hand, and a dangerous Incendiary on the other, nay, an Angel, that is, a Devil detach'd from the Infernal Regions, he ſhould not eſcape without being a conſiderable Sufferer, tho' their Lordſhips ſhould acquit him. Yet he could not but reflect with Comfort, that

that he anſwer'd for himſelf, before the moſt Illuſtrious Aſſembly in the World, the whole Body of the Nobility of *Great-Britain*, who were not to be ſway'd by hope or fear, nor miſled by any falſe Prejudice or Paſſion, but would decide his Cauſe with the ſtricteſt Impartiality, Equity, and Honour. 8 Anne, 1709.

And when he conſider'd, he was judg'd for a Doctrine receiv'd from the Apoſtles of Chriſt, one of thoſe eternal Truths, which their Lordſhips the Biſhops were ſolemnly Commiſſioned to Teach, and earneſtly contend for; which the primitive Martyrs maintain'd, even in the midſt of Flames; and ſo many Biſhops, and Confeſſors, recommended to Poſterity in their immortal Writings, as the diſtinguiſhing Badge and Glory of the Reformation: And which my Lords the Biſhops had themſelves ſupported with inconteſtable Reaſon and Authority; it was no ſmall Satisfaction, that my Lords the Biſhops were to be his Judges, and he hop'd they would be his Advocates; for what Guilt, as well as Diſgrace, muſt it devolve upon the Clergy, to recede from a Principle of our excellent Church ſo long retain'd, and boaſted of, as her peculiar Character? By abandoning which, they muſt relapſe into the worſt of *Popiſh* Doctrines, and render themſelves the moſt Contemptible, as well as inconſiſtent Church in the World.

That it was a Doctrine, which the Clergy were oblig'd, both by Subſcription and Oath, to avow and defend; and how hard were their Circumſtances, if they muſt be Puniſhed in this World, for doing that, which if they did not, they muſt be more heavily Puniſhed in the next. Then might they truly ſay, If in this Life only they had hope in Chriſt, they

8 Anne, 1709. they were of all Men moſt Miſerable. But juſtly he ſaid might they be reproach'd, and ſeem to deſerve the Cenſures ſo plentifully pour'd upon them in theſe licentious Times, were they not ready to practiſe the Doctrines they Preach; and for his part, he was not only ready to be bound, but to die, could he by that do Service to the Queen, his Church, and Country; neither did he count his Life dear, ſo that he might finiſh his Courſe with Joy, and the Miniſtry he had receiv'd of the Lord Jeſus; and he pray'd God ſo to direct their Lordſhips, that thro' him a Wound might not be given to the Doctrines of the Scriptures, and the Church of Chriſt.

But whether he was acquitted, or condemn'd, he ſaid, he ſhould always Pray for the Queen his Sovereign, their Lordſhips his Judges, and the Commons his Accuſers; and concluded with beſeeching God to deliver them all from falſe Doctrine, Hereſy, and Schiſm; from hardneſs of Heart, and Contempt of his Word; from Envy, Hatred, and Malice, and all Uncharitableneſs.

The Managers Reply to the Doctor's defence.

The Managers, in their Reply to the Doctor's Defence, took notice of the Conceſſions made by his Council, *viz.* That neceſſity creates an Exception to the general Rule of Submiſſion to the Prince. 2. That this Exception was underſtood, or imply'd, in the Laws that require ſuch Submiſſion. And, 3. That the Caſe of the Revolution was a Caſe of Neceſſity: They ſaid, theſe Conceſſions fully anſwer'd the Commons Meaning, and they could not forbear Congratulating them upon the Succeſs of their Impeachment; that in full Parliament this erroneous Doctrine of unlimited Non-Reſiſtance was given up and diſclaim'd:

But

But tho' the Doctor, for Fear of impending Puniſhment, had tolerated his Council to make theſe unwilling Conceſſions, yet ſince he himſelf did not expreſsly come into theſe Conceſſions, they thought they ought not to avail him. 8 Annæ, 1709.

That he was not Impeach'd for Preaching the general Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance, as his Council ſuggeſted; but for Preaching againſt an excepted Caſe, after he had ſtated the Exception: This was not Preaching the Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance in the general Terms us'd by the Apoſtles, and Fathers of the Church, where Caſes of Neceſſity might be underſtood to be excepted by a tacit Implication, as his Council allow'd: But 'twas Preaching directly againſt the Reſiſtance us'd at the Revolution, and muſt be deſign'd to bring an Odium upon the Revolution, and thoſe who were concern'd in it; he would otherwiſe have ſhewn, that the Reſiſtance us'd at the Revolution was abſolutely Neceſſary, and the only Means left to revive the Conſtitution: But, inſtead of this, he deny'd there was any Reſiſtance in the Revolution; and ſaid, *they were the greateſt Enemies to it, who caſt ſuch black and odious Colours upon it.*

Therefore the Security of the Government, and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, the undeceiving of the People, the quieting the Minds of the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, the Vindicating the Honour of the late Revolution, and the Glory of their Great Deliverer, and to baniſh Sedition from the Pulpit, which ought to be Sacred to divine Purpoſes; theſe things did require the Commons to demand their Lordſhips Judgment on this Offender.

Nor

8 Annæ, 1709. Nor was his Puniſhment, as the Doctor obſerv'd, all they aim'd at; but what they expected from their Lordſhips Juſtice was, the ſupporting the Eſtabliſhment, and the preventing all Attempts to ſap its Foundation for the future.

In Indictments the Words ſuppoſed to be Criminal ought to be incerted.

The Lords being adjourn'd to their Houſe, it was propounded to the Judges, whether by the Law of *England*, and conſtant Practice in all Proſecutions, by Indictment, or Information, for Crimes and Miſdemeanors, by Writing, or Speaking, the particular Words ſuppoſed be Criminal muſt not be expreſly ſpecified in ſuch Indictment or Information; and the Judges unanimouſly declar'd, *That the particular Words Suppoſed to be Criminal ought to be ſpecified in ſuch Indictment or Information.*

Voted 'twas not neceſſary to recite the Criminal expreſſions in an Impeachment.

However, it was carried by a Majority in the Houſe of Peers, *That by the Law and Uſage of Parliament, in Proſecutions by Impeachments for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, by Writing or ſpeaking, the particular Words ſuppoſed to be Criminal were not neceſſary to be expreſly ſpecified in ſuch Impeachment.*

Againſt this Reſolution, ſeveral Peers proteſted, for the following Reaſons.

Proteſt of ſeveral Peers, becauſe the Criminal Words were not Incerted.

1. Becauſe we conceive the Law of the Land is as much the Rule of Judicature here, as it is in Inferior Courts of Juſtice; and ſince by the Opinions of all the Judges, in all Proſecutions by Information, or Indictment, for Writing, or Speaking, the particular Words, ſuppoſed to be Criminal, muſt be expreſly ſpecified in ſuch Information, or Indictment, and that this is the Law of the Land, confirm'd by conſtant Practice

Practice, we conceive that there is the ſame Reaſon and Juſtice, for ſpecifying in Impeachments the particular Words, ſuppoſed to be Criminal; for otherwiſe, a Perſon who is Innocent, and ſafe by the Law out of Parliament, may nevertheleſs be Condemn'd in Parliament. 8 Annæ, 1709.

For we conceive, That ſome Reaſons of Law and Juſtice, why the Words ſuppoſed Criminal muſt be ſpecified in Informations and Indictments, may be, that the Party accus'd may certainly know his Charge, and be thereby enabled to defend his Innocence; that the Jury may know it too, and be enabled thereby the better to apply the Evidence given by the Witneſſes to the Matter of ſuch Charges; and that the Judges themſelves may the better Judge of the Nature of the Crime, and of a Puniſhment adequate to it, which in Caſes of Miſdemeanors, which are Indefinite, and Innumerable, muſt extremely vary, according to the Heniouſneſs of the Offence. And finally, That the Houſe of Lords, upon Complaint to them, may alſo Judge whether the Fine, which is uſually one of the Puniſhments for Miſdemeanors, do not exceed the Demerit, eſpecially ſince by the Bill of Rights, exorbitant Fines are declar'd to be Illegal; which Reaſons ſeem to be fully as ſtrong in the Caſe of Impeachments, as in Indictments and Informations; for the particular Words are as neceſſary to enable the Lords to determine uprightly, and impartially, as the Jury or Judges, and as neceſſary for the Defence of the accuſed here, as in the Courts below; and if there were to be a difference, it ſeems more neceſſary in this high Court, for the weightier the Proſecution is, the more need has an unfortunate Man of Indulgence, and all Lawful Favour; and ſurely

8 Anne, 1709. there cannot be an heavier Load upon Man, than an Accuſation by all the Commons of *Britain*. We do not remember any Precedent inſiſted on, for the Maintenance of this Reſolution, ſave only the Caſe of Dr. *Manwaring*, which we conceive could not warrant this Reſolution; for, firſt, the Words charg'd upon him by the Commons Declaration, were not compar'd with the Sermon, tho' it was deſir'd, and conſequently no Lord could ſay, they were not the Words of the Sermon; and therefore upon ſuch Uncertainty, we conceive we could not ground a poſitive Reſolution.

The Charge upon him taken out of his Sermon, on the 4*th* of *May* 1628, ſeems to be the very Words by him ſpoken, for they were atteſted by Ear Witneſſes, who ſurely never were, or could be admitted to atteſt their own Conjectures, of the Scope of a Sermon, and not ſpecify the very Words, for that would be to make the Witneſſes to be the Judges.

Beſides, in ſuch a Caſe as this, where the Party did not inſiſt upon any Legal, and juſt exceptions, of which he might have taken advantage, if he had made his Defence, which he did not, but ſubmitted, and begg'd Pardon; this ought not to be look'd upon as a Precedent, for Authority to juſtify the Illegality of the Form of that Impeachment.

But altho' this Precedent were full, and expreſs to the Point Reſolv'd; We humbly conceive that one Precedent is not ſufficient to ſupport a Law, and Cuſtom of Parliament, nor conſequently a Reſolution declaring it; for ſurely there is great difference between a ſingle Inſtance, and a Law and Cuſtom.

Since we conceive that in all the Precedents, at leaſt all that have appear'd to us, for four Hundred

Hundred Years, of the Proſecutions in Parliament, the particular Words charg'd as Criminal have been conſtantly expreſs'd in the Articles or Declarations of Impeachment. 8 Annæ, 1709.

Upon the whole therefore, we humbly conceive, that ſo great a Number of Precedents is ſufficient to outweigh the ſingle Inſtance of Dr. *Manwaring*'s Caſe, how appoſite ſoever it may ſeem to be to the preſent Caſe; which, for the Reaſons we have mentioned, is far from being Plain and Clear, or having the full Authority of a Precedent, and the Law and Cuſtom of Parliaments, as we conceive, is to be determin'd by conſtant Courſe and Practice, and not one Precedent occaſioned by ſo odious Doctrines as thoſe of Doctor *Manwaring*; nor can the contrary Aſſertion to the aboveſaid Reſolution, be of any ill Conſequence to Impeachments by the Commons, becauſe 'tis eaſie for them to ſpecifie the Words which offended them, but extremely difficult for the accus'd to defend himſelf without knowing them; and as all who are charged Criminally, have leave to make their Defence, ſo they ſhould alſo have allow'd to them all Lawful means for it.

Jo. Ebor. Scarborough, Northampton, N. Dureſme, W. Ceſtriens, Jerſey, Suſſex, Stawell, North and *Grey, Starſdale, Conway, Willoughby Br. Plimouth, Guildford, Craven, R. Ferrers, Lempſter, Osborne, Beaufort, H. London, Howard, Denbigh, Leeds, Gernſey, Yarmouth, Thanet, Nottingham, Rocheſter, Angleſey, Berkſhire, Weymouth, Abingdon.*

The Queſtion being put in the Houſe, *That the Commons had made good their firſt Article of Impeachment*, as alſo the 2d, 3d, and 4th, it was, as to every Article, reſolv'd in the Affirmative.

8 Annæ, 1709. On Monday, *March* the 20*th*, the Lords being come down to the Court, erected in the Hall; the Queſtion was again put to every Peer, beginning with my Lord *Pelham* the youngeſt; and having deliver'd their reſpective Opinions, the Lord Chancellor Numbred them, and declared, That there were One Hundred and Twenty of their Lordſhips preſent, of whom Sixty Eight had found Doctor *Sacheverel Guilty* of the High Crimes and Miſdemeanors charg'd on him by the Impeachment of the Houſe of Commons, and Fifty two had found him *Not Guilty*.

Doctor Sacheverell Convicted.

Then the Doctor was brought to the Bar, and kneel'd till the Lord Chancellor bid him riſe: When he mov'd in Arreſt of Judgment, 1. That no entire Clauſe, Sentence, or Expreſſion contain'd in his Sermons, was particularly ſet forth in the Impeachment. 2. That the Articles were ſaid to be only by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, leaving out Commiſſioners of Shires, and Boroughs, which was neither agreeable to the Impeachment, nor to the Title of the Houſe of Commons ſince the Union.

Moves in Arreſt of Judgment.

Then the Lords Adjourn'd to their Houſe: And on the 23*d* of *March*, the Commons came up with their Speaker to the Houſe of Lords, to demand Judgment; and the Doctor being brought to the Bar, kneel'd till the Lord Chancellor bid him ſtand up; and Mr. Speaker of the Commons having demanded Judgment,

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the Doctor, that his exceptions in Arreſt of Judgment had been over-rul'd, and then proceeded to Pronounce the following Judgment, *viz.*

His exceptions over-rul'd.

His Sentence.

That you Henry Sacheverel, *Doctor in Divinity, ſhall be, and you are hereby enjoin'd not to Preach, during the Term of three Years next enſuing: That your two Printed Sermons referr'd to by the Impeach-*

Impeachment of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be Burnt before the Royal Exchange *in* London, *between the Hours of One and Two of the Clock, on the 27th of this Inſtant* March, *by the Hands of the common Hangman, in the preſence of the* Lord-Mayor *of* London, *and the* Sheriffs *of* London *and* Middleſex. And the Doctor being withdrawn, an Order was made, directed to the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs, to ſee the Sentence executed. 8 Annæ. 1709.

This favourable Sentence was look'd upon by the Doctor's Friends, rather as an acquittal than a Condemnation, and as a certain Indication of the Impotence of his Enemies. And that Night ſeveral of the Streets of *London* and *Weſtminſter* were illuminated, and Bonfires made, where every one that paſs'd by was compell'd to Drink the Doctor's Health.

The Lord-Mayor inſiſted, That as he was a Member of the Houſe of Commons, he was excus'd from attending at the burning of the Sermons, purſuant to their Lordſhips Sentence, and ſo left the Execution of the Sentence to the Sheriffs.

During the Tryal, the Doctor was daily attended from the *Temple* to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, by vaſt Multitudes of People Huzzaing, and Praying for his Deliverance; and many that were not much his Friends were oblig'd to pull off their Hats, and Huzza with them as the Coach went by, among whom were ſeveral Members of Parliament; and as the Queen was one Day going to *Weſtminſter* in her Chair, the People gather'd about her, and cry'd out: *God bleſs your Majeſty, and the Church, we hope your Majeſty is for Doctor* Sacheverel. For the People generally look'd upon this Proſecution as an Attempt to overturn the Church, and Eſtabliſh the Diſſenters. And as at the Revolution, when *Tumults during the Doctor's Tryal.*

8 Annæ, 1709. they thought their Religion to be in Danger from the *Papiſts*, they pull'd down ſeveral Maſs-Houſes, and others, whoſe Owners were mark'd as Zealots of that Perſuaſion: So now, when they look'd upon the Church to be in as imminent Danger from the *Fanaticks*, they in like manner expreſs'd their Reſentment againſt the *Diſſenters*, and particularly on the firſt of *March*, when they reſorted to Mr. *Burgeſs's* Meeting-Houſe, with more Zeal than Devotion, and having pull'd down the Pulpit, Pews, Wainſcot, and all that was Combuſtible, they carried them into *Lincolns-Inn Fields*, and made a Bonfire of them, crying out: *High-Church and Sacheverel*. Several other Meeting-Houſes alſo ſuffered by their Hands: And 'tis ſaid, they began to threaten the Houſes of ſome Whig Patriots, and particularly the Lord Chancellor's, the Earl of *Wharton*'s, the Biſhop of *Sarum*'s, Mr. *Dolben*'s, Mr. *Hoadley*'s, *&c.* But if they had any ſuch Intentions, they were prevented, being diſpers'd by a Detachment of the Horſe-Guards; and the Guards were afterwards doubled, and the Trained-bands commanded to their Arms, while the Tryal laſted, in order to prevent further Miſchief: And this is a Specimen, what fine work a Whigg Principle will make, when reduc'd to Practice. It was once their avow'd Opinion, that when our Religion, or Civil Rights, are in Danger, we may, nay, we lie under an indiſpenſible Obligation to defend them; that we may, and ought to do our ſelves Juſtice without, and even upon our Governors, when they invade our Properties, or decline to comply with our Demands: The Whigs indeed were pleaſed to make great Outcries on this occaſion, and gave theſe Tumultous Proceedings

Reflections on the Whigg Principle of the Power of the People.

ceedings the Name of Rebellion. But they could find ſofter Names for the Riots and Tumults they incited in the Days of *Bethel* and *Coriſh.* Theſe were accounted noble Struggles for Liberty and Property, and the greateſt Rebel was then eſteem'd the beſt Patriot: With ſuch a different Face does the ſame Fact appear, when we have a different Intereſt to manage; but ſurely 'tis with an ill Grace, when a Whig complains of a Practice which is the natural Reſult of his favourite Principle. While the Mob was on their ſide, *The Voice of the People, was the Voice of God*; but when, by their ſtupid Management, they had loſt their Hearts, that which before was the Voice of Heaven, degenerated into downright Rebellion; and inſtead of Lectures againſt Tyranny, that were ſo frequent in former Reigns, we have of late been entertain'd with Satyrs againſt the Rabble, and indeed a Whig ſhifts his Principles (if they may deſerve that Name) with more eaſe than he does his Cloaths. He takes them up with no other deſign than to ſerve a preſent turn, and when they make againſt his Intereſt, he inveighs againſt them with as much Warmth as he formerly eſpouſed them; he muſt be a Perſon of very ſmall Obſervation, who does not ſee that Intereſt is their only fix'd Principle, and that all others are but taken up *Occaſionally*, to be diſmiſs'd when they have ſerved their ends of them. 8 Annæ, 1709.

But to return, the *French* having made ſome new Overtures of Peace at the *Hague*, during the time of the Trial, both Houſes addreſs'd her Majeſty to ſend the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Holland*, where his preſence, they ſaid, would be *New Overtures of Peace made.* *Duke of* Marlbro' *Sent to* Holland.

8 Annæ, 1709. be equally neceſſary to aſſiſt at the Negotiations of Peace, and to haſten the Preparations for an early Campaign, which would moſt effectually diſappoint the Artifices of her Enemies, and procure a Safe and Honourable Peace; and the Duke was accordingly diſpatch'd to *Holland*.

A hard Froſt. This Winter was almoſt as ſevere as the great Froſt. It begun to Frieze on *Chriſtmas-Day* in the Evening, and ſoon after there fell a very great Snow. The Weather was for the moſt part dark and gloomy, and the Froſt laſted, with ſome ſmall Intermiſſions, near three Months. The *Thames* was Frozen over, and in the beginning of *January*, Booths were built upon the Ice, where every thing almoſt was expoſed to Sale. This ſevere Winter ſpoil'd the Fruit, and did ſome miſchief to the Grain, but not ſo much as might have been expected.

On the 5*th* of *April*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts, ſhe made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's Speech at the riſing of the Parliament. IT is with great Satisfaction that I come hither at this time, to return you my hearty Thanks for the many Marks of Duty and Affection, which you have given me thro' the whole Courſe of this Seſſion.

And I am to thank you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, in a very particular manner, for the great diſpatch which you have made, in providing ſo early in the Year, ſuch great and effectual Supplies for the publick Service,

Service. This cannot but make me very desirous to repeat the Assurances I gave you at the opening of the Session, that they should be very carefully applied to the uses, for which you have design'd them. 8 Annæ, 1709.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot sufficiently express to you my great Concern, that you have had so necessary an Occasion of taking up a great Part of your Time, towards the latter End of this Session.

I am confident no Prince that ever sat on the Throne has been more really and sincerely kind to the Church, than my Self; nor ever had a more true and tender Concern for its Welfare and Prosperity, than I have, and always shall continue to have.

The suppressing Immorality, and Prophane, and other wicked and malicious Libels, is what I have always earnestly recommended, and shall be glad of the first Opportunity to give my Consent to any Laws that might effectually conduce to that End. But this being an Evil complained of in all Times, it is very injurious to take a Pretence from thence to insinuate, that the Church is in any Danger from my Administration.

I could heartily wish that Men would study to be quiet, and do their own Business, rather than busie themselves in reviving Questions, and Disputes of a very high Nature; and which must be with an ill Intention, since they can only tend to foment, but not to heal our Divisions and Animosities.

For my own Part, as it has pleased God to give Success to my Endeavours for the Union of my two Kingdoms, which I must ever

8 Annæ, 1709. ver eſteem as one of the greateſt Bleſſings of my Reign: So I hope his divine Goodneſs will ſtill continue favourable, and make me the happy Inſtrument of that yet more deſirable Union of the Hearts of all my People, in the Bonds of mutual Affection, that ſo there may remain no other Contention among you, but who ſhall exceed the other in contributing to advance our preſent Happineſs, and ſecure the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion.

Finding by the Advices from abroad, that our Army has not yet taken the Field, and that the Plenipotentiaries of *France* are ſtill in *Holland*; I think it proper at preſent, to make the Prorogation but for a very ſhort Time.

Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 18th Inſtant.

Acts paſs'd 8 *Annæ* Parl. 4. Seſſ. 2.

Cap. 1. An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1710.

Cap. 2. An Act to prohibit the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flouer, Bread, Biſcuit, and Low Wines, Spirits, Worts, and Waſh drawn from malted Corn.

Cap. 3. An Act for charging, and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1710.

Cap. 4. An Act for continuing Part of the Duties upon Coals, Culm, and Cynders; and granting new Duties upon Houſes having Twenty Windows, or more, to raiſe the Sum of 1500,000 by Way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1710.

An

An Act to continue the Act for recruiting her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines; for the Service of the Year 1710. 8 Anna, 1709. Cap. 5.

An Act for employing the Manufactures, by encouraging the Consumption of Raw-Silk and Mohair-Yarn. Cap. 6.

An Act for granting to her Majesty new Duties of Excise; and upon several imported Commodities; and for establishing a yearly Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means to raise 900, 000 *l.* by Sale of Annuities, and (in default thereof) by another Lottery; for the Service of the Year 1710. Cap. 7.

An Act for clearing, preserving, and maintaining the Harbour of *Cat-Water*, lying near *Plymouth*, in the County of *Devon*; and for cleansing, and keeping clean the Pool, commonly call'd *Sutton-Pool*, lying in *Plymouth* aforesaid. Cap. 8.

An Act for laying certain Duties upon Candles; and certain Rates upon Monies to be given with Clerks and Apprentices; towards raising her Majesty's Supply for the Year 1710. Cap. 9.

An Act to continue the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters. Cap. 10.

An Act to explain so much of the Act for prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flouer, Bread, Biscuit, and Starch, and Low-Wines, Spirits, Worts, and Wash drawn from malted Corn; by which Act, the said Commodities are admitted to be carry'd from the Isle of *Wight*, to several Markets; and giving Liberty to export certain Quantities of Oat-meal, for the Use of the *British* Hospitals beyond the Seas. Cap. 11.

An

8 Annæ, 1709. An Act for making a convenient Dock, or Baſon at *Leverpoole*, for the Security of all Ships trading to and from the ſaid Port of *Leverpoole*.

Cap. 12.

Cap. 13. An Act for continuing ſeveral Impoſitions, aditional Impoſitions, and Duties upon Goods imported, to raiſe Money by Way of Loan; for the Service of the Year 1710; and for taking off the over-ſea Duty on Coals, exported in *Britiſh* Bottoms; and for better preventing Frauds in Draw-backs upon certificate Goods; and for aſcertaining the Duties of Corants, imported in *Venetian* Ships; and to give further Time to foreign Merchants, for Exportation of certain foreign Goods imported; and to limit a Time for Proſecutions upon certain Bonds, given by Merchants; and for continuing certain Fees of the Officers of the Cuſtoms; and to prevent Imbezelments by ſuch Officers; and for appropriating the Monies granted to her Majeſty; and for replacing Monies paid, or to be paid, for making good any Deficiencies on the Annuity Act; and for Encouragement to raiſe Naval Stores in her Majeſty's Plantations; and to give further Time for regiſtring Debentures.

Cap. 14. An Act for explaining, and enlarging an Act of the Sixth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitul'd, An Act for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

All Perſons in Office in Scotland *to take the Oaths and Aſſurance there, or in the Courts at* Weſtminſter. All Perſons, who ſhall be admitted into any Office, Civil or Military, in *Scotland*, within Three Months after his Admittance to ſuch Office, ſhall in the Courts of Seſſion, Juſticiary, or Exchequer, in *Scotland*, or at the Quarter Seſſions where he inhabits; or in any other Court

Court where the Oaths have been uſually taken there; or in the Courts of Chancery, Queen's-Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*, take and ſubſcribe the Oath of Abjuration, and alſo take and ſubſcribe the Oath of Allegiance, and ſubſcribe the Aſſurance in the Words following, *viz.* 8 Annæ, 1709.

ſſ. I *A. B.* do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, That I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to her Majeſty Queen *Anne*. *Oath of Allegiance.*

So help me God.

I *A. B.* do, in the Sincerity of my Heart, aſſert, acknowledge, and declare, That her Majeſty Queen *Anne*, is the only, lawful, and undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well *de jure*, that is of Right, Queen, as *de facto*, that is, in the Poſſeſſion and Exerciſe of the Government; and therefore I do ſincerely and faithfully promiſe, and engage, that I will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, maintain and defend her Majeſty's Title and Government, againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales* and his Adherents; and all other Enemies, who either by open, or ſecret Attempts, ſhall diſturb, or diſquiet her Majeſty in the Poſſeſſion, or Exerciſe thereof. *Aſſurance.*

And it is enacted, That whoever takes the ſaid Oaths, in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, ſhall within Three Months tranſmit to the Courts of Seſſion, or Juſticiary, or Exchequer in *Scotland*, or to any the principal Clerks of Seſſion, the principal Clerk of Juſticiary, or the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchecquer, the *Certificate from the Courts at* Weſtm.

2 Annæ, 1709. the Certificate of his having taken the ſaid Oaths, *&c.* in the ſaid Courts.

Forfeiture for neglect 500 l. Provided, that whoever ſhall preſume to execute an Office, not having taken the ſaid Oaths, *&c.* ſhall incur the Pains, Diſabilities, and Forfeitures in the Act made *Sexto* Annæ, *For the beeter Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government.*

Provided alſo, That if any ſuch Officer neglect Three Months to tranſmit his Certificate from the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, to the ſaid Courts in *Scotland*, he ſhall forfeit his Office, and 100 *l.* to him that will ſue for the ſame, by Summar Proceſs in the ſaid Court of Seſſion.

And Perſons employ'd in any Office in *Scotland*, may take the Oath *de Fideli*, or for the due Execution of their Offices, before one of the Judges of *England*, which ſhall be as effectual as if taken before any Judge in *Scotland*.

Cap. 15. An Act for diſcharging the Attendance of Noblemen, Barons, and Freeholders, upon the Lords of Juſticiary in their Circuits, in that Part of *Great-Britain* call'd *Scotland*; and for aboliſhing the Method of exhibiting criminal Informations by the porteous Roll.

Cap. 16. An Act for explaining, and making more effectual, an Act for the better Enabling the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtance of *Trinity-Houſe*, to rebuild the Light-Houſe on the *Edyſtone* Rock.

Cap. 17. An Act for the better Security of Rents, and to prevent Frauds committed by Tenants.

Cap. 18. An Act to regulate the Price and Aſſize of Bread.

An

An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by veſting the Copies of printed Books in the Authors, or Purchaſers of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mention'd. 8 Annæ, 1709. Cap. 19.

An Act for raiſing the Milita, for the Year 1710; altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid. Cap. 20.

An Act for veſting certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in Truſtees; for the better fortifying and ſecuring the Harbour, and Docks at *Portſmouth*, *Chatham*, and *Harwich*. Cap. 21.

The laſt Winter new Overtures of Peace were made by the Court of *France*; and the Two Houſes of Parliament addreſs'd the Queen (as has been mention'd,) to ſend over the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *Hague*, to take Care of the Intereſt of *Great-Britain*: However, that Negotiation was left entirely to the Management of the *Dutch*, Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen* tranſacted the Affair with the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Gertrudenbergh*, excluſive of the Miniſters of the other Allies, tho' the Miniſters of the Emperor could never be brought to acquieſce in carrying on the Treaty in this Manner. 9 Annæ. 1710.

Conferences renewed between the Dutch *and the* French, *excluſive of the Allies.*

What was the Reaſon this Negotiation met with no better Succeſs, is not eaſie to diſcover, it having been managed in that ſecret and clandeſtine Manner.

The *French* made great Complaints of the barbarous Uſage they receiv'd from the *Dutch*, and the *Dutch* exclaim no leſs at the inſincerity of the *French*.

I ſhall relate what each of them thought fit to publiſh to the World; and from the Facts that are agreed on both Sides, leave the Reader to judge which of the Parties were moſt liable to cenſure.

The

9 Annæ, 1710. The Project of Peace which the *French* made in *January* 1709-10, by Monsieur *Petticum*, was as follows.

The Fren. Project of Peace.

1. As for *Spain*, an authentick Promise on the King's Part, to acknowledge, immediately after the Signing of the Peace, the Arch-Duke *Charles* of *Austria* in Quality of King of *Spain*, and in general of all the Territories depending on that Monarchy, as well in the Old as new World; excepting only the States and Countries which the King of *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, have by their Treaties concluded with the Emperor and his Allies, agreed to dismember; and excepting also the Places, which the Arch-Duke has engag'd to leave to the States General of the united Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

To acknowledge King Charles.

A like Promise not only to withdraw all the Succours his Majesty has been able to give the King his Grandson; but also not to send him for the future any Assistance, to maintain himself upon the Throne, of what kind soever, directly or indirectly; and for a Pledge of the Performance of this Promise, his Majesty is willing to entrust the States General with Four of his Places in *Flanders*, which they shall choose, to be deliver'd into their Hands, and to be by them kept, till the Affairs of *Spain* are terminated, as Hostages and Security of the Word which he shall give them, not to concern himself, directly or indirectly, with the Affairs of that Monarchy.

Not to assist King Philip.

4 Towns in Flanders *to remain as a Security for performance thereof.*

He will likewise promise to forbid his Subjects, under severe Penalties, to list among the Troops of his Catholick Majesty; obliging himself to have such a strict Regard to the Observation of such his Prohibition, that none shall act contrary thereto.

His

His Majeſty is pleaſed alſo to conſent, That neither the Monarchy of *Spain*, nor any Part of it, ſhall ever be united to the Monarchy of *France*; and that no Prince of the Houſe of *France*, may either reign, or acquire any Thing in the Extent of the Monarchy of *Spain*, by any of the Methods which ſhall be ſpecify'd. The *Spaniſh Indies* ſhall be comprehended in all that ſhall be ſaid, with reſpect to the Monarchy of *Spain*, as making a principal Part thereof; and the King will promiſe, That no Veſſel of his Subjects ſhall go to the ſaid *Indies*, either to traffick, or under any other Pretence.

9 Annæ, 1710.

France and Spain never to be united.

France will not trade to the Indies

2. As for the Emperor and Empire, the King will reſtore the Town and Cittadel of *Strasburgh*, in the ſame Condition they are now in. Fort *Kehl* ſhall likewiſe be reſtor'd, with the Artillery ſpecify'd in the 8th Article of the Preliminaries; the Town of *Strasburgh* to be hereafter re-eſtabliſh'd in the Prerogatives and Privileges of an Imperial Town; and enjoy the ſame as it did before it was under his Majeſty's Government.

Straſburgh, &c. to be reſtored.

He will likewiſe conſent to reſtore to the Emperor the Town of *Briſac*, with its Diſtrict, and the Artillery ſpecify'd in the 9th Article of the Preliminaries; to content himſelf with the Poſſeſſion of *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and the 10th and 11th Articles of the Preliminaries; to leave to the Empire the Town of *Landau*, with Liberty to demoliſh the Fortifications thereof; and laſtly, to raze thoſe he has caus'd to be built upon the *Rhine*, from *Bazil* to *Philipsburgh*; all of which ſhall be ſpecify'd.

Briſac. &c.

9 Annæ, 1710.

He will conſent, That the Town of *Rhinfelds* be deliver'd up to the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; and that the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick* be diſcuſs'd in the Conferences. He will acknowledge the Elector of *Brandenburgh* in Quality of King of *Pruſſia*; promiſing not to give him the leaſt Diſturbance in the Poſſeſſion of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*; and he will alſo acknowledge the 9th Electorate, erected in favour of the Duke of *Hanover*.

Acknowledges the King of Pruſſia,

And Elector of Hanover.

3. As for *England*, he will acknowledge the Princeſs *Anne*, in Quality of Queen of *Great-Britain*; and the Order of the Succeſſion to that Crown, as it is ſettled in the *Proteſtant* Line, according to Acts of Parliament. His Majeſty will yield the Iſle of *Newfoundland* to that Crown; and agree to a mutual Reſtitution of all that has been taken in the *Indies*, as well on the Part of *France*, as on that of *England*, during the preſent War. His Majeſty will cauſe all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be razed, and the Harbour to be demoliſh'd; promiſing that they ſhall never be repair'd. He will likewiſe conſent to the Deſign which the King of *England* has form'd to quit *France*, as ſoon as the Peace ſhall be made; provided he has entire Liberty to retire, and go whither he pleaſes, and live there in perfect Safety.

He will acknowlege Q. Anne *and the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion.*

Demoliſh Dunkirk.

Send away the Pretender.

4. As for the States General of the united Provinces, the King will yield to them for a Barrier, all the Places named in the 22d Article of the Preliminaries; to wit, *Furnes*, *Fort-Knocque*, *Menin*, *Ypres*, *Liſle*, *Tournay*, *Conde*, and *Maubeuge*, with the *Dependencies*, upon the Conditions ſpecify'd in the ſame Article. As for the Places in the *Netherlands*, which do ſtill belong to the King of *Spain*, the King withdrawing his Troops

Will give the States their Barrier.

Troops out of them, will cauſe them to be deliver'd up to the Arch-Duke, immediately after the Signing of the Peace. His Majeſty will confirm what he has offer'd to the States General, with reſpect to their Commerce; and the 25th Article of the Preliminaries ſhall be punctually obſerv'd. 9 Anne. 1710.

5. As for the Duke of *Savoy*, the King is willing to grant the Demands which that Prince's Allies have made for him, by the 27th and 28th Articles of the Preliminaries: But his Majeſty likewiſe demands, That the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria* be reſtor'd to their Eſtates and Dignities; and their Miniſters admitted in the Conferences of Peace, to take Care of their Intereſts therein. *Yields to the D. of* Savoy's *Demands.* *Will have the Electors of* Bavaria *and* Cologn *reſtor'd.*

Laſtly, Coming to a Treaty of Peace, and not to a Truce; the Time appointed for the Execution of theſe Conditions ſhall be according to the ordinary Cuſtom of Treaties, after the Ratifications are exchang'd.

'Tis upon this Foundation, that the King again propoſes to ſend Plenipotentiaries to treat of Peace; and to make uſe of the Space of Time, which the Winter affords for that Purpoſe, before the Opening of the next Campaign comes on.

If the Offers which his Majeſty is pleas'd to make are not accepted, he declares, That he is free from any Engagement; and that there will be no Cauſe to attribute to him the Prolongation of a War, in which ſo much more *Chriſtian* Blood will be ſpilt.

At the Treaty which enſued upon theſe Propoſals, the *French* inſiſted on ſome Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy for King *Philip*; but came ſo low in their Demands at length, French *Miniſters propoſe a Partition again.*

9 Annæ, 1710. that they would be contented with *Sicily* and *Sardinia* for him; and if that Prince ſhould not acquieſce in theſe Propoſals, tho' the *French* King, they ſaid, could not conſent to declare War againſt his Grandſon, he would however furniſh a Sum of Money towards the Charge of the War to be continued againſt him, till he had ſurrendred *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Sicily and Sardinia for K. Philip.

The Dutch inſiſt on the French King's dethroning his Grandſon.

But the *Dutch* declar'd, they would be ſatisfy'd with nothing leſs, than that the *French* King ſhould ſtipulate for King *Philip*'s relinquiſhing the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; for the Allies intended the Peace ſhould be general, and would not be brought under a Neceſſity of continuing the War with King *Philip*; who might, they ſaid, be under Hand ſupported by *France*, notwithſtanding any Precautions they could take.

The Conferences having been continued, with ſome Intermiſſions, from the Beginning of *January*, till the Middle of *July*, were then entirely broke off: And on the 20th of that Month, the *French* Plenipotentiaries, *Marſhal de Uxelles*, and the Abbot of *Polignac*, ſent the following Letter to the Penſionary *Heinſius*,

Dated July 20th, 1710.

SIR,

Lett. from the Fren. *Miniſters to the Penſionary* Heinſius *concerning the Negotiation.*

YOU know that we have agreed to whatever *Meſſieurs* the Deputies have propoſed to us; and it cannot be ſaid, that we have varied upon any Point whatſoever; much leſs, that we have retracted the Offers we had made by Order of the King our Maſter, with Intention to procure a Peace, ſo neceſſary to all *Europe*.

Meſſieurs

Meſſieurs the Deputies have taken the Matter otherwiſe: You have not forgotten what was paſs'd between them and us, from the Beginning of the Negotiation. Give us Leave, Sir, to lay before you the Propoſals newly invented, unjuſt, and impoſſible to be executed; which thoſe Gentlemen, for a final Anſwer to Ours, made to us in the laſt Conference. They told us, 9 Annæ, 1710.

That the Reſolution of their Maſter, and their Allies, was to reject abſolutely all Offers of Money, on the Part of the King, to aſſiſt them to maintain the War in *Spain*; whatever the ſame might be, and whatever Security his Majeſty would give for the Payment.

That the Republick and her Allies, pretended to oblige the King our Maſter, to make War ſingly againſt the King his Grandſon, to compel him to renounce his Crown; and that without uniting their Forces to thoſe of his Majeſty, they would have that Monarch diſpoſſeſs'd of *Spain*, and the *Indies*, within the Term of Two Months.

That this Term expiring without the Catholick King's being actually driven from the Throne, the Truce to be agreed between the Allies, and the King our Maſter, ſhould ceaſe; and that they would reſume their Arms againſt his Majeſty, tho' he ſhould have perform'd all the other Conditions contain'd in the Preliminary Articles.

That before the Signing of thoſe Preliminaries, they were willing, upon the Condition above mention'd, to explain themſelves poſitively, as to the Partition which they would conſent to leave to the King of *Spain*. And

9 Annæ, 1710 that they would likewiſe facilitate an Agreement upon the further Demands to be made.

Laſtly, That they might be willing to permit, as a Favour, that the Troops they have in *Portugal* and *Spain*, ſhall act jointly in concert with thoſe of *France*, during the Space of Two Months, to facilitate the Conqueſt of *Spain* and the *Indies*; which his Majeſty ſhould be oblig'd to make, in Favour of the Arch-Duke: But that immediately, upon the Expiration of that Term, thoſe Troops of the Allies ſhould ceaſe ſo to act, and that the Truce ſhould break off.

We repreſented to *Meſſieurs* the Deputies, that theſe Propoſitions were contradictory, as well to thoſe they had all along made to us, as to the 4th and 5th Articles of the Preliminaries; whereto the 37th Article, which 'twas our Buſineſs to regulate, related, as to the Manner of Securing to the Allies *Spain* and the *Indies*.

They anſwer'd, That the Conceſſion of a Partition, on which they would explain themſelves afterwards, and which they have not yet declar'd, gave them a Right to inſiſt now upon more than the 4th and 5th Articles import.

We replied to this, with an unanſwerable Argument, by demanding of them, whether in all our Conferences, a Partition had not been the Matter in Queſtion: And whether upon that Foundation, they had ever required any Thing elſe of us, than the taking of Meaſures in Concert, and the Union of Forces.

Meſſieurs the Deputies did not deny it, for they could not: but they ſaid, that if they had propos'd the Taking of Meaſures by Concert, and the Union of Forces, they would

do

do it no more. That they had Orders to declare it in the Name of the Allies, and to tell us, That they pretended, in a Word, whether the Partition were accepted, or whether it were not, to receive from the Hands of the King our Maſter, the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*; leaving to him alone, the Care of employing ſuch Means, either of Perſwaſion, or of Compulſion, as he ſhould judge moſt effectual, to put the Arch-Duke into the actual Poſſeſſion of his Dominions, within the Space of Two Months. 9 Annæ, 1710.

So formal a Diſclaiming of all the paſt Proceedings, and of all the Demands made on the Part of the Allies; as alſo the rejecting whatever was poſſible to be done on our Part, ſufficiently diſcover, Sir, a formed Deſign to break off all Negotiation.

'Twas needleſs to allow us the Term of 15 Days, for our procuring the Anſwer of the King our Maſter, to theſe Demands, altogether new, and till now unheard of; the Performance of which is out of his Power.

His Majeſty has long ſince intimated, That for the Sake of a definitive, and ſecure Peace, he would yield to ſuch Conditions as he himſelf could execute; but he will never promiſe what he knows impoſſible for him to perform: If by the Injuſtice, and Obſtinacy of his Enemies, he be depriv'd of all Hopes of obtaining Peace; then truſting in the Protection of God, who is able, when he pleaſes, to humble thoſe, whom unhop'd for Proſperity elevates, and who make no Account of the publick Calamity, and the Effuſion of *Chriſtian* Blood; he will leave it to the Judgment of all *Europe*, even to the Judgment of the People of *England*

9 Annæ, 1710. that they would likewiſe facilitate an Agreement upon the further Demands to be made.

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9 Annæ, 1701. *land* and *Holland*, to diſtinguiſh who are the true Authors of the Continuance of ſo Bloody a War.

On one Hand, they will ſee the Advances which the King our Maſter has made, the Conſent he has given to the hardeſt Propoſals, and the Engagements into which his Majeſty yielded to enter, for removing all Diffidence, and forwarding the Peace: On the other Hand, they may obſerve a continual Affectation to ſpeak obſcurely; that there might be always room to form Pretenſions, beyond the Conditions agreed; inſomuch that we had no ſooner yielded to one Demand, and ſuch as ſeem'd to be the utmoſt that could be asked; but it was receded from, to ſubſtitute another more exorbitant in its Place.

They will likewiſe perceive a Variation, ſolely regulated, either by the Events of War, or by the Facilities which the King our Maſter ſhew'd for Peace. It appears by the Letters written to us by *Meſſieurs* the Deputies, that they themſelves do not deny this.

Laſt Year the *Dutch* and their Allies look'd upon it as an Injury, that Men ſhould think them capable of demanding of the King, to unite his Forces to thoſe of the Confederacy, to oblige the King, his Grandſon, to quit his Crown: They appeal'd even to the Preliminaries, which ſpeak only of taking Meaſures by Concert. They have ſince made no difficulty to inſiſt peremptorily upon it.

They would now have his Majeſty undertake it ſingly: and they have the Aſſurance to ſay, That if they would have formerly contented themſelves with leſs, their Intereſt, which they now better underſtand, induces them not to be content with it any longer; ſuch a Declaration, Sir, is a formal Rupture of all Negotiation, and 'tis what the chief of the Allies wiſh for.

Should

Should we continue longer at *Gertruydenburgh*, ſhould we ſpend whole Years in *Holland*, our ſtay would be to no purpoſe, ſeeing thoſe who govern the Republick are perſuaded, that 'tis their Intereſt to make the Peace depend upon an impoſſible Condition: We do not offer to perſuade them to prolong a Negotiation, which they have a mind to break; and in ſhort, whatever deſire the King our Maſter has to procure quiet to his People, it will be leſs grievous to them to ſupport the War, an end of which they know his Majeſty would purchaſe by ſo great Sacrifices againſt the ſame Enemies, with whom he has been Fighting theſe Ten Years, than to have him add the King his Grandſon to thoſe Enemies, and imprudently undertake to Conquer *Spain* and the *Indies* in two Months, in a certain aſſurance, when that Term is expir'd, to find his Enemies ſtrengthned by the Places he muſt yield to them, and by conſequence, in a Condition to turn againſt himſelf the new Arms he ſhould put into their Hands. 9 Annæ, 1710.

This, Sir, is the poſitive Anſwer which the King has order'd us to make to you, upon the new Propoſitions of Meſſieurs the Deputies: We do it at the end of ſix Days, inſtead of fifteen, which they had allow'd us as a favour. This diſpatch may ſerve at leaſt to ſatisfy you, that we do not ſeek to amuſe you; and that if we have frequently deſir'd Conferences, 'twas not to Multiply them to no purpoſe, but to omit nothing that might conduce to a Peace.

We paſs over in Silence, the Procceedings towards us in contempt of our Character: We ſay nothing to you of the injurious Libels, full of Falſhood and Calumny, which have been ſuffer'd to be Printed, and diſpers'd, during

9 Annæ, 1710. ring our ſtay, with deſign to inflame the Minds of thoſe whom we are labouring to Reconcile. We do not even complain, that in Breach of the Publick Faith, and in Contempt of our ſo oft repeated Complaints; all the Letters which we have Received, or Written, have been opened, from which, however, this advantage reſults to us, that the Pretext made uſe of to palliate thoſe Indignities was diſcover'd to be ill grounded. None can reproach us with having attempted any of the leaſt Practices contrary to the Laws of Nations, which were violated towards us. And 'tis palpable, that by hindring any from making Viſits to us in our kind of Priſon; the thing moſt feared was, our diſcovering ſuch Truths as were induſtriouſly kept conceal'd.

We deſire you will pleaſe, Sir, to return an anſwer by our Expreſs, whom we have order'd to wait for it; or if you will not anſwer, to give him a Certificate of your Receipt of this Letter.

We are moſt entirely,

Sir,

Your moſt Humble, and moſt Obedient Servants,

Huxelles, the Abbot *de Polignac.*

Anſwer of the Dutch *to the* French *Miniſters Letter.*

ON the other Hand, the *Dutch* Miniſters anſwer'd, That the breaking off the Negotiation, and the Continuance of the War, could not be imputed to them; for tho' the above-ſaid Letter was full of Abuſes, Accuſations, and odious Expreſſions, as if they demanded

demanded things new, unjuſt, and impoſſible to be Executed, the Fault lay wholly on the Enemy, who had departed from the Foundation, on which the Negotiation was begun, and ſtudied Pretences to evade the Capital point, *viz. The Reſtitution of Spain and the Indies.* That before the Allies enter'd into a Treaty of Peace, they inſiſted on the Reſtitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, which was granted by *France*; and therefore no Perſon could think it ſtrange, they ſtill inſiſted on that Capital point. That the Propoſitions *France* made, of giving the Allies Cautionary Towns in the *Netherlands*, not to aſſiſt *Spain*, could not be accepted, becauſe the Allies might thereby be engaged in a ſeparate uncertain War, while *France* would enjoy Peace. And had they conſented that King *Philip* ſhould have enjoy'd *Sicily*, and *Sardinia*; yet it appear'd, that *France* would not, even in that Caſe, have ſtipulated, for the Reſtitution of *Spain* and the Indies. That the Allies had a right to demand for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Reſtitution of them, not only of the Duke of *Anjou*, but principally of the King of *France*, as the Perſon who, contrary to a Renunciation and Solemn Treaties, got Poſſeſſion of them. Nor was there any thing in that pretended impoſſibility of delivering up the Dominions of *Spain*, as was alledg'd, for 'twas not to be ſuppos'd, that his Majeſty's Grandſon, who had no other Support than what he afforded him, dare undertake to keep Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Indies*, if his ſaid Majeſty would *bona fida*, and ſincerely, ſignify his Will to him on that Subject. And how otherwiſe could the moſt Chriſtian King promiſe the Reſtitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, even before the firſt Negotiation begun. Either his

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9 Annæ, 1710. his Majeſty very well knew his Grandſon's Intentions, then to give up *Spain* and the *Indies*, or knew how to compel him to it, if it were neceſſary: Or elſe his Majeſty did, from the firſt, deſign to amuſe the Allies, and cajole them, by promiſing them ſo Eſſential a thing, that he neither had in his Will, or Power, to effect.

That 'twas manifeſt from the whole Conduct of *France* in this Buſineſs, that the Propoſition of a Partition, and their other demands, were made with no other View, than to create a Jealouſie and Diſunion among the Allies, thereby the more eaſily to gain their ends: Namely, to keep *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, notwithſtanding the Reſtitution of them was agreed, for the firſt Foundation of the Negotiation.

That as to the Complaints of the Plenipotentiaries, relating to the Contempt of their Character, the Publication of abuſive Libels, the opening their Letters, and hindring Perſons Viſiting them, there was no manner of Foundation for theſe Complaints; and that ſeeing the Enemy had thus broken off the Negotiations, nothing remain'd but to continue and puſh on the War with Vigour.

Reflections on the breaking off this Treaty.

From either of theſe Relations it appears, That the *French* King had agreed to acknowledge King *Charles*, and that he would not only not aſſiſt his Grandſon, but he would contribute a Sum of Money towards compelling him to quit the *Spaniſh* Throne, if he refus'd to do it at his Inſtance; and that he would deliver four ſtrong Towns in the *Netherlands* to the Allies, as a Security for what he Stipulated: And as to all the other Preliminary Articles, ſuch as acknowledging the Queen; the Barrier demanded

demanded for the Empire, *Holland*, the Duke of *Savoy*, *&c.* theſe he made no Scruple of granting: And after this, will it not be difficult to aſſign a ſubſtantial Reaſon for continuing this Bloody War? 9 Annæ, 1710.

How long would *Spain* have been able to have reſiſted the United Arms of the Allies, without the aſſiſtance of *France*. If it could be ſuppos'd, that *K. Philip* would have refus'd to comply with what his Grandfather had Stipulated for him, and thereby hazarded loſing even *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, as well as his other Dominions; beſides the Barrier Towns that were agreed to be deliver'd up to the Emperor, and the *Dutch*, were what would have requir'd ſome Years to Conquer; and had the *French* been never ſo inſincere, as was pretended, the Allies would have gain'd ſuch an addition of Strength by them, as would have render'd *France* much leſs formidable than it had been; and let it be conſider'd further, had it been our own Caſe, and the Fortune of War had reduc'd us to a Neceſſity of abandoning King *Charles*, and the *French* King had inſiſted, that the Allies ſhould not only not aſſiſt him, but turn their Arms againſt the Prince they had ſet up; would it not have been thought a moſt extravagant demand? And if it would, was it not much more unreaſonable to deſire the *French* King, to enter into a War with King *Philip*, to whom he was ſo nearly allied by the Ties of Blood, as well as other engagements?

We had indeed ſo long talk'd of the *boundleſs Ambition, and Exorbitant Power of France*, that we affected to have a dread of it, even after that Kingdom was reduc'd ſo low, that our own Generals gave out, they could not make Head againſt us another Year.

Every

9 Annæ, 1710. Every Propoſal that was ſaid to come from *France*, was ſtill condemn'd as unreaſonable before it was examin'd; And if the reaſonableneſs of it was ſo conſpicuous, that it could not be denied, then were we taught to exclaim againſt their inſincerity.

In ſhort, ſome of the Powers engaged in the Grand Alliance, were ſuch Gainers by the War, the charge whereof was born by their Neighbours, whoſe Miniſters were in their Intereſt, that any Peace whatever muſt have been to their diſadvantage. And therefore, it is not to be thought ſtrange, if they talk loudly of the Enemy's inſincerity, and rejected all their Propoſals, the daily acquiſition of new Dominions at the expence of others, poſſibly put ſuch a Biaſs on their Judgments, that they might in ſome meaſure believe what they affirm'd: We have ſeen whole Nations ſubmit their underſtandings, and even reſign their paternal Eſtates, to graſp a Shadow: The very appearance of Gain has diſtracted the Wiſeſt, and 'tis no wonder, if real Acquiſitions have had the ſame effect on others.

Having brought the Negotiations of Peace to a Period, we ſhall next relate the Succeſs of the Campaign.

The Campaign in the Netherlands. It being determin'd, that Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould act in Concert again this Campaign in the *Netherlands*; They march'd towards the *French* Lines, which they enter'd the 21*ſt* of *April*, *N. S.* without any Reſiſtance, at *Pont a Venden*: The Troops that Guarded them retiring on their approach. On the 23*d* of *April*, the Confederates inveſted *Doway*, in which was a Garriſon of 16 Battalions, beſides ſeveral Squadrons of Dragoons,

Doway *beſieg'd.*

and

and other independent Companies, and three Battalions more in *Fort Scarpe*: The whole Commanded by General *Albergotti*, a brave and experienc'd Officer. The Night between the *4th* and *5th* of *May*, the Trenches were open'd at two Attacks, on the North-ſide of the *Scarpe*, between the Gates of *Ocre*, and *Eſquerchien*, the reſt of the Town being cover'd by Inundations. 9 Annæ, 1710.

In this Siege, the Town made ſeveral briſk Sallies, and kill'd the Allies abundance of Men. And on the *29th* of *May*, the *Marſhal Villars* paſs'd the *Scarp*, and advanced towards the Allies, with a Reſolution to fight them, as he gave out; whereupon 20 Battalions from the Siege, and 11 more from the Intrenchments, between *Dechey* and *Fierin*, join'd the Grand Army, and all other neceſſary diſpoſitions were made to receive them: But *Marſhal Villars* having continued for ſome time within Musket ſhot of the Confederate Army, thought fit to retire, and the Troops return'd to the Siege. The Town held out till the *25th* of *June N. S.* and then they beat a Parley, and agreed to Surrender the Place, together with *Fort Scarpe*, upon honourable Terms, having held out a Siege of near two Months, againſt an Army of 100,000 Men; and the Allies, according to their own Account, had above 8000 Men kill'd and wounded in the Siege, beſides what they loſt by Sickneſs and other accidents. *The Town Surrenders together with* Fort Scarpe.

On the *15th* of *July*, *N. S.* the Allies inveſted *Bethune*, and on the *23d*, the Trenches were open'd at two attacks. *Marſhal Villars* was ſo far from attempting the relief of this Place, that he Intrench'd himſelf in a very ſtrong Camp, from whence he frequently ſent out Bethune *Inveſted.*

9 Annæ, 1710. out Parties to disturb the Convoy's, that were coming to the Confederate Army, and sometimes fell upon their Foragers. In one of these Rencounters, on the 24*th* of *August*, a great many Men were kill'd, and as both Armies sent fresh Re-inforcements to support their Friends, they were very near coming to a general Engagement, but at length the *French* drew off their Men, and retir'd to their Camp.

And taken. *Bethune* having no hopes of Relief, on the 28*th* of *August* beat a Parley, and Surrendred the next day upon honourable Terms, and the Garrison, consisting of about 2000 Men, were conducted to St. *Omers*.

Aire *and* St. Venant *Invested.* On the 6*th* of *September*, the Towns of *Aire* and St. *Venant* were invested by the Allies: The *French* surpriz'd a great Convoy of Ammunition, that was coming up the *Lys* from *Ghent*, on the 19*th*, kill'd 200 of the Guard, and made 600 Prisoners, which loss very much retarded those two Sieges. However, St. *Venant* surrendred on the 30*th* of *September*, *N. S.* upon honourable Terms, and the Garrison was conducted to *Arras*. *Aire* made a brave Defence, and it was the 8*th* of *November*, before they beat a Parley, when they obtain'd honourable Terms, and the Garrison was Conducted to St. *Omers*. During these Sieges, the *French* formed a design of Surprizing the Confederate Generals in their Quarters, and a Thousand Horse were detach'd for that purpose, but the Guard received them so warmly, that they gave an Opportunity to the Piquet of the Army to come to their Assistance; and the Enemy were beaten off with very great loss, 450 of them being kill'd upon the Spot, and 220 mounted Troopers made Prisoners. There was in *Aire*, at the beginning of the Siege, fifteen

St. Venant *Surrenders.*

fifteen Battalions of Foot, and three Squadrons of Dragoons, which, when they marched out, were reduced to 3628 effective Men, beſides 1500 Wounded, that were left in the Town. Nor was the loſs of the Confederates in this Siege, leſs than in that of *Doway*. As ſoon as the *French* had evacuated the Place, the *Dutch* appointed Count *Naſſau Wondenburgh* to be Governour, who took Poſſeſſion of it, with eight Battalions. The *Engliſh* contented themſelves with the Conqueſt. The Fruit of all their Toil and hardſhips, was always reſerv'd for their good Friends the *Dutch*: No *Engliſh* Officer was ſo unreaſonable, to hope to be Rewarded with a Government. *England* had ſo inconſiderable a ſhare in the War, and their Troops of ſo little Importance, that they could not with any aſſurance demand the Government of one Town in the *Netherlands*, when the *Dutch*, with their uſual Modeſty, ingroſs'd all that their united Forces had acquir'd. 9 Annæ, 1710.

Reflections on theſe Sieges.

This Campaign, tho' not ſo Bloody as ſome others, did not coſt the Allies leſs than 25000 Men, upon a modeſt Computation; and if I ſhould ſay, it coſt them Ten Millions of Money, I might ſpeak within Compaſs. At this expence, we added to the Dominions of the *Dutch* and the Imperialiſts, the Towns of *Doway* and *Aire*, *Bethune*, and St. *Venant*: The two firſt are of ſome Note, the other two not ſo conſiderable. But the principal deſign of the Allies againſt *Arras* miſcarried: That Town being ſo cover'd by the *French* Army, that they had no opportunity of Inveſting it.

Poſſibly it may be conſiſtent with good Policy, to ſupport the *Dutch*, ſo as to prevent their being over-run by their potent Neighbours; but whether it may be equally Politick

9 Annæ, 1710. to Conquer Towns and Kingdoms for them, till we have put them into a Condition to Rival us in Power, as they do in Trade, and make them wholly Independent of *England*, may deſerve Conſideration. And yet this was all the Advantage we could propoſe to our ſelves, from that immenſe expence of Blood and Treaſure we Yearly ſubmitted to, after their Frontiers were ſecured.

The Campaign upon the Rhine. The Forces on both ſides were ſo weaken'd upon the *Rhine* by Detachments to the *Netherlands*, that neither of them were capable of entring upon any conſiderable Action. Whereupon the Elector of *Hanover* Reſigned his Command of the Forces of the Empire, and was ſucceeded by *Count Gronsfelt*.

No Action on the ſide of Savoy. The Confederate Forces in *Piedmont* were Commanded this Campaign by *Count Thaun*, and thoſe of the Enemy, by the Duke of *Berwick*; but their ſtrength being pretty near equal, theſe Generals were too cautious to hazard a Battle or a Siege, ſo that there happened no manner of Action on that ſide.

In *Spain*, the Armies were more Active. *An Active Campaign in* Spain. King *Charles* indeed was forc'd to be upon the Defenſive, till his Recruits arrived from *Italy*. But they were no ſooner Landed, than he advanced to give his Rival Battle: He came up with the Enemy on the 27*th* of *July* in the Evening, near *Almenara*, and engaged their Cavalry, and defeated them; but it growing dark, their Foot retreated by the favour of the Night. In this Action *Count Francis* of *Naſſau Auverquerque*, one of the Generals of the Allies, was kill'd by a Shot from their own Cannon, and the Earl of *Rochfort*, another of their Generals, received his Death's Wound by a Sword: King *Philip* after this defeat, retir'd under

King Philip's *Horſe defeated at* Almenara

Count Naſſau Auverquerque, *and the E. of* Rochfort, *Generals of the Allies, kill'd.*

under the Cannon of *Lerida*; but being unable to ſubſiſt long there, he retreated to *Saragoſſa*, near which City King *Charles* engag'd him a ſecond time, and obtain'd an entire Victory, of which the Government receiv'd the following Account by Colonel *Harriſon*, Adjutant General of her Majeſty's Forces in *Spain*, *viz.* 9 Anne, 1710.

On the 19*th* day of *Auguſt N. S.* at ſix of the Clock in the Evening, his Catholick Majeſty drew up his Army, in order of Battle, within Cannon ſhot of the Enemy; Marſhal *Staremberg*, accompanied by the reſt of the Generals, went to obſerve their Diſpoſition, and found them poſted with the *Ebro* on their left, the Town of *Saragoſſa* in their Rear, and their Right Wing of Horſe drawn up upon the Brow of a ſteep Hill, with a Battery of eight Pieces of Cannon in their Front. The Day being far ſpent, and a great part of our Foot not come up, it was thought fit to defer the Attack till the next day. On the 20*th*, at break of Day, both Armies plaid their Cannon, and General *Stanhope*, who Commanded our Left Wing, diſcover'd that the Enemy had marched moſt of their Horſe from their left Wing to their Right, upon which he obtained of Marſhal *Staremberg* four Battalions of Foot, which he placed at the left of our Horſe; and ſix Squadrons of *Portugueſe* Horſe, which were brought from our Right, he drew up beyond the four Battalions, in order to ſtretch our left Wing as far as poſſible, towards the extent of their Right. It is to be obſerv'd, that the Enemy lay in an Oblique Line from the *Ebro* up the Hill, ſo that their *Battle of* Saragoſſa.

9 Annæ, 1710. Troops on the Hill lay much nearer to us, than thoſe on the Deſcent from it, and on the Plain. At Twelve a Clock at Noon, our Signal of Battle was made, and our whole Army being drawn up in two Lines, marched at once to attack the Enemy in full Front, except the four Battalions, which General *Stanhope* had interlined with the Horſe, whom he ordered to advance, and take poſt on the Brow of the Hill; by which means he gained time for his Wing of Horſe to form, after they were got up. Our left Wing from their Situation coming firſt to the Enemy, began the Battle, which increaſed towards the Centre, and ſo continued to the Right, 'till the whole were engaged; but notwithſtanding a diſpoſition ſo properly made, and the goodneſs of our Troops, the Enemies with their ſuperior Numbers, and advantage of Ground, ſeemed at firſt to have the better of the Day, which probably they would have maintain'd, if all our Generals Commanding on the left had not ſeaſonably led on freſh Troops to ſupport, and rally ſuch as they ſaw puſhed or diſordered; by which the advantage ſoon began to incline to the Arms of his Catholick Majeſty. While the affair was obſtinately diſputed on the left, our Foot being deeply engaged, made a great Slaughter of the Enemy: And at the ſame time, their left Wing of Horſe making little Reſiſtance, within the Space of two Hours we gain'd a compleat and glorious Victory. We have taken all their Cannon, and moſt of their Colours, ſo that out of forty Battalions, not above four Thouſand eſcaped; and of ſixty Squadrons, about the like Number; all the reſt being kill'd, or taken Priſoners. The King, during the whole Action, gave the neceſſary

neceſſary orders, and with his Royal Preſence continued to encourage the Troops. His Majeſty entred the Town of *Saragoſſa* the ſame Night, where he was received with the Acclamations of the People, and all imaginable expreſſions of Joy. The ſame Night the Citadel of *Saragoſſa* Capitulated, and the Garriſon Surrender'd themſelves Priſoners of War. 9 Annæ, 1710.

This Victory coſt the Allies 2000 Men, and the Enemy at leaſt 3000, as was given out, beſides five or ſix Thouſand that were made Priſoners. The Allies alſo took 72 Colours and Standards, Two and Twenty Pieces of Cannon, and part of the Enemies Baggage. King *Philip* made all the haſt he could to *Madrid*, where he arriv'd the 24*th* of *Auguſt*; and notwithſtanding this Misfortune, the *Caſtilians* gave him ſtill freſh Proofs of their Loyalty and Affection: But apprehending the Allies would bend their March that way, he thought fit to ſend the Queen, and the Prince of the *Aſturia*'s to *Valadolid*; whither all the Grandees, and Officers of State, attended them, tho' he offer'd to diſpenſe with their attendance; ſuch were the Affections of the *Caſtilians* towards that Prince at this time; to which nothing had more contributed, than King *Charles* abandoning them to the Mercy of their Enemy's, when they had made their Submiſſion, and declar'd for him, on his firſt taking poſſeſſion of *Madrid*.

King *Charles* having ſtaid ſome time at *Saragoſſa*, to refreſh his Troops, ſet out for *Madrid*, and on 20*th* of *September*, arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Alcaladede Henares*, and the next day General *Stanhope*, with a Detach-

9 Annæ, 1710. ment of the Army, took Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*. On the 28*th*, King *Charles* made his Triumphant Entry into that City, and having perform'd his Devotions at the Church of *Nueſtra Signora d' Attocha*, his Majeſty took up his Quarters at a Country Seat, belonging to the *Conde d' Aquilar*; the City of *Madrid* having agreed to furniſh his Majeſty with a Subſidy of 40,000 Crowns a Month, for the Subſiſtance of his Army: A Detachment was ſent to take Poſſeſſion of *Toledo*, which lying upon the *Tagus*, was look'd upon as an advantageous Poſt, for facilitating the intended Conjunction with the *Portugueſe*: But that People having had ſuch ill Succeſs in their former March to *Madrid*, could never be brought to March that way again, as appears by the following Relation from one of the Miniſters of the Allies at *Lisbon*, *viz.*

King Charles *enters* Madrid *Triumphantly.*

An Account why the Portugueſe *did not join* K. Charles *in* Caſtile.

After the Battle of *Saragoſſa*, the Count *d' Aſſumar*, Ambaſſador of *Portugal*, with King *Charles* the 3d, and the Count *d' Attalaya*, General of the *Portugueſe* Troops, in the Army of his Catholick Majeſty, ſent hither an Expreſs, to repreſent to the King, of how great Importance it was to the common Cauſe, that his Majeſty's Army ſhould advance towards *Caſtile*, and ſecond the Efforts of King *Charles*. Whereupon our General, the Count *de Villaverde*, was ordered to take the Field, which he did, and in his March wrote to the Army of his Catholick Majeſty, that he would move to join them by the way of *Menda* and *Truxillo*: He marched firſt to *Barcarota*, and then to *Xeres de los Cavelleros*, the laſt of which Places being of no defence, he poſſeſs'd himſelf of it. That done,

done, without attempting any thing further, he retir'd to our Frontiers, and 'twas given out, he was oblig'd ſo to do by 4000 of the Enemy's Horſe, tho' indeed it does not appear, the Enemy had any ſuch Forces on that ſide, as might reaſonably give him the leaſt Sollicitude. At the ſame time came Letters again from the ſaid Counts of *Aſſumar* and *Attalaya*, ſoliciting that our Army might advance to the Bridge of *Almaraz*. And theſe Letters were accompanied by others, from General *Stanhope*, to the Earl of *Galway*, preſſing to be join'd by him at *Almaraz*, where the ſaid General would be with 4000 Horſe. He alſo repreſented in the moſt urgent Terms, that this Junction was of the greateſt Importance, his Catholick Majeſty having been obliged to weaken his Army very much, by leaving Bodies of Troops in divers Places, ſo that 'twas judged neither ſafe nor proper for him to purſue the Duke of *Anjou*, who had retir'd precipitately into the *Old Caſtile*, to draw together what Forces he could. Upon the Arrival of theſe Sollicitations and Remonſtrances, all the Miniſters of the Allies here met together, and agreed to make their joint Application to the King, That he would be pleas'd forthwith to cauſe his Army to march and join that of his Catholick Majeſty. But the Miniſters of this Court anſwer'd them: That the Junction propos'd was utterly impracticable, not only becauſe of the Perplexity given them by the Enemies 4000 Horſe on the Frontier; but likewiſe, becauſe the *Portugueſe* Cavalry was in no Condition for Service, wanting all Neceſſaries. Another Letter came from General *Stanhope*, in which he deſir'd, that at leaſt he might be join'd by the Forces in *Portugal*,

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9 Annæ, 1710. *tugal*, that are in the Pay of the Queen of *Great-Britain*. Whereupon the Miniſters of the Allies renewed their Sollicitations, arguing the indiſpenſible Neceſſity of ſending to *Almaraz*, the Troops in her *Britannick* Majeſty's Pay, and preſſing this Court to Re-inforce them by only 1000 Horſe, and 3000 Foot; likewiſe *M. le Fevre*, who ſince the departure of the Earl of *Galway*, reſides here as Secretary of the Embaſſy of *Great-Britain*, offer'd to ſupply, on the Account of the Queen his Sovereign, the Proviſions and Money neceſſary for the ſaid March. To procure the ſpeedier anſwer, the ſaid Miniſters of the Allies went all in a Body to the Secretary of State, and had a Conference with him, and other the *Portugueſe* Miniſters; but notwithſtanding all the Arguments they could uſe, the *Portugueſe* Miniſtry refuſed abſolutely to comply with their deſires, excuſing themſelves from undertaking that their Army ſhould do any more, than make ſome Siege on the Frontiers. However, the Miniſters of the Allies not giving over yet, have made freſh Application, and delivered in Writing, a moſt earneſt Remonſtrance, to induce this Court to reſolve upon the Junction propos'd. And thus this Affair ſtands at preſent: God preſerve his Catholick Majeſty, and the common Cauſe of the Allies, from the ill Conſequences that are to be fear'd from this unlucky and unſeaſonable Refuſal of the *Portugueſe*, to join ſo brave and Victorious an Army: For General *Stanhope* intimates ſufficiently in his Letters, that notwithſtanding the Meaſures taken by his Catholick Majeſty, and the Generals, for carrying the Point this time, be as well concerted as poſſible;

poſſible; yet a Diſappointment of the aſſiſtance expected from *Portugal*, may fruſtrate all their deſigns and efforts. 9 Annæ, 1710.

But ſince the Loſs of *Spain* is imputed to the obſtinacy of the *Portugueſe*, in refuſing to join the confederate Army; it will be but fair to give that Relation, which they publiſh'd in their own Juſtification, which was dated, *Lisbon*, *Novemb.* the 10th, 1710; and is as follows.

The Portugueſe juſtify their Conduct in not joining K. Charles

Our General the *Count de Villaverde*, having paſs'd the *Guadiana* with the Forces under his Command, came on the 2d of laſt Month to *Barcaroto*, and ſummon'd the Caſtle; but the Commander refuſing to ſurrender, it was carry'd by Aſſault, and the Commander, and 50 private Soldiers, were made Priſoners: Of our Side, General *Dumeiroles*, and a few common Soldiers were kill'd. From thence we march'd to *Xeres de los Cavalleros*, which ſurrendred the next Day after we inveſted it, the Garriſon remaining Priſoners of War; it conſiſted of 3 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 33 Subalterns, and 700 private Centinels. From thence we deſign'd to march to *Merida*; but our Horſe being mightily fatigu'd by the exceſſive Rains which fell continually, for almoſt Three Weeks, and wanting all manner of Forage; and the Enemy having a Body of 4000 Horſe, with 4 Regiments of Foot, and 7 Companies of Grenadiers, ready to obſerve us, and intercept all our Convoys from *Portugal*: It was reſolved to march back by the Mountains of *Olor*; the Ways in the level Lands being render'd ſo deep by the Rains, that it was found impra-

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cticable to paſs them with our heavy Artillery: In our Retreat through thoſe Mountains it was, that our General receiv'd the firſt Letters from the *Count de Aſſumar*, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to King *Charles*, deſiring him, that ſeeing his Catholick Majeſty had been oblig'd to weaken his Army very much, by the ſeveral Detachments he had left in the Poſts he had taken, to ſecure his Communication with *Arragon*, he ſhould advance to *Almaraz*, upon the *Tagus*, and ſecure the Bridge there; it being abſolutely neceſſary that both Armies ſhould join, and keep open the Communication with *Portugal*; becauſe they had certain Advice, that the Duke of *Anjou*'s Army did encreaſe daily; and that he expected great Reinforcements from *France*: Hereupon our General immediately call'd a Council of War, wherein it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, by all the General Officers, as well *Portugueſe*, as Foreigners, That conſidering the bad Weather, the Want of all manner of Proviſions, and the ill State our Horſe were in, ſuch a long March was altogether impracticable, in View of an Enemy, whoſe Cavalry was in a much better Condition than ours, and almoſt double the Number. Upon this we continued our March back to *Olivenſa*, where we laid up our Train of Artillery, and having repaſs'd the *Guadiana*, we ſeparated into our Winter Quarters.

In the mean Time *Pedro Maſcaregnas*, who commands our Troops in the Province of *Tralos Montes*, invaded the Kingdom of *Leon*; and having firſt taken the Caſtle of *Carvajales*, he inveſted *Alcaniſes*, a fortify'd Town, and forc'd it to capitulate on the 17th of laſt Month.

At

At the Taking of this Town, Letters were receiv'd from King *Charles*'s Army of the 27th of *September*, and 1ſt of *October*, with Advice, that that Prince and General *Staremberg* had come to a Reſolution, after the Battle of *Saragoſſa*, not to advance for the preſent into *Caſtile*; but to poſſeſs themſelves firſt of *Navarre*, and ſecure the Paſſes of *Biſcay*, and *Guipuſcoa*; together with the Ports of *Bilboa*, and Paſſage, whereby they ſhould not only cut off all Communication betwixt *France*, and the Duke of *Anjou*; but ſhould thereby facilitate the Receiving of all manner of Succours, and Supplies from the Maritine Powers; and at the ſame Time, preſerve their Communication with *Arragon* and *Catalonia*, which was of the utmoſt Conſequence; becauſe they had ſtill in their Rear, the Towns of *Jaca*, *Monſon*, *Lerida*, *Mequinenſa*, and *Tortoſa*, all ſtrongly Garriſon'd by the Enemy: That notwithſtanding this Reſolution, whilſt they were at the Camp of *Utebo*, in *Arragon*, a certain Foreign General, together with ſome *Spaniſh* General Officers, made ſuch preſſing Inſtances to his Catholick Majeſty, to march towards *Madrid*, in hopes that the *Grandees*, and People of *Caſtile*, would ſide with him; that they overperſwaded him to alter his firſt Deſign, and advance towards that Capital, where he enter'd the 23d of *September*; but finding none of the *Grandees*, except the old Marquiſs of *Manſera*, and the *Count de Paredes*, he quitted it the next Day, and retired to *Pardo*, a Country Palace belonging to the Kings of *Spain*. The *Count de Aſſumar* ſent alſo Advice, that at *Alcala* he had receiv'd Letters from the Count of *Villaverde*, giving Notice that he had taken the Field, and deſign'd to advance to *Merida*

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9 Annæ, 1710. *Merida* and *Truxillo*, if the Seaſon did permit it; and deſiring, that continual Intelligence might be ſent to him, of the Motions of his Catholick Majeſty, that he might regulate his own thereby.

After the Taking of *Alcaniſes*, a Detachment was made of our Foot and Horſe, with Orders to inveſt *La Puebla*, which was done accordingly; and having erected a Battery, the Commander beat a Parley, and promis'd to ſurrender in Three Days, if not reliev'd; which being accepted, the Garriſon marched out on the Third Day, with Marks of Honour, conſiſting of 150 Regular Soldiers, and Two Companies of Militia: This Town is of great Conſequence; becauſe it not only ſecures the Blockade of *Miranda*, but in a Manner cuts off the Communication betwixt *Gallicia* and all that Part of *Spain*. The Marquiſs of *Risburgh*, who commands in *Gallicia*, and the Marquiſs of *Quelus*, who commands at *Zamora*, gather'd ſome Troops, and made a Show as if they intended to relieve the Place; but thought it not convenient: But this laſt, by way of Diverſion, marched with 6 Battalions of Foot, and 2 Regiments of Horſe, to *Carvajales*, in Order to ſurprize it; he order'd it to be aſſaulted on all Sides, and after two Hours attack, was ſhamefully repuls'd, leaving all his Scaling Ladders behind him, and 80 Men kill'd, among whom were 6 Officers, beſides 300 which he carry'd off wounded; among which, was Brigadier *Palomino*, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, and one Colonel, who dy'd the next Day, 6 Captains of Grenadiers, and 2 Lieutenants. Of our Side, only one Captain of Foot and 12 common Soldiers were kill'd, and a Lieu-

Lieutenant of Horſe, and about 20 private Men wounded. 9 Annæ, 1710.

Much about this Time, General *Stanhope* writ Two Letters to Monſieur *le Fevre*, who, ſince my Lord *Galway*'s Departure, manages the Affairs of *England* at this Court; wherein he urged the abſolute Neceſſity of both Armies joining, and that without it, they muſt infallibly fall ſhort of thoſe great Advantages, which they might in all Reaſon expect from ſo great a Victory. Monſieur *le Fevre* communicated theſe Letters immediately to the other Miniſters of the High Allies; who all in a Body apply'd to his Majeſty, alledging the Danger his Catholick Majeſty was in, and that that Prince had abandon'd the Enterprize upon *Navarre*, and advanc'd into *Caſtile*; induc'd by a Promiſe made him by the Count of *Villaverde*, that he would come and join him; and that there were no Forces of the Enemy in *Eſtramadura* to oppoſe him.

Tho' this Matter had been feaſible in it ſelf, as in reality it was not; yet this Application being grounded upon Three falſe Suppoſitions, it could not make that Impreſſion, which otherwiſe it might have made: For firſt the Count of *Villaverde* neither did, nor indeed could make ſuch a Promiſe, of joining the Forces of his Catholick Majeſty, without Orders from the King of *Portugal*, his Maſter. In the next Place, the Reſolution of coming to *Madrid*, was taken at the Camp of *Utebo* in *Arragon*, and his Catholick Majeſty was come within Four Leagues of *Madrid*, when the Count of *Aſſumar* receiv'd the firſt Letters from the Count of *Villaverde*: And in the laſt Place, it is moſt certain, that the Enemy had by that Time 14 Regiments of Horſe

9 Annæ, 1710. Horſe in *Eſtremadura*, which having been review'd by the Marquiſs *de Bay*, at his Camp at *Aldea de Conde*, on the 19th of laſt Month, were found to be 4000 compleat.

Yet notwithſtanding all this, our Court being ſenſible how advantageous this joining of both Armies might prove to the common Cauſe, would have ſent immediate Orders for their March; but that the Seaſon being ſo far advanced, and the Paſſes of *Almaraz* and *Porto Mirabete*, which are Thirty long Leagues from our Frontiers, both in the Enemy's Poſſeſſion, and the Duke of *Anjou* himſelf, with the main Body of his Army at *Placencia*: Beſides that, conſidering the bad Condition our Cavalry was in, we might run the Riſque of having our Retreat into *Portugal* cut off, as it happen'd once before, if the Duke of *Anjou* ſhould receive the Succours which he daily expects from *France*.

King *Philip* having ſent a Detachment of his Troops, to take Poſſeſſion of *Almaraz*, and thereby rendred the Conjunction of the *Portugueſe* and the Confederates impracticable, General *Stanhope* rejoined the Confederate Army, who had been employ'd in fortifying *Toledo*, deſigning to have taken up Winter Quarters in *Caſtile*; but King *Philip*'s Army being reinforc'd from all Parts, and become Superior to that of the Allies; it was thought adviſable to retreat to *Arragon*; and King *Charles* taking with him a Regiment of Dragoons, and another of Foot, marched away a little before the Army decamp'd, to *Barcelona*, in Order to obſerve the Motions of the *French*, on the Side *Rouſſillon*. His Majeſty arriv'd at *Barcelona* the 16th of *December*, and a few Days after

K. Char. *abandons* Caſtile, *and retires to* Cattalonia.

ter he underſtood that the Duke *de Noailles* had laid Siege to *Girronne*. 9 Annæ, 1710.

The Army under General *Starembergh*, in their Retreat out of *Caſtile*, march'd in ſeveral Bodies, the better to find Subſiſtance for the Troops, which gave the Enemy an Opportunity of ſurprizing Eight Battalions, and as many Squadrons, under the Command of General *Stanhope*, in the Town of *Brihuega*, who were all made Priſoners of War, and occaſion'd another ſharp Engagement, not much to the Advantage of the Allies; Of which General *Starembergh* gave the following Relation, in a Letter to King *Charles*, dated the 12th of *December*, (*viz.*)

SIR,

YOUR Majeſty will have been informed by the Captain of the *Catalonia* Guard, of what paſſed at the Army ſince your Majeſty left it; and that the Want of Proviſions had obliged us to come nearer to the Magazines we have in *Arragon*: Whereupon we thought fit to retire between the *Tagus* and the *Tajuna*, which was performed with Succeſs; 'till we came near to *Cifuentes*, although the Enemy had endeavour'd ſeveral Times to attack our Rear; and the Country People in *Caſtile* had taken Arms, to fall upon our Troops, and plunder our Baggage; which we prevented on all Sides, with the greateſt Care imaginable. *Gen.* Starembergh's *Letter to* K. Char. *concerning the Taking of* Brihuega, *and the Battle of* Villaviciosa.

The late Seſſion of the Year, and the Neceſſity of getting Proviſions, and Forage for the Troops, obliged us to march in Columns, and by different Ways. The *Engliſh* Troops believing they might find ſome Proviſions in

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Annæ, 1710. *Brihuega*, and ſubſiſt better there, took that Road, and halted there the 8th. The ſame Day the Enemy came up with their whole Army; and having ſurrounded them, began to batter the Walls: Before I was inform'd of this Accident, I had given Order to all the ſeparate Bodies of Troops, to come and join me, as thinking that it was very hazardous to let them march in Columns. As ſoon as I had Notice of the Danger, which the *Engliſh* were in, I made the Army march the whole Night of the 8th, and all the Day following, to endeavour to relieve them. We arrived the 9th, as Night was coming on, within a League of the Town; and I immediately order'd ſome Cannon to be fired, to give Notice to the Beſieg'd, that we were coming to their Relief: We found the Enemy drawn up in Order of Battle: Our Troops which were ſhut up in *Brihuega*, conſiſting of 8 Battalions, and 8 Squadrons. I thought I ought not to abandon ſo conſiderable a Body of Men, which was the Reaſon that oblig'd me to hazard a Battle, altho' the Enemy's Army was much ſuperior to mine, eſpecially in Horſe; beſides that the Ground was leſs advantageous for us than for the Enemy; we being in a Plain, and under great Difficulty to form our ſelves in a Place which was open on all Sides; but it was not a Time now to think of retiring. I poſted the Left Wing in a Ground which was difficult of acceſs; and I covered the Right on the Side of the Plain with ſome Battalions; I placed the Horſe behind the firſt and ſecond Line, and ſo made Four Lines; in this Poſture I ſtood, expecting the Enemy, who came on, and ſcarce

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gave me Time enough to finiſh my Diſpoſitions. In the mean while the Artillery play'd continually, and did conſiderable Damage on both Sides. The Enemy began their Attack in good Order, and with great Vigour, having flank'd our right Wing in ſome Places, which, however, recovered that Diſorder immediately; but our Left being entirely routed, the Enemy attack'd us in the Rear: Whereupon Major General *Contrecour*, with Three Squadrons of the *Portugueſe* Horſe, having with him Three Battalions of the ſecond Line, one of the *Griſons*, one of *Babylon*, and one of *Report*, advanced ſo ſeaſonably, and in ſo good Order, that he repuls'd the Enemy. During that Time, our Left Wing rallied again, and the Enemy was routed both on their Right and their Left; we puſh'd them above half a League, purſuing, and defeating them entirely. We made our ſelves Maſters of all their Train of Artillery, and of a good Number of Colours and Standards; the Slaughter was very great, and above Six Thouſand of the Enemy lay dead on the Field of Battle. 9 Annæ, 1710.

Our Troops did not trouble themſelves to make Priſoners, but kill'd all they could meet with; there were none ſpared but the Marquiſs *de Thouy*, ſome Brigadiers and inferiour Officers, and a very ſmall Number of Soldiers. The Enemy's Army conſiſted of Thirty two Battalions, and Eighty Squadrons, that is to ſay, Twenty Battalions, which were formed out of the Remains of 44, which they had at the Battle of *Saragoſſa*, and 12 more which they had drawn from *Eſtremadura*; and 44 Squadrons which they had formed in like manner, out of the Remains of 70, which they had

9 Annæ, at the ſame Battle; and 36 others which they
1710. had alſo drawn out of *Eſtremadura*.

Our Army was compoſed of 29 Squadrons, and 27 Battalions; that is to ſay, 4 Imperial Squadrons, 2 *Spaniſh*, 1 *Engliſh*, 10 *Portugueſe*, 6 *Dutch*, and 6 *Palatines*; the Infantry conſiſted of 14 Battalions of Imperialiſts, 5 *Spaniſh*, 2 *Portugueſe*, 2 *Engliſh*, 2 *Dutch*, and 2 *Palatines*. The moſt Part of theſe Corps were much weakned, which could not be otherwiſe, after ſo hard a Campaign, and in the Month of *December*. The Horſe of the left Wing went off quite at the firſt Shock of the Enemy, together with 7 Battalions; ſo that I found my ſelf reduc'd to fight with 20 Battalions, and 16 Squadrons, which was 1 to 3.

But God gave ſo much Courage and good Conduct to the Officers and Soldiers, that without being aſtoniſh'd at the great Superiority of the Enemy, they repuls'd them, and did ſuch Actions, as may almoſt paſs for Supernatural: All of them diſtinguiſh'd themſelves; but more particularly the Lieuenant-Generals *Baron de Wetzel*, *Count d' Attalaya*, and *Don Antonio de Villaruel*, the Major Generals Count *Eck* and *Hamilton*, and *Don Pedro d' Almaida*. Theſe Gentlemen gave ſignal Proofs of their Bravery, Prudence, and good Conduct. Theſe were the only Perſons that were able to act, during the whole Engagement; we having loſt in the firſt Attack, the Generals *Belcaſtel*, *Frankenberg*, *Copi*, and *St. Amand*. The Combat was ſo bloody, that ſeveral Times the Battalions and Squadrons charged by themſelves; their Commanders being oblig'd to do the Duty of Generals, in repulſing the Enemy on all Sides as they attack'd us.

I believe I do not exaggerate the Matter, in ſaying, That there were above 6000 killed on the Enemy's Side; who, after an Engagement, which laſted from 3 a Clock in the Afternoon, till pretty late at Night, were entirely put to Flight. Having taken their Cannon, we turn'd them againſt the Enemy, and ſtay'd the next Day in the Place, to which we had purſu'd them: Having afterwards heard from ſome Priſoners and Deſerters, That the *Engliſh* in *Briuega* were made Priſoners of War, and had marched out in the Morning, an Hour before our Arrival; and Part of the left Wing being gone ſo far, that I have not yet had any certain Account of it, only, that without ſtopping they made their Way towards *Arragon*; and the Troops being alſo without Bread, and and in Want of all ſorts of Proviſions, in ſo rigorous a Seaſon; I found my ſelf neceſſitated to retire that Day, being the 11th, and to draw nearer to the Magazines in *Arragon*. Part of our Baggage, on which ſome Squadrons of the Enemy fell, at the ſame Time when our left Wing was in Diſorder, was pillaged by them and the Country People: Beſides theſe Circumſtances, which happen'd on this Occaſion, there was likewiſe another, which was, That all the People belonging to the Artillery had run away with the Horſes of the Train, and it was impoſſible to carry off, either the Enemy's Cannon, or our own; I was oblig'd to burn the Carriages and the Wheels: This, Sir, is as true and exact an Account, as the ſhortneſs of the Time will allow me, to make to your Majeſty, *&c.*

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9 Anne, 1710.

The Enemy gave the following Relation of the Taking of *Brihuega*, and the Battle of *Villaviciosa*, which varies in many Inſtances from General *Staremberg*'s Relation.

The Enemy's Account of the Action at Brihuega *and* Villaviciosa.

The King of *Spain* having Intelligence at *Guadalaxara*, the 7*th* at Night, That the Enemy had a conſiderable Body of Troops in *Brihuega*, his Majeſty ſent forward at Midnight the Grenadiers and Piquets of the Army, under the Command of the Marquiſs *de Thouy*, and 2 Brigades of Cavalry, with 6 Regiments of Dragoons, led by the Marquiſs *de Valdecannas*. His Chatholick Majeſty put himſelf on the March the 8*th* in the Morning, with all the Horſe, after having ſent Orders to the Marquiſs *de la Vere*, who had ſtopped between *Alcala* and *Guadulaxara*, to advance with all Expedition. The Troops arrived the ſame Day (the 8*th*) in the Afternoon before *Brihuega*. Immediately the King caus'd the Place to be view'd, and inveſted; and after the firing ſome Cannon Shot againſt the Walls, the Garriſon were ſummon'd to ſurrender; upon their refuſal, Men were employ'd all the Night, in raiſing Batteries; but 'twas impoſſible to ſet the Miners to work under the Walls. The Batteries began to fire the 9*th* in the Morning, in a little Time they made a Breach, but to no Purpoſe; there being a Terras of Earth within the Wall. The Duke of *Vendoſme* viewing the Approaches to the Place, obſerved on the Left of the Attack, ſeveral Houſes contiguous, or adjoining to the Wall on the Out-ſide; he cauſed ſome Men to take Poſſeſſion of them, with Deſign to ſet the Miners to work under the Wall; and at the

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ſame Time, he caus'd Batteries to be placed to open the Wall on that Side, and to beat down an adjacent Gate: Diſpoſitions were made for beginning the Attack, with the Detatchmment which the King of *Spain* had brought with him; it conſiſted of all the Grenadiers, of 100 Men choſen out of each of the 8 Battalions of Guards, and of 30 Men drawn out of each of 22 other Battalions: Then the Infantry, who follow'd more ſlowly, arrived, and at the ſame Time the reſt of the Cavalry. His Catholick Majeſty formed Two Attacks, and having given Order for ſupporting that of the Left, which was the true Attack, the Breach being imperfect at the Right, he was informed that Count *Staremberg* was advancing to ſuccour *Brihuega*. Upon this News, the King of *Spain* having taken the Advice of the Duke of *Vendoſme*, cauſed the Cavalry to march, which the Duke of *Vendoſme* led, and poſted them himſelf on the Hills to that Side by which the Enemy were approaching, and then he return'd to his Catholick Majeſty. The Infantry made an Aſſault on the Town; the Action was long, and hard diſputed; becauſe the Enemy's Troops were not only inur'd to Service, and numerous, but had likewiſe good Entrenchments in the Streets; notwithſtanding which, their Reſiſtance was vain againſt the Valour of the *Spaniſh* Troops, animated by the Preſence of their King. The Springing of the Mine open'd a pretty large Breach, and beſides, the Gate at the left Attack was beaten down. The Place was enter'd, and the Enemy being forced to ſet Fire to their firſt Entrenchment, which was made of dry Wood, as alſo to the neighbouring Houſes, which ſtopped the Troops; but the Fire be-

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9 Ann. 1710 ing extinguiſhed, the Enemy were puſh'd from one Houſe to another, and at length driven to their laſt Entrenchment. While this was doing at the Attack on the Left, the Troops appointed to act at that on the Right, executed the Order given them by the Duke of *Vendoſme*, to attack the Breach, and maintain themſelves there, for making a Diverſion of the Enemy's Forces; who ſeeing themſelves reduc'd to Extremity, and being abſolutely in Want of Proviſions, (by which Term, the Relator leaves us to underſtand Ammunition) they beat a Parley about 6 a Clock at Night; Hoſtages being exchang'd, the Capitulation was regulated with the Duke of *Vendoſme*, according to which, the Garriſon were made Priſoners of War. It was compoſed of 7 *Engliſh* Battalions, 1 Battalion of *Portugueſe*, and 8 Squadrons of *Engliſh*. It was agreed, That the Officers, Troops, Dragoons, and Soldiers, ſhould keep their Equipage and Baggage; they being oblig'd at the ſame Time to deliver up all their Arms, to march out at Ten a Clock the next Morning, and in the mean while, to deliver up the Gate next the Caſtle; favourable Conditions were granted beſides to the Priſoners, and eſpecially to the Sick and Wounded: The chief of the Priſoners are the Lieutenants-General *Stanhope*, *Carpenter*, and *Wills*, 2 Major-Generals, and 2 Brigadiers.

The Attack was not over when the King of *Spain* had freſh News, That Count *Starembergh* continued to advance with all Diligence: Upon this News, his Catholick Majeſty march'd the 10*th* in the Morning with his Infantry to the Hills, where the Duke of *Vendoſme* had poſted the Cavalry the Evening before. He drew up the Army in *Battalia*, and after

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ſome Volleys of Cannon, the 2 Lines of the *Spaniſh* Army mov'd to attack the Enemy. The King of *Spain* plac'd himſelf at the Head of the right Wing, and the Marquiſs *de Valdecamas*, Captain General, had the Honour to act under his Orders. The Duke of *Vendoſme*'s Poſt was on the Left, and he had under him the Count *de Aquilar* Captain-General. The Count *de las Torres* Captain-General was in the Center: The Marquiſs *de Thouy* Captain-General, likewiſe, tho' Wounded the Evening before the Battle, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in it all the while it laſted. It was paſt 3 a Clock in the Afternoon, when the King of *Spain* gave Order to begin the Fight. The Way to the Enemy was over ſtony Ground, in which were hollow Ways, and ſome Walls of Stone pil'd up without Mortar. The Ground whereon the Enemy was poſted, was more commodious, notwithſtanding which, the Cavalry of the Right, where the King of *Spain* had taken his Poſt, bore down their Left, and broke the Battalions that ſupported a Battery, of which the *Spaniards* made themſelves Maſters. The Enemy's Right, which the Duke of *Vendoſme* caus'd to be attack'd, at the ſame Time made greater Reſiſtance. The Charges on both Sides were vigorous and frequent, and the Succeſs very dubious. At length the Duke of *Vendoſme* fell upon them in Flank, and thence paſſed to the Rear of their Infantry, whither the King, with the *Spaniſh* Horſe of the Right, had penetrated, after having beaten the left Wing, which was oppoſite to him: Still the Enemy's Foot of the Right, though thus encompaſs'd, fought on courageouſly; they even gained Ground, except in that Part where the *Walloon* Guards 9 Annæ, 1710.

9 Annæ 1701. faced them; for that Regiment pierc'd thro' the Two Lines, and Reſerve of the Enemy, and drove far out of the Field of Battle the Troops that were oppoſite to them. The *Spaniſh* Guards diſtinguiſh'd themſelves likewiſe in this Action. In the End, Night favour'd the Retreat of that Part of the Enemy's Infantry, who till then had fought with very great Courage; but 'twas with great Precipitation they retir'd, taking the Rout of *Siguenca*. They abandoned their Wounded, and left with them on the Field of Battle, 20 Cannon, 2 Mortars, their Waggons, all their Equipages and Artillery, the Baggage of their Army, and about 8000 Fuſils. The Number of the Kill'd, on the Field of Battle, is much about 4000 Men, three fourths of which are of the Enemy's Troops. The Number of Priſoners taken by the King of *Spain* in this Battle, is 3000 Men, among them are the Lieutenant Generals *Belcaſtel*, who commanded the *Dutch* Auxilliaries, *M. de St. Amand*, and many other Officers; *Don Joſeph Vallejo*, who was poſted to cut off the Communication between *Arragon* and the Enemy's Army, has on his Part taken 2300 Priſoners, almoſt all Horſe; ſo that reckoning the Battalions and Squadrons taken at *Brihuega*, and the Priſoners taken in the Battle, the Number of thoſe the King of *Spain* has actually in his Power, is 9000 Men.

The Count *de Salvaterra*, in a Letter to *Don Jacinto de Fozo Bueno*, which happen'd to be intercepted by the Allies, in deſcribing this Battle, ſays, General *Staremberg* gain'd a great deal of Honour, which ought not to be deny'd him, tho' an Enemy, eſpecially his Foot, which I don't believe, *ſays he*, the World can match; whether we conſider their Bravery in Fighting,

Fighting, or that gallant Air with which they made their Retreat, the like perhaps never ſeen before, as all that ſaw 'em muſt own. As for us, tho' we all endeavour'd to do our Duty, yet the chief part of our Succeſs muſt be attributed to God, and the Juſtice of the King's Cauſe: And under Heaven to General *Stanhope*'s ill Conduct; for if we had not taken that Body under his Command, God only knows what would have become of us. 9 Anne 1710.

The misfortune of Brihuega attributed to General Stanhopes ill Conduct.

General *Staremberg* continued his March after the Battle, and arriv'd at *Barcelona* the beginning of *February*, with about eleven Thouſand effective Men; and ſoon after they receiv'd the News there, that *Girone* Surrendred to the Duke of *Noailles*, the 31*ſt* of *January*, *N. S.* having held out a Siege of about ſix Weeks: And on the 23*d* of *February*, the Marquis *de Valdecenas*, the *Spaniſh* General, advancing to *Balaguer*, the Garriſon, *Count Staremberg* had left there, conſiſting of two Battalions, and a hundred Horſe, abandon'd that Place, and retir'd towards *Barcelona*: So that King *Charles*, who a little before look'd upon himſelf as Maſter of all *Spain*, had little more in his Poſſeſſion now, than the Province of *Catalonia*.

General Staremberg retires to Barcelona.

Girone taken by the Fren.

To return to *England*: The Nation generally deteſting thoſe Republican Principles, that were vented at Doctor *Sacheverel*'s Tryal, the Queen was attended with Loyal Addreſſes, from all the Counties, Corporations, and conſiderable Bodies in the Kingdom, ſhewing their ſteady adherence to Monarchy, and the eſtabliſh'd Church, and aſſuring her that if ſhe was pleas'd to call a new Parliament, they

Numerous Addreſſes in England, expreſſing the Peoples deteſtation of Whig Principles, and their deſires of a new Parliament.

9 Annæ, 1710. they would ſend up ſuch Repreſentatives as were the trueſt Friends to both, and to the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion.

Abſtract of the Addreſs from the County of Glouceſter. In the Addreſs of the High Sheriff, Grand-Jury, Juſtices of Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County of *Glouceſter*, at the *Lent* Aſſizes: They tell her Majeſty, they ſhould always be ready to Sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes, in defence of her Majeſty's moſt Sacred Perſon, Prerogative, and Government, the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, and the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and its Apoſtolical Doctrines and Ordinances, againſt all *Republican, Traiterous, Factious, and Schiſmatical Oppoſers at Home*, and all open and profeſs'd Enemies abroad: That they would endeavour, in the enſuing Parliament, to chuſe ſuch Repreſentatives, as were moſt affectionately Dutiful to her Majeſty, Religiouſly Zealous for our Holy Church, and had the tendereſt Regard for the *Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates* of their Fellow Subjects.

From Cornwal. In the Addreſs from the County of *Cornwal*, They beſeech Almighty God to inſpire her Majeſty with a continued Courage, to aſſert the *juſt Rights of Monarchy and the Church of England*, with the Succeſſion to the Crown in the *Proteſtant* Line, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, againſt all Oppoſers and Innovaters whatever.

From London. The Lord Mayor of *London*, Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, having call'd a Common-Council; they alſo agreed on an Addreſs to her Majeſty, with which the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, waited on her Majeſty the 13*th* of *April*: In this Addreſs, they tell her Majeſty, that the daring and inſolent Attacks that had been

been publickly made on our moſt happy Conſtitution (of which her Majeſty's Royal Prerogative was ſo eſſential a Part), by infuſing Republican Notions into the minds of her Subjects, by Printing and Publiſhing Seditious and Scandalous Books and Pamphlets; had juſtly awaken'd them to a ſerious Conſideration of the fatal Conſequences of ſuch Doctrines to her Majeſty's moſt ſacred Perſon, and to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, being *deſtructive of Monarchy it ſelf.* 9 Annæ, 1710.

They therefore humbly crave leave to declare, their hearty deteſtation of all *Antimonarchical Principles, &c.*

The Univerſity of *Oxford* alſo preſented an Addreſs to her Majeſty on the 28*th* of *April*, wherein they ſay, That as their Duty would never ſuffer them to call in queſtion any Title, by which her Majeſty held her Crown, particularly that which was *Hereditary*; So it would never permit them to give any Countenance to that *Popiſh* Republican Doctrine of *Reſiſtance of Princes*; the very mention of which, at this time, under the beſt of Queens, ought to be deteſted and abhorr'd: That 'twas not without great trouble they obſerv'd, That notwithſtanding her Majeſty's moſt Pious care to prevent it, yet ill Men had found means to propagate ſo many Blaſphemous and Heretical Doctrines among us, which tended not more to the undermining of Religion, than to the diſturbance of the Civil Peace: Neither could they, at their approaches to her Majeſty, ever ceaſe to repeat their Thanks, for that great Affection ſhe had always expreſs'd to the Eſtabliſh'd Church, which ſhe had *enrich'd by her Bounty, and adorn'd by her Piety.* And *From* Oxford.

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9 Annæ, 1710. when they conſider'd this Church, as fram'd moſt exactly according to the Primitive, and Apoſtolick Model, they could not but with the deepeſt Sorrow bewail the Danger of ſo many deluded Souls, as were miſled into the *damnable Sin of Schiſm*, tho' they by no means preſum'd to diſapprove of that legal Impunity, which is allow'd to Conſciences truly ſcrupulous: And that they would uſe their utmoſt care to be always Repreſented in Parliament by ſuch Members as would inviolably maintain her Majeſty's juſt Prerogative, the Succeſſion in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, the Rights of the Church, and the Liberties of the Subject.

From the County of Oxford. The County of *Oxford*, in their Addreſs, beg leave to expreſs their extreme Grief, That Seditious Principles, ſo openly maintain'd, and avow'd of late, had made it neceſſary for all her Loyal Subjects to give her Majeſty freſh Aſſurances of their inviolable Duty and Affection: And to declare their abhorrence of all Doctrines, which allow Subjects to Reſiſt their Sovereign: That they ſhould always be firm to thoſe Principles of Duty to their Sovereign, which they had profeſs'd, and which had been Taught, in the moſt Perilous times, by that famous Univerſity, in whoſe Neighbourhood they liv'd: And they ſhould endeavour to tranſmit the ſame to their Poſterity, that their Loyalty might be *Hereditary*, as her Majeſty's Title to the Throne of her Anceſtors: They obſerv'd that the moſt open *Patrons of Reſiſtance* were equally *Encouragers of Blaſphemy and Prophaneneſs:* And that the poiſoned Arrows that had been ſhot, as well againſt God, as his Vicegerent, have come out of the ſame Quiver: And they ſaid, there ſhould be nothing wanting

wanting in them, to reſtrain the Inſolence, and defeat the Malice of the Enemies of God, and of her Majeſty. And when, *to the extreme joy of her Loyal Subjects, her Majeſty ſhould judge it proper to call another Parliament*, they ſhould chooſe ſuch as truly Repreſent their County, eminent for its Loyalty, by doing all that's in their Power to ſupport the juſt Prerogative of her Crown, the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd, the Welfare of her People, and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, as ſettled in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*. 9 Anna, 1710.

In the Addreſs from *Wootton Baſſet*, preſented by Mr. St. *John*, they ſay, They ſhould think themſelves unworthy of the *Engliſh* Name, if they could continue ſilent at that time, amidſt the Crouds of her Majeſty's Faithful Subjects, who daily expreſs'd their Indignation againſt ſuch Doctrines, as openly deny'd her Majeſty's *Hereditary* Title, inſolently Invaded her juſt Prerogative, and *hardly Tolerated the eſtabliſh'd Church*. They begg'd leave to aſſure her Majeſty, that they had Hearts and Hands ready to aſſiſt her Majeſty, in oppoſing all her Enemies, both Foreign and Domeſtick, *and in reducing all exorbitant Power either at Home and Abroad*; and that they would chooſe ſuch Repreſentatives, as preferr'd the Crown to a Faction, the Church to a Conventicle, and our Ancient happy Conſtitution to any new Model, which the Wickedneſs of ſome Men, and the Weakneſs of others, might conſpire to advance. *From* Wootton Baſſet.

The Biſhop of *London*, with the Clergy of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, alſo attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs, on the 23*d* of *Auguſt*; which

9 Anne, 1710. which fully expreſſing the Senſe of a great Majority of the Nation at that time, I ſhall give in their very Words.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

The London *Clergy's Addreſs.*

OUR Hearts have all along accompanied our Fellow Subjects, the Genuine Sons of the Church of *England*, in their dutiful Applications to your Majeſty, from all parts of the Kingdom. We have with great Satisfaction obſerved the Zeal, which they have expreſs'd in behalf of your Regal Title and Prerogative, and the Indignation which they have ſhewn, at the unprecedented Attempts lately made to undermine, not only our excellent Conſtitution in Church and State, but all Religion and Government.

We were the leſs eager to lay hold on this Occaſion of approaching your Throne, becauſe we had often, and freely, declar'd our ſelves on theſe Heads from the Pulpit, under the Eye of your Majeſty, and in the Face of the whole World.

But the time is now come, when we can no longer be Innocently ſilent, ſince the acknowledgment of your Majeſty's Hereditary Title, and Irreſiſtable Authority, is openly and boldly Repreſented, as a plain Declaration in favour of the *Pretender*.

We look upon the Clergy as deeply involved in this malicious Calumny, and therefore think our ſelves obliged, to expreſs out utmoſt Abhorrence of any ſuch diſguiſed, and traiterous Intention, which our Hearts (intirely devoted to your Majeſty) are not capable of harbouring, and which we believe, none but the avowed, or ſecret Friends of the

Pretender,

Pretender, would, in Order to facilitate their wicked and dark deſigns, have endeavour'd to faſten upon us. 9 Annæ, 1710.

We have Sworn, and are ſtedfaſtly purpoſed, to Pay all Duty and Allegiance to your Majeſty, as to our Rightful, and Lawful Sovereign, whoſe Title to the Crown by Deſcent has been affirmed, and Recognized by all your Leige People in full Parliament.

We know of no other Perſon, who has any claim to our Obedience; nor will we ever do any thing, either in, or after your Majeſty's Reign, (ſhould we be ſo unfortunate as to Survive it) which may ſeem in the leaſt to favour ſuch Claims and Pretenſions.

On your Majeſty alone, our Eyes are now fixed: All our Wiſhes and Vows are employed for the Length, Peace, and Proſperity of your Reign: And whenever it ſhall pleaſe God, for our Sins, to withdraw ſo invaluable a Bleſſing, without any Alleviation of the loſs by Iſſue from your Majeſty; we acknowledge the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, as the next Heirs in the *Proteſtant* Line, to have the only Right of Aſcending the Throne, and indiſputable Title to our Allegiance.

We thank God, from the Bottom of our Hearts, for the legal Proviſions in this Regard made to ſecure us from *Popery*, and *Arbitrary Power*, which we once, through the Divine Aſſiſtance, Vigorouſly and Succeſsfully withſtood, when they were breaking in upon our Conſtitution; nor ſhall we fail to manifeſt an equal Zeal againſt them, whenever, and by what means ſoever they ſhall meditate a return.

This we are firmly perſuaded, is the unanimous Senſe and Reſolution of the Clergy, not only

9 Annæ, 1710. only in theſe Cities, but of the whole Kingdom, as we doubt not will appear to your Majeſty, whenever they have an Opportunity of expreſſing it in Convocation.

In the mean time, we ſhall not ceaſe to bow our Knees to God, and moſt ardently to Pray, that he would multiply and encreaſe the Succeſſes, with which your Wiſe, and juſt Deſigns have been hitherto attended; and continue to bleſs your Arms, and Counſels, till they have effectually ſubdued the reſtleſs Enemies of our Peace, both at Home and Abroad, defeated the Menaces of the Proud, and the Devices of the Crafty, and ſcattered all the People that delight in War.

Reflections on the foregoing Addreſſes.

From theſe Addreſſes, it is evident, that at that time nothing was further from the Hearts of the Members of the *Church of England*, than the bringing in the *Pretender*: In almoſt every Addreſs, we find expreſſions of their Zeal for the *Hanover* Succeſſion; which could not proceed from any awe they had of that Family then, but muſt be the reſult of their unfeigned Wiſhes, to ſee that Houſe ſucceed to the Crown, on failure of Iſſue of her Majeſty: They were ſo entirely ſatisfied with her Majeſty's Juſtice, and Piety, that they could never be induc'd to believe, ſhe would wear a Crown, to which another had a better Claim; they were ſenſible too, ſhe muſt be beſt acquainted with the Pretenſions of the *Pretender*; and ſince ſhe did not admit his Title, they took it for granted he had none: What put them afterwards upon enquiring further into theſe matters, and occaſioned ſome of them to alter their Opinions, is very well remembred at this Day, and is too Critical a point for

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me to meddle with: I ſhall only ſay, that 9 Annæ, 1710.
'tis very natural for People in the time of Adverſity to conſider. It appears pretty plainly, I think, that the Principal deſign of theſe Addreſſes, was to procure a new Parliament, and conſequently an alteration of the Miniſtry. Of which the preſent Miniſtry were ſo apprehenſive, that they left no Stone unturn'd, in order to ſecure and Eſtabliſh themſelves; and it muſt be acknowledged, they plaid their Game with all the Cunning and Dexterity imaginable. They had recourſe to ſuch Arts to compel their Sovereign to keep them in, as I believe were never practis'd by any Miniſtry, in any Nation under the Sun before; but of this hereafter: I ſhall only here take Notice of the Counter Addreſſes, they procur'd to thoſe we have already mention'd; for notwithſtanding they had render'd themſelves ſo unacceptable to the People, that they could not eaſily prevail with the Counties or Corporations to Addreſs in their behalf; yet the Lieutenancy, and Officers of the Militia, and the Juſtices of Peace throughout the Kingdom, being generally their own Creatures, they did from ſome of theſe procure Addreſſes of a different ſtrain.

The Subſtance of the Whig Addreſſes.

The Lieutenancy of *London*, in their Addreſs, tell her Majeſty, That the late Tumults [*The Mob that appear'd for the Doctor*] were rais'd and fomented by none but *Papiſts and Nonjurors, and other ſuch like diſaffected Perſons*, who aim'd at the entire Subverſion of the preſent Eſtabliſhment: And they took this opportunity to aſſure her Majeſty, that they would upon all Occaſions defend her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and her Right-

9 Annæ, 1710. ful and Lawful Title, againſt all that ſhould go about to prejudice the late *Happy Revolution*; Her Majeſty's preſent Adminiſtration in Church and State; the Succeſſion in the *Proteſtant* Line; the Church of *England* as Eſtabliſh'd by Law; *or the Toleration allow'd to Proteſtant Diſſenters.* And they pray'd God to preſerve her Majeſty's Sacred Perſon, and to ſtrengthen her Government in the Hands of her *Wiſe and Faithful Miniſtry*, for the Happineſs of the preſent, and ſucceeding Generations.

In another of the *Whig* Addreſſes, they tell her Majeſty, That 'twas with Indignation they heard the Church cry'd out to be in Danger under her Majeſty's Reign, the Glory, Ornament, and Security both of Church and State; 'twas true, at laſt there appear'd danger, but it was from that Quarter that Preach'd up Peril, ſeconded by Tumults and Rebellion: And they humbly hop'd, from the Interpoſition of her Majeſty's Royal Wiſdom and Power, they might every where *hear the ſound of the Goſpel unmix'd with the Noiſe of Politicks.*

In another Addreſs, they Congratulate her Majeſty, and the Kingdom, upon the happy Suppreſſion of Rebellious Tumults, (the Doctor's Mob) lately rais'd and encourag'd by *Papiſts*, *Nonjurors*, and other Enemies to her Majeſty's Title and Government: They ſaid, the boldneſs of the Attempt, in defiance of the Juſtice of the Nation, when the Repreſentative Body of the Commons of *Great-Britain* had charg'd an Offender with High Crimes and Miſdemeanors before her Majeſty, in the Higheſt Court of Judicature; as well as the timing of it, when the great Diſturber of

of *Europe* was treating of Peace, having been humbled by the Arms of her Majeſty, and her Allies abroad, ſhew'd to have been the laſt Efforts of his *Friends here*. They pray'd that her Majeſty might be always ſerv'd by *ſuch a Wiſe and juſt Miniſtry, ſuch a Faithful and Courageous General, ſuch a Dutiful and Affectionate Parliament*, as now made her Majeſty's Reign the Glory of the *Britiſh Monarchy*, the Envy of her Neighbours, and the Terror of her Enemies. 9 Annæ, 1710.

In another Addreſs, they tell her Majeſty, They will, to the utmoſt of their Power, detect and encourage all Perſons who ſhall *Favour* Seditious, and Riotous Aſſemblies, and raiſe Jealouſies againſt her Adminiſtration, and her *Able Miniſters* employ'd therein: That they ſhould upon all Occaſions ſtand by, and defend her Majeſty's juſt Title, *Founded upon the late happy Revolution*; the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd; and *the Toleration to the Proteſtant Deſſenters*.

Some Gentlemen of *Cheſhire* alſo preſented an Addreſs, wherein they tell her Majeſty, they eſteem'd it their higheſt Felicity, that her Majeſty Reign'd over them, and that a *Proteſtant* Succeſſion was ſecur'd to them by Law: That they Joyfully acknowledged the Queen's undoubted Title, without preſuming to diſtinguiſh betwixt her *Parliamentary and Hereditary Right*, much leſs to prefer that which her Glorious Predeceſſor *King William had not*; *The Illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover *moſt probably would not have*; and to which, in her Majeſty's own time, there was a *Popiſh Pretender*.

9 Annæ, 1710.

Reflections upon these Addresses.

From this Taſt of the Addreſſes, preſented by both Parties, we ſee with what Zeal the People engag'd, in behalf of their reſpective Patrons; the *Whigs*, to maintain their Friends in the Saddle, and the *Tories* to bring theirs into Play. The *Whigs* after their laudable Cuſtom, branding their Enemies with the Names of *Papiſts*, *Jacobites*, *and Nonjurors*; and the *Tories*, returning their kind Language, and calling them *Republicans*, *Schiſmaticks*, *Deiſts*, *Atheiſts*, &c. The giving hard Names has been found a very expeditious way of influencing the Mob. It is the *Whigs* Maſter-piece, and the method by which they generally prevail; and did not the *Tories* retaliate ſome times in their own defence, there would be no ſtanding before them: Tho' a Wiſe Man will hardly ever conclude from ſuch Arguments as theſe, that the *Jacobites* make a Majority among the *Tories*, or the *Republicans* a Majority among the *Whigs*. And if any thing is to be gather'd from the Addreſſes, he muſt believe the direct contrary; for there both ſides ſeem to agree in eſpouſing the *Hanover* Succeſſion, and the eſtabliſh'd Church.

Indeed, one Party cries up the Queen's *Hereditary Right*, by which they would inſinuate, that the *Pretender* is Spurious: The other ſide allow only her *Parliamentary Title*, and diſclaim *Hereditary Right*; by which they ſuggeſt the *Pretender* is Legitimate: Not that either Party has always maintain'd the Notions they do now, but each of them thought it for their reſpective Intereſts to Propagate them at this time: We have ſeen them exchange their Opinion in this matter more than once, and argue as ſtrenuouſly on the other ſide: From whence

whence I ſhall only infer, that Intereſt goes a great way towards Conviction. 9 Anne, 1710.

To return: The Whigs could not but find they loſt ground in the Queen's Favour, and conſequently apprehended, their Reign was like to continue no longer, than they could bully her Majeſty with the dreadful conſequences of diſplacing them. However, the Queen not having yet declar'd her ſelf, theſe Gentlemen, partly out of Gratitude for the Services Serjeant *Parker* had done them at the Doctor's Tryal, and partly to ſecure their Retreat, if any of them ſhould be Proſecuted for their Rebellious Aſſertions, on a change at Court, they immediately hoiſted the Serjeant into the Poſt of Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, Vacant by the Death of Sir *John Holt*; and they had this Satisfaction in that Promotion, that however times might turn, nothing leſs than an Act of Parliament could diſplace him. But the Queen being ſoon made ſenſible, that according to the Whig Maxims, advanced at the Doctor's Tryal, ſhe was no more than a Creature of the Peoples, and accountable, and liable to be depoſed by them, whenever they ſhould diſapprove her Conduct; and diſcovering by the Addreſſes that were preſented her, that a great Majority of the Nation were inſpired with Principles of true Loyalty, and entirely devoted to her Service: She reſolved to break through all Obſtacles the Junto had laid in her way, and ſhow the Whigs, that ſhe could Reign without them.

Serjeant Parker *made Ld. Chief Juſtice.*

Ld. Dartmouth *made Secretary of State in the room of the Lord* Sunderland.

And in the firſt place, her Majeſty diſcarded the Lord *Sunderland*, Secretary of State, and gave the Seals to the Lord *Dartmouth*: Whereupon the Mony Mongers, who had fatten'd on the Publick Taxes, fearing that another Miniſtry

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niſtry might not be ſo averſe to Peace as the preſent, and conſequently, that their *Diana* was in danger, try'd every expedient to ſupport their tottering Friends. Sir *Gilbert Heathcott*, Governor of the *Bank of England*, *Nathaniel Gould* Eſq; Deputy Governor, *Francis Eyles* Eſq; and Sir *William Scawen*, two of the Directors, were Introduced by the Duke of *New-Caſtle*, Lord Privy Seal, to her Majeſty; who repreſented, that the publick Credit could not be ſupported, but by the preſent Miniſtry. Count *Gallas* the Imperial Miniſter, and Mr. *Vryberge* the *Dutch* Envoy, were alſo prevail'd upon, to Repreſent to her Majeſty the diſmal effects a change of her Miniſtry would have on her Affairs Abroad. The Queen is ſaid highly to have reſented this Uſage, and anſwer'd, that ſhe was ſurpriz'd a matter of this kind ſhould come from the States: That it was the greateſt Inſult that ever was offer'd to the Crown of *England*. However, it ſhould not leſſen the eſteem ſhe had of her Allies, *or alter her Reſolution in her own Affairs.*

The Bank interpoſe in favour of the Miniſtry.

And the Emperor and Holland.

And accordingly her Majeſty proceeded to make other Changes. The Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord Treaſurer, was diſplac'd, and *John* Earl *Paulet*, *Robert Harley* Eſq; *Henry Paget* Eſq; Sir *Thomas Manſel* Bart. and *Robert Benſon* Eſq; were made Commiſſioners of the Treaſury; and at the ſame time Mr. *Harley* was appointed Chancellor, and under Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, in the Room of *John Smith* Eſq; The neceſſity of theſe alterations at Court, and the different Parties in the Nation at that time, with their reſpective Views and Intereſts, are admirably deſcrib'd in the following Pieces.

Ld. Treaſurer Godolphin *turn'd out.*

Mr Harley *made Chancellor of the* Exchequer *in the Room of Mr.* Smith

A

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A Letter (ſuppoſed) from a Foreign Miniſter in England, *to Monſieur* Petticum, *containing the true Reaſons of the late Changes in the Miniſtry, and of the calling a new Parliament.*

SIR,

I Find by your Letter of the 8*th Inſtant*, That the Deputies of the States General for Foreign and ſecret Affairs, had held ſeveral Conſultations about the preſent Poſture of Affairs in *England*, and that upon their Report, their High Mightineſſes ſeem'd inclin'd to ſend hither Monſieur *Buys*, Penſioner of *Amſterdam*, Ambaſſador extraordinary to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, to take care of the Intereſt of their Republick: You deſire me at the ſame time, to give you ſuch Lights into the true State of things here, as may ſerve towards Mr. *Buys*'s Inſtructions, in caſe that Embaſſy ſhould be fully reſolv'd upon. Which I ſhall do the more readily, becauſe my Maſter being himſelf embark'd in the Grand Confederacy, of which *England* is the main Pillar, it is our common Intereſt to watch the Meaſures of this Court, that we may Regulate ours by them. *Letter to Mr.* Petticum.

I muſt in the firſt place freely tell you, that I was ſomewhat ſurpriz'd, when I heard, that ſo wiſe a Body as the States, could ſeem alarm'd at her *Britannick* Majeſty's deſign to make ſome alterations in her Miniſtry, and to call a new Parliament. But I was perfectly amaz'd when I was inform'd, that they had interpos'd in Favour of the old Miniſters: A thing which they never took upon them to do, even in the late King *William*'s Reign, when *The* Dutch *interpoſe in behalf of the* Whig *Miniſtry.*

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their High Mightineſſes might reaſonably be ſuppos'd to have a greater ſhare in the Councils of the *Britiſh* Court. However, I will not paſs a harder Cenſure upon this ſtep, than her *Britannick* Majeſty her ſelf, who has only look'd upon it either as the effect of a miſtaken Zeal for the common Cauſe, or the Crafty Suggeſtion of the Friends and Emiſſaries of the late Lord Treaſurer: For having ſet all Engines at Work in this Country, to keep him in his Place and Power, and found them uneffectual, they at laſt endeavour'd to perſuade ſome of the Allies, that the publick Credit of *England* depended upon him; ſo that the whole Confederacy ſeem'd to be concern'd in his preſervation.

This I take to be the moſt favourable Conſtruction, that can poſſibly be put on the Interpoſition of their High Mightineſſes; but leaſt any falſe Suggeſtions, or Repreſentations of things here, ſhould lead that wiſe Aſſembly into any other impolitick Meaſures, I ſhall diſcover to you the true Reaſons and Motives of the late Alterations in this Court.

I muſt in the firſt place rectify the confus'd and falſe Notion, which is generally entertain'd abroad, and even by many here, of the different Parties in this Nation. You comprehend all in *Holland* under the common Appellations of *Tories* and *Whigs*, who indeed are the moſt Numerous, and moſt Powerful; but beſides theſe two Parties, there are two others of leſs Conſideration, *viz.* the *Jacobites*, and the *Republicans*. Tho' it be far more difficult to define in Politicks, than in *Metaphyſicks*, I ſhall endeavour to give you a right Idea of theſe four Parties, which, if my Obſervations for theſe

England *compoſed of four Parties*

theſe One and Twenty Years paſt deceive me not, is as follows. 9 Anne, 1710.

1. The *Tories* are thoſe, who firmly adhere to the monarchical Government, under its legal Limitations and Reſtrictions; and to the Doctrine and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*; and who upon old Grudges and Animoſities, look on the *Diſſenters* as their declared Enemies. Tories.

2. The Party of the *Whigs*, or *Low-Church-men*, is made up of ſuch *Churchmen* as have a brotherly Tenderneſs for the *Diſſenters*, and of the *Diſſenters* themſelves: And both theſe are alſo for Monarchy, tho' perhaps in a more reſtrain'd Senſe than the other. Whigs.

3. The *Jacobites* conſiſt of ſome Members of the Church of *England*, and of all the *Roman* Catholicks of this Kingdom; the Firſt of whom, upon a Principle of Conſcience, the others of Duty, Inclination, and Intereſt, did conſtantly adhere to the late King *James*, and as far as in them lay, promoted his Reſtauration, as they do now that of the *Pretender*: This Party is of it ſelf hardly conſiderable enough to be mention'd, or taken notice of; but that on all publick Occaſions they intrude themſelves upon, and mix with the High-Churchmen, who, tho' they differ in Principle, and are firmly zealous for the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion; yet in Elections do not ſcruple to accept their Votes, the rather, becauſe their Competitors, the *Whigs*, do alſo fortify themſelves by the fourth Party, *viz.* Jacobites

4. The

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Republicans.

4. The *Republicans*, or *Common-Wealth's-Men*: This Party, a Spawn of the Old *Oliverians*, or *Cromwellists*, consists of a few *Presbyterians*, and all the *Independents* of this Nation, who would make no manner of Figure by themselves, but that they join with the true *Whigs*, tho with as small Encouragement from them, as the *Jacobites* receive from the *High-Churchmen*, and as little Conformity to their Political Principles.

From these Intrusions it comes to pass, That upon any Contentions, and Disputes that arise between the Two great Parties of this Nation, the *Tories* and *Whigs*, they mutually asperse one another with the odious Appellations of the minor Party, which sometimes lurks amongst them; so that the *Tories* call the *Whigs Republicans*, and the *Whigs* call the *Tories Jacobites*.

But, Sir, you must observe that these Distinctions of *Tory* and *Whig*, do properly belong to the second Class, or inferiour Rank of Men: For Persons of the first Rank, who, either by their Birth, or Abilities, are entituled to govern others, do not really list themselves in any; but only put themselves at the Head of either of them, as they judge it most subservient to their private Ends and Designs; which being premis'd, it will not be difficult to trace up the late Alterations in this Country to their true Causes.

The Ministry generally of no Principles.

The Nobility and Gentry of this free Nation bearing with Indignation, and Impatience, the exorbitant Power, assum'd by the Duke of *M*——— and the late Lord Treasurer, whose Families engross'd the most profitable Places,

Places, and accumulated vaſt Riches to themſelves, whilſt the Generality groan'd under the Weight of heavy Taxes; and who abſolutely diſpos'd of all Civil and Military Employments, with viſible Partiality to their Dependants; a Deſign was laid to remove the one, and by that Means reſtrain the Authority of the other; in Order to that, ſome diſtant Attempts were made in the Houſe of Commons, towards an Enquiry into the Management of the Treaſury; for which, the apparent Neglect of the War in *Spain*, and the immenſe Debt of the Navy, gave but too juſt a Pretence: But the Lord Treaſurer having ſecured a great Party among the *Whigs*, who made up the Majority of that Houſe, that Enquiry, which was preſs'd by the *Tories*, was over rul'd, and laid aſide. 9 Anne, 1710.

However, the Lord Treaſurer, ſtill apprehenſive of being call'd to an Account, the laſt Winter dexterouſly laid hold of a favourable Opportunity, to divert the Attention of the Parliament, by cauſing a hot-headed Divine to be impeach'd and proſecuted, with all the Solemnity and Formality of Parliamentary Tryals, for a Sermon which both Parties agreed to be a Piece of Non-ſenſe, and the Reſult of an extravagant and ignorant Zeal; but which contain'd a Crime, in the Opinion of the Lord Treaſurer's Friends, unpardonable; for it bitterly inveigh'd againſt his Male Adminiſtration, Characterizing him by his Nick-Name of *Volpone*. *Dr. Sa. proſecuted, to divert Enquiries into the Conduct of the Whigs*

But, Sir, mark the Folly of humane Wiſdom! This very Tryal of Dr. *Sacheverel*, which was principally contriv'd for the Lord Treaſurer's Preſervation, has prov'd the main Handle of his Deſtruction; for the Queen having been preſent

9 Annæ, 1710. present at this ſolemn Tryal, and taking notice that the *Whigs*, who manag'd this Proſecution, advanc'd ſome political Poſitions that invaded the Royal Prerogative, which the *Tories*, who defended him, aſſerted with great Loyalty and Zeal, Her Majeſty was thereby naturally inclin'd to entertain better Thoughts of the Latter.

But has a different Effect.

Mrs Maſham *taken into favour, on the inſolent Behaviour of another Lady.*

On the other Hand, a great Lady, who had long entirely poſſeſs'd the Queen's Favour, being intoxicated with Power, and not behaving her ſelf with that grateful and reſpectful Carriage to her Miſtreſs and Benefactreſs, which ſuch high Obligations and her Duty exacted from her; the Queen began to be reſerv'd with her, and to take into her Royal Confidence another Lady, a near Relation of the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*.

The Credit of the Latter, and of all the *Whig* Party, whom ſhe protected, declin'd conſiderably laſt Winter, upon a Contentention about the Diſpoſal of the late Earl of *Eſſex*'s Regiment of Dragoons, which her Majeſty would have beſtow'd on Colonel *Hill*, Brother to the growing Favourite, as a juſt Reward for his eminent Service at the Battle of *Almanza*, where he was very inſtrumental to the preſerving the broken Remains of the Infantry: This was oppos'd, by thoſe then in Power about the Queen; who inſiſting on her Prerogative, the Struggle went ſo far, that a Deſign was laid by one of the Dutcheſs's Sons-in-law in a great Poſt, to procure a Vote of the Houſe of Commons, for the Removal of Mrs. *Maſham*. This intended Violence was timely prevented, by the Colonel's throwing himſelf at her Majeſty's Feet, and begging ſhe would be pleas'd to beſtow that Poſt upon another Officer, which her

The Whigs will not permit the Q. to diſpoſe of a ſingle Regiment,

And endeavour to engage the Commons in their Quarrel.

her Majeſty granted; but juſtly reſenting this, and other Indignities that had been offer'd her, and at the ſame Time a Gentleman of great Parts, Probity, and Addreſs, having the Opportunity of acquainting her Majeſty, with the general Diſcontent at the exorbitant Power and Greatneſs of one Family; and at the Management of Affairs, in Relation to ſome Parts of the War, and the Navy: Her Majeſty reſolv'd to make ſome Changes in her Miniſtry, and thereupon began with the Perſon who had propos'd the Removing of Mrs. *Maſham*. The Lord Treaſurer was the next: Nor can Mr. *H*——— be blam'd, for having contributed to the Fall of a Perſon, who, after he had been ſav'd by Mr. *H*——— from an Impeachment, (on Account of the Act of Security paſs'd in *Scotland*,) by an uncommon Piece of Ingratitude, bore him an inveterated Hatred; and not ſatisfy'd with having removed him from the Secretary's Office, uſed afterwards all imaginable, and indeed ſcandalous, Methods to deſtroy him. The Lord Treaſurer's Fall was attended with the Removal of ſeveral other Perſons, whoſe Places are ſupply'd by Men of equal Merit; and no leſs zealous to advance the Intereſt of their Country, than to promote the Good of the common Cauſe. And I am confident, that if the Court of *France* broke the late Conferences at *Gertruydenberg*, upon a Proſpect of a Turn of Affairs in this Country, in Favour of the *Pretender*, they will be as miſerably diſappointed in that fond Expectation, as they have been in many others of the like kind, on this Side the Water, and perhaps pay very dear for their Miſtake: For in all Probability, this new Miniſtry will inſiſt upon better Terms for

9 Anne. 1710.

9 Anne, 1710. for all the Allies, than the Old would have been contented with.

The Treasury exhausted.

The Five Gentlemen, who now have the Administration of the Queen's Treasury, found the Exchequer entirely exhausted of Money; and notwithstanding the clandestine Endeavours of the discarded Ministers, to sink the publick Funds, by means of their Agents in the City of *London*; These new Commissioners of the Treasury, have engag'd a Company of the most substantial Merchants, to remit Five Hundred Thousand Pounds for the Armies in *Flanders*, *Italy*, and *Spain*, at a cheaper Rate than the late Treasurer ever did. A happy Presage, that the publick Credit cannot but prosper, as long as they continue in that Post; moreover, this their first Care of supplying the Armies abroad, notwithstanding the Difficulties they labour'd under, upon their Entrance into their Office, is a plain Demonstration, that if after the late great Successes in *Spain*, (which by the By seem to be a Providential Blessing attending the Changes here,) the common Enemy do not think it their Interest once more to beg for Peace, the War will on this Side be prosecuted with more Vigour than ever, *and with an impartial Attention from these new Ministers, to all the Parts of it.* And indeed, her *Britannick* Majesty having already declar'd to us, That whatever Changes she made among her Ministers, she would still continue the Duke of *Marlborough* in his Command; 'tis not to be doubted, that if his Grace acts the Part of a true Heroe, and sacrifices his private Disgusts to the publick Good, he will find the new Ministers as ready to promote his Honour and Advantage, as the Old; therefore it will be his own Fault,

Fault, if he does not make as great a Figure Abroad, as he did before; which ſhews at the ſame Time, that any Applications in his Favour from the Allies to this Court, would be altogether propoſterous and needleſs. 9 Anne, 1710.

I cannot at preſent give you a poſitive Account of the Alterations, becauſe they are not yet declar'd; but will adventure to aſſure you, That the Nobility and Gentry, who have before ſided with the High-Church Party, will certainly be preferr'd; and that upon a double Conſideration, in the firſt Place, becauſe the late Lord Treaſurer's Creatures and Dependants being *Whigs*, it were unpolitick to put others of the ſame Principles in their Places; becauſe they might ſtrike into any Meaſures, to procure his Reſtoration. *Secondly*, Becauſe the High-Church Party being for the moſt Part Landed Gentlemen, who for many Years have born the chief Burden of the War; it is but a Piece of paternal Juſtice in her *Britannick* Majeſty, to give them an Opportunity of repairing their Fortunes. I ſhall only tell you, That I am credibly inform'd, that the Earl of *Rocheſter* will be made Preſident of the Council: And indeed, who has a better Title to preſide at that Board, than a Perſon, no leſs diſtinguiſh'd by his near Relation to the Queen, than by his Wiſdom, Capacity, Penetration, Integrity, and firm Aherence to the *Proteſtant* Intereſt, which laſt he demonſtrated in the moſt difficult Terms. Having rather choſen to reſign the Treaſury, than yield to the late King *James*'s Solicitations to turn *Papiſt*. I hear likewiſe, That the Duke of *Ormond* is to be made

Lord

1710. Annæ, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and if ſo, 'twill rather be a Reſtoration, than a Preferment; that truly noble, generous, and publick ſpirited Perſon, having highly merited that Government by his paſt Services, both in the laſt, and preſent War, to the vaſt Detriment of his own Patrimony.

Theſe, Sir, are the true and genuine Motives, and Cauſes of the Changes in this Court; and you may aſſure your ſelf, that any other Reaſons that may be aſſign'd for them, either by licentious and ignorant Scriblers, with which this Nation ſwarms; or the Friends and Emiſſaries of the late Miniſtry, who have their Hirelings, even in your Country, are all ill grounded, and falſe Suggeſtions, purpoſely ſet on foot to aſperſe and blacken her *Britannick* Majeſty, and her preſent Councellors, with wild and extravagant Deſigns of bringing in the *Pretender*: As if out of Gaiety, a Sovereign, in the Vigour of her Age, and ſecurely eſtabliſh'd in the Hearts and Affections of her Subjects, would throw up her Crown; and Men of Eſtates, and *Proteſtants*, ſet up Arbitrary Government and *Popery*.

I own, the violent Tryal of Dr. *Sacheverel* on the one Hand, and the Inſults put on the Parliamentary Authority on the other, have caus'd a great Ferment in the Nation; the hot Men of both Parties laying hold on this Occaſion, to vent their Spleen and Malice againſt each other: But as thoſe who began this unlucky, and unpolitick Procedure, are only accountable for the fatal Conſequences of it; ſo I can affirm to you, that the prevailing Party at Court, have made no other Uſe of theſe Diſtractions, than to bring their Scheme to bear, by ſtriking in with the general

neral Desire of the High-Church Party, who in their Addresses, far more numerous than those of the *Whigs*, have insinuated the Dissolution of the last Parliament; a new one being absolutely necessary, not only to support the present Ministry; but also to enquire into the Administration of the last. 9 Annæ, 1710.

It is impossible to tell you for certain, how the ensuing Elections will go; but considering the Influence of the Court, and the Interest of Men in Power, besides some other Circumstances hinted at before, it is very probable that the High-Churchmen will have the Majority in the House of Commons: And indeed as they begun the War, so it seems reasonable that they should have the Honour of ending it. In such a Case, all Things will go on with all the Smoothness imaginable; and as upon the Death of the late King *William*, 'twas they that made good the Deficiencies of that Reign; there's no doubt but they will be now as tender of the Honour of Parliamentary Engagements. Let the Parliament be what it will, I am inform'd from good Hands, that the Queen, in her first Speech, will recommend to them, 1*st*, The better securing, if possible, the *Protestant* Succession. 2*dly*, The supporting the publick Credit. And, 3*dly*, The Maintaining the Toleration: And that the present Ministers will use their utmost Endeavours to have her Majesty's Desires effectually comply'd with.

I heartily wish, that the short Account I have here given of the true political State of this Court and Nation, at this critical Juncture, may be of some Use to our Friend, the Grand Pensioner, and contribute towards the

9 Annæ, 1710. Maintaining a fair Correſpondence among the maritime Powers, who are the main Support of the Grand Confederacy.

London, Septem. 15 1710.

I am, &c.

The other Piece came out under the Title of a Letter to the Examiner, and is as follows.

SIR,

A Letter to the Examiner.

WHEN I read the Introduction to your Paper, it was great Satisfaction to me, to find that ſome Body had undertaken to furniſh Mankind with a weekly Antidote, to that weekly Poiſon, which, by the Preſident and inferiour Members of a factious Cabal, is ſo profuſely ſcatter'd thro' the Nation.

You have ſufficiently expos'd the Letter, which you choſe to begin your Examinations with; how little of that Probability, which ought to be carried thro' the whole Thread of a well invented Fable, appears in it; How little Regard is paid to that Juſtneſs, and Propriety of Character, without which, Compoſitions of this kind are as monſtrous as that Government muſt be, where *Submiſſion is made the Duty of the Prince, and Dominion, the Prerogative of the Subject.*

But ſuch is the ſingular Modeſty of that Faction, which the Miniſters of the Crown have, with ſo much advantage to themſelves, nurs'd up, in Oppoſition to the Crown, that you muſt expect to have the ſame Arguments ſtill purſued. The Obſervator, the Review, the Cenſor of *Great-Britain*, who reſembles the famous Cenſor

Cenſor of *Rome*, in nothing but eſpouſing the Cauſe of the Vanquiſh'd, with the Crowd of hireling Scribblers, will hope, by a few falſe Colours, and a great many impudent Aſſertions, at laſt to perſwade the People that the General, the *quondam* Treaſurer, and the *Junto*, are the only Objects of the Confidence of the Allies, and of the Fears of the Enemies of the Queen, and the whole Body of the *Britiſh* Nation. —— *Nos numerus ſumus.* 9 Anne, 1710.

Surely, therefore, the Argument which you have undertaken, ſhould be carried further: Allow that the *French* have recovered Heart, that they riſe in their Demands, that the Conferences at *Gertruydenberg* were broke off by them, whilſt our Plenipotentiaries did all that poſſibly could be done, to obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace: Allow, *I ſay*, all this; not becauſe it is true, for the contrary ſhall one Time or other be made out to the World, when the true State of our preſent Condition will be ſet in a clearer Light; yet that Odium which the Miniſters, and their Factions, endeavour to throw on the Queen, and on thoſe who have appear'd at her Call, and in her Defence, will with more Juſtice be laid at their own Door.

Paint, Sir, with that Force, which you are Maſter of, the preſent State of the War abroad, and expoſe to publick View thoſe Principles, upon which of late it has been carried on, ſo different from thoſe upon which it was originally enter'd into. Collect ſome few of the Indignities, which have been this Year offer'd to her Majeſty, and of thoſe unnatural Struggles which have betray'd the Weakneſs of a ſhatter'd Conſtitution. And when this is done, *Dolben* ſhall bluſh in his Grave

9 Annæ, 1710. among the Dead, *Walpole* among the Living, and even *Volpone* ſhall feel ſome Remorſe.

Forgive me, Sir, if in this Warmth, which theſe Reflections occaſion, I anticipate in ſome meaſure the Subject, and encroach on the Province which belongs to you.

The original Motives for entring into the War.

To reſtore the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who, by their own Supineneſs, and by the Perfidy of the *French*, had loſt it; and to regain a Barrier for *Holland*, which lay naked and open to the Inſults of *France*, were the wiſe and generous Motives, which engag'd *Britain* in the preſent War. We engag'd as Confederates; but we have been made to proceed as Principals: Principals in Expence of Blood and of Treaſure, whilſt hardly a ſecond Place, in Reſpect and Dignity, is allow'd to us.

The Dutch had a ſufficient Barrier in 1706.

In the Year 1706, the laſt of theſe Two Motives was effectually anſwer'd by the Reduction of the *Netherlands*; or might have been ſo, by the Conceſſions, which, 'tis notorious, that the Enemy offer'd; but the firſt Motive remain'd ſtill in its full force, and we were told, That tho' the Barrier of *Holland* was ſecur'd, the Trade of *Britain*, and the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, would be ſtill precarious. *Spain* therefore was to be conquer'd before we laid down our Arms; and we were made to expect, that the whole Attention of our Miniſters, would be apply'd to that Part of the War; like Men of reſign'd Underſtandings, we acquieſc'd, and flatter'd our ſelves, That ſince *Holland* had been ſecured in the firſt Place, *Britain* would be taken Care of in the Second; but alas! theſe Expectations, like many others, have failed us.

From

From that Point of Time, to this Hour, *France* has continued like a great Town, inveſted indeed on every Part; but attack'd only in one; in *Spain*, in *Savoy*, on the *Rhine*, enough, and but juſt enough, has been done to ſerve as a Pretence for Eſtimates, and Demands of Supplies; but nothing deciſive, nothing which had the Appearance of Earneſt, has been ſo much as attempted; except that wiſe Expedition to *Thoulon*, which we ſuffer'd to be defeated before it began. The whole Streſs of the War has been wantonly laid, where *France* is beſt able to keep us at Bay; as if we fought only to make Oſtentation of our Valour, and of our Riches; Towns have been taken, and Battles have been won: The Mob has huzza'd round Bonfires: The Stentor of the Chappel has ſtrain'd his Throat in the Gallery; and the Stentor of *Sarum*, has deafned his Audience from the Pulpit. In the mean while, the *French* King has withdrawn his Troops from *Spain*, and has put it out of his Power to reſtore that Monarchy to us, was he reduc'd low enough really to deſire to do it. The Duke of *Anjou* has had Leiſure to take off thoſe whom he ſuſpected to confirm his Friends, to regulate his Revenues, to encreaſe and form his Troops; and above all, to rouze that Spirit in the *Spaniſh* Nation, which a Succeſſion of lazy and indolent Princes had lull'd aſleep.

9 Annæ, 1710.

And yet only the War in Flanders attended to.

Where the Enemy's Towns were almoſt impregnable.

From hence it appears probable enough, That if the War continue much longer on the preſent Foot, inſtead of regaining *Spain*, we ſhall find the Duke of *Anjou* in a Condition to pay the Debt of Gratitude, and ſupport the Grandfather in his declining Years, by whoſe Arms, in the Days of his Infancy,

9 Annæ, he was upheld. The *Dutch* will have a larger and a better Country than their own, at the Expence of *Britain*, conquer'd for them by those Miniſters, who once thought it impolitick to conſent, that even *Oſtend* ſhould be made a Part of their Barrier. The Emperor has already *Bavaria*, the Dutchy of *Mantua*, the State of *Milan*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*; *Sicily*, and ſome other Places dependent on theſe, may be added to his Portion; and by the little Care he now takes to ſupport King *Charles*, we may eaſily judge how great his Concern will be, if that Prince ſhould be depriv'd of all the reſt.

1710.

The Dominions of the Dutch and the Imperialiſts vaſtly extended by the War.

While the Engliſh *are ruin'd and beggar'd by it.*

Britain may expect to remain exhauſted of Men and Money, to ſee her Trade divided amongſt her Neighbours, her Revenues anticipated, even to future Generations; and to have this only Glory left her, that ſhe has prov'd *a Farm to the Bank, a Province to* Holland, *and a Jeſt to the whole World.*

If the Facts I have mention'd are true, and the Conſequences I have drawn from them are naturally deducible from ſuch Cauſes; may not the King of *France* reaſonably hope, tho' *Holland* ſhould be aggrandiz'd, that *Britain* will be in Proportion weaken'd; may he not hope, in exchange for a few Towns, which he either bought, or ſtole in former Wars, to ſecure the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Bourbon* for ever, by happily concluding this?

Let us now ſurvey the preſent State of our Domeſtick Affairs, and examine whether, from the Conduct of the Miniſtry, and of the factious *Whigs*, the *French* King has not good Grounds to expect to ſee us in Confuſion, and by conſequence, the great Band of the Confederacy diſſolv'd.

Do-

Domeſtick Occurrences, the more they are examin'd, the greater Weight will they add to the ſame Argument. 9 Annæ, 1710.

You have in your ſecond Paper, pointed out ſome few of thoſe innumerable Obligations, which the *Whigs* have laid on the *French* King; whenever you think fit to go to the Bottom of the Subject, I make no doubt, but it will evidently appear, that *Lewis* the 14*th* has Reaſon enough to hope for Succeſs, from the Meaſures taken by the Miniſters, and their Faction at Home; as I have already ſhewn, that he has from the Conduct of the War Abroad.

The Whigs endeavour to aſperſe her Majeſty, and leſſen her Character,

Notwithſtanding all the Pains which have been taken to leſſen her Character in the World, by the Wits of the Kit-Cat, and the Sages of the Cellar; Mankind remains convinc'd, that a Queen poſſeſs'd of all the Virtues requiſite to bleſs a Nation, or to make a private Family happy, ſits on the Throne.

Tho' ſhe had rais'd them to that Exceſs of Wealth and Power they enjoy'd.

By an Exceſs of Goodneſs, ſhe delighted to raiſe ſome of her Servants to the higheſt Degrees of Riches, of Power, and of Honour; and in this only Inſtance can be ſaid, to have grieved any of her Subjects.

And they aſſociate with her moſt inveterate Enemies.

The Rule which ſhe had preſcrib'd to theſe Perſons, as the Meaſure of their Conduct, was ſoon departed from. But ſo unable were they to aſſociate with Men of honeſter Principles than themſelves, that the Sovereign Authority was parcell'd out among a Faction, and made the Purchaſe of Indemnity for an offending Miniſter. Inſtead of the mild Influences of a gracious Queen governing by Law, we ſoon felt the miſerable Conſequences of Subjection to the Will of an Arbitrary *Junto*, and to the Caprice of an inſolent Woman.

The Inſolence and Ingratitude of a certain Lady animadverted upon.

9 Annæ, 1710. Unhappy Nation! which expecting to be govern'd by the Beſt, fell under the Tyranny of the Worſt of her Sex: But now, Thanks be to God, that Fury, who broke looſe to execute the Vengeance of Heaven on a ſinful People, is reſtrained, and the Royal Hand is already reach'd out, to chain up the Plague.

Inviſum numen Terras Cœlumq; levabit.

One would expect that on the firſt Appearance of the Queen's Diſpleaſure, theſe little Tyrants ſhould have had recourſe to Submiſſion, and to Reſignation; but they believ'd the whole Nation as debauch'd and corrupted, as thoſe profligate Wretches, who were in their Confidence: They imagin'd, that under the Name of their Prince, they ſhould be able to govern againſt her declar'd Intention; and having uſurp'd the Royal Seat, reſolv'd to venture overturning the Chariot of Government, rather than to loſe their Place in it. They ſet their Miſtreſs at open Defiance; neither the Ties of Gratitude, nor the Bands of Allegiance, were any reſtraint to them.

The Whigs reſolve rather to overturn the Government, than loſe their Places.

Their firſt Attempt was, to take that Privilege from her, which the meaneſt of her Subjects enjoy, and Slavery was to purſue her, even into her Bed-Chamber.

The Nation reſents the Indignities offer'd to her Majeſty by the Junto.

Here the Nation in general took the Alarm, a Spirit of Loyalty began to riſe, which the Faction foreſaw would no longer bear to have the meaneſt Submiſſion ſhewn to the Miniſters, whilſt common Decency was hardly us'd towards the Throne. The Conſpirators reſolved therefore to precipitate their Meaſures, and a raſh intemperate Sermon was made the Pretence of their Clamour. Thoſe who

prove

prove themſelves Friends to this Government, by avowing Principles inconſiſtent with any, preſum'd daily to try the Title of the Queen, and to limit the Allegiance of the Subject. The Party Agents of every Rank were employ'd to declaim in publick Places, and we had the Mortification to ſee Cabals of Upſtarts ſit in Judgment on the Right, and Authority of the Crown; who, had it not been for the profuſion of Royal Favour, could have had no pretence to be common Tryers in any Cauſe. 9 Anne, 1710.

By long inſipid Harangues, and fulſom Panegyricks, the Merits of the Miniſters were exalted: The whole Succeſs of the Adminiſtration, both at Home and Abroad, was ſingly attributed to them; and leaſt the Queen ſhould think fit to declare them dangerous, ſhe was by neceſſary Conſequence, from the Poſitions laid down, declar'd herſelf to be uſeleſs. *The Principles advanc'd at the Doctor's Tryal make the Queen but a Cypher.*

This Attempt had likewiſe an effect contrary to what the Projectors of it expected: The ferment, inſtead of abating, increas'd. The bulk of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Commonalty of *Britain*, declar'd themſelves loudly in the Cauſe of their Prince; and thoſe Diſorders which the Faction had rais'd, for their Security, threatned their Deſtruction. *Which alarms the Nation.*

Not daunted yet, they reſolve to try a new expedient, and the Intereſt of *Europe* is to be repreſented as inſeparable from that of the Miniſters. *The old Miniſtry call in the Dutch, the Imperialiſts, and the Bank, to ſupport their tottering Intereſt.*

Haud dubitant equidem implorare quod uſquam eſt,
Flectere, ſi nequeunt Superos Acheronta movebunt.

The Members of the Bank, the *Dutch*, and the Court of *Vienna*, are called in as Confederates

9 Annæ. 1710. rates to the Miniſtry; and ſuch an Indignity is offer'd to the Crown, as no Man who has the Honour of his Country at Heart, can with Patience hear.

The *Whigs* finding all their efforts to ſecure themſelves but vain, deſcended ſo low, as to wreak their Revenge upon ſome Poor Wretches that were taken among the Doctor's Mob; *Purchaſe*, and thoſe who were concern'd in demoliſhing the Meeting-Houſes, were brought to their Tryals: Some of them were charg'd with a Riot, and came off with paying a Fine. Others of them they procur'd to be Condemn'd for High-Treaſon, but the Government thought fit to Pardon them, to the great Mortification of their Enemies.

Purchaſe and others concern'd in pulling down the Meeting Houſes condemn'd but Pardon'd.

In the beginning of *May*, the Queen was pleas'd to make the following Promotion of General Officers.

A Promotion of General Officers.

Lieutenant-Generals, Lord *Shanon*, Marquiſs *de Montandre*, Lord *Mountjoy*, *Richard Gorges*, *Nicholas Sankey*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Henry Holt*, Duke of *Northumberland*, *George Carpenter*, General *Mackartney*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Lord *North* and *Grey*, and Earl of *Stairs*.

Major Generals, *Thomas Handaſyde*, *John Bayne*, *Barth. Ogilby*, *Sher. Davenport*, *Hayman Rook*, *Tho. Whetham*, *John Liveſay*, *Edward Braddock*, *Gilbert Primroſe*, *William Tatton*, *Joſeph Sabine*, *Edward Pearce*, *Roger Elliot*, *Thomas Pearce*, *William Evans*, *Joſeph Wightman*, *John Newton*, *Thomas Crowther*, *Charles Sibourg*, *Richard Holmes*, *George Kellum*, and *John Pepper*.

Brigadiers, *John Stewart*, Lord *Skerrin*, *William Watkins*, Earl *de Lorrain*, Lord *Paſton*, *William Breton*, *Richard Sutton*, *Henry Durel*, *Richard Ruſſel*, *Henry Morriſon*, *Samuel Maſham*, *Jacob Borr*, Earl of

of *Rochfort*, *Hans Hamilton*, Lord *William Hay*, Lord *John Carr*, *Francis Godfrey*, *John Hobart*, *Lewis Mordaunt*, *Thomas Ferrar*, *Nicholas Lepel*, *Thomas Stanwix*, Sir *Charles Hotham*, and *James Nicholson*. 9 Annæ, 1710.

About the middle of *May*, Doctor *Sacheverel* begun his Triumphant Progreſs, which had ſome Influence on the enſuing Elections. He was welcom'd to *Oxford*, and magnificently entertain'd by the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houſes, and Perſons of Quality reſiding thereabouts: When he came near *Shrewsbury*, he was attended by near five Thouſand Horſe; and wherever he came, the People paid him all imaginable Reſpect, being generally perſuaded, that the Proſecution againſt him was intended rather to bring an Odium on the Clergy in general, and on the avow'd Doctrines of the Church of *England*, which he maintain'd, than to correct his private Miſtakes. *Doctor Sacheverel's Progreſs.*

In *September*, A Proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving the Parliament, and another for the calling of a new one. The Earl of *Rocheſter* was declared Preſident of the Council, in the Room of the Lord *Somers*; the Duke of *Buckingham* Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſehold, in the Room of the Duke of *Devonſhire*; *Henry* St. *John* Eſq; Secretary of State, in the Room of Mr. *Boyle*; and the Lord Chancellor *Cowper* reſigning to bear his Friends Company, the Great Seal was for a little time in Commiſſion; but on the 19*th* of *October*, Sir *Simon Harcourt* was made Lord-Keeper; and at the ſame time *James* Duke of *Ormond* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the Room of the Earl of *Wharton*: Sir *Edward Northey* was again made Attorney General; and Mr. *Raymond*, the Sollicitor General, receiv'd *A new Parliament.* *E. of Rocheſter, Ld. Preſident,* *D. of Buckingham Ld Steward* *Mr. St. John Secretary.* *Sir Simon Harcourt Ld. Keeper.* *D of Ormond Ld. Lieutenant of Ireland.* *Sir Edward Northey Attorney.*

9 Annæ 1710. receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood; Dr. *Robinſon*, Dean of *Windſor*, was nominated to the Biſhoprick of *Briſtol*; and Doctor *Byſſe*, to the Biſhoprick of St. *David's*: The Earl of *Portmore* was appointed General of the Forces in *Portugal*, in the Room of the Earl of *Galway*; and General *Webb* was made Governor of the Iſle of *Wight*; and an Alteration was made in the Lieutenancy of *London*, not at all to the advantage of the *Whigs*, who, to ſhew their Spleen, did all that lay in their Power to deſtroy the publick Credit: They would rather ſee *England* made a Province to *France*, than be preſerv'd by a *Tory* Miniſtry: Nor were they more concern'd at the Alteration of the Miniſtry, than at the Elections of Members of Parliament, where they obſerv'd a great Majority againſt them, even in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, were they were not able to carry the Election of one Member.

Mr. Raymond *Solicitor. Dr.* Robinſon *Biſhop of* Briſtol. *Dr.* Byſſe *Biſhop of St.* David's. *E. of* Portmore *General in* Portugal, *General* Webb *Governor of the Iſle of* Wight. *The Friends of the Church carry the Elections.*

On the 6th of *November*, a Thankſgiving was obſerv'd, for the Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign; and on the 9th, a Proclamation was iſſued, requiring all Ships coming from the *Baltick* to perform Quarantain, *Poland*, *Pruſſia*, *Pomerania*, *Hungary*, and *Sweden*, being this Year afflicted with the *Plague*. An Order of Council was alſo Publiſhed about this time, for putting in Execution an Act made in the 10th Year of *W.* 3. for ſuppreſſing of Lotteries.

Proclamation for performing Quarentine. *Order of Council againſt Lotteries.*

Let us now look back a little upon the Tranſactions in *Ireland*. The Parliament of that Kingdom met this Year, the 20th of *May*, and *Allen Broderick* Eſq; late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, being made Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, *John Forſter* Eſq; the Attorney General, was choſen Speaker in his Room. Among the Supplies that were given by this Parliament,

Iriſh *Affairs.*

Parliament, no leſs than 24000 *l.* was applied to the maintenance of the *Palatines* that were ſent thither; and no doubt if this poor Kingdom was put upon advancing ſo much, *England* and the Plantations contributed in Proportion to maintain theſe Wretches, who were certainly the moſt lazy, uſeleſs Generation upon the Face of the Earth. 9 Anne 1710. *The Parliament advance 24000 l. for the Palatines.*

But another part of the Supplies of this, and the preceeding Year, were more uſefully employ'd, namely, in Building an *Arſenal* near *Dublin*, and Furniſhing it with Arms and Ammunition: And her Majeſty was pleas'd to grant the College of *Dublin* 5000 *l.* upon an Addreſs of the Parliament of *Ireland*, that was preſented her the laſt Year in their behalf. The Statute of King *William*, erected by the City of *Dublin*, on *College Green*, after the Battle of the *Boyne*, was this Year, on the 25*th* of *June*, very much defac'd: The Sword was almoſt twiſted out of one Hand, and the Truncheon wreſted out of the other: The Face was daub'd with Dirt, and other Indignities offer'd to it. Whereupon the Houſe of Lords apply'd to the Earl of *Wharton*, the Lord Lieutenant, to Iſſue a Proclamation for diſcovery of the Offenders, and a Proclamation came out accordingly, offering a Reward of 100 *l.* to the Diſcoverer, to which the City of *Dublin* added 50 *l.* more, and repair'd and beautified the Statue again; for which they had the Thanks of both Houſes of Parliament: And ſome time after, two of the Students of the College of *Dublin* were Try'd, and Convicted of defacing the ſaid Statue: For which they were fin'd 100 *l.* a piece, Impriſon'd for ſix Months, and expell'd the College. *And Build a Publick Arſenal.* *Her Majeſty grants 5000 l. to the College of* Dublin. *K.* William's *Statue defac'd* *Two Students of* Dublin *College Convicted of it.*

On

9 Anna, 1710.

On the 28*th* of *August*, the Lord Lieutenant went to the Houſe of Peers, and having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills, he made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein he commended them for their Wiſdom and Temper; thank'd them for their Supplies, and recommends to them the putting the Laws in Execution, and Union among themſelves. Then the Parliament was Prorogu'd to the 8*th* of *March*, and the Lord Lieutenant ſet out for *England*, where he found his Friends in a declining Condition, and was himſelf ſoon after turn'd out, and ſucceeded in his Government of *Ireland*, by the Duke of *Ormond*, as has been already mention'd.

The Parliament prorogu'd.

The Parliament of England *meets.* *Mr.* Bromley *Speaker.*

On the 25*th* of *November*, the Parliament of *England* met; and her Majeſty having Commanded the Commons to chooſe a Speaker, the Choice fell upon *William Bromley* Eſq; Member for the Univerſity of *Oxford*: Who being Preſented to the Queen the 27*th*, her Majeſty approv'd the choice, and made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queens Speech at themeeting of the Parliament.

I Have, by calling this Parliament, made appear the Confidence I place in the Duty and Affection of my Subjects; and I meet you here with the greateſt Satisfaction, having no Reaſon to doubt, but that I ſhall find ſuch returns as will add new Life to our Friends, and entirely diſappoint the hopes of our Enemies.

To this end, I ſhall recommend to you what is abſolutely neceſſary for our common Safety.

The

The carrying on the War in all its Parts, particularly in *Spain*, with the utmoſt Vigour, is the likelieſt means, with God's Bleſſing, to procure a ſafe and honourable Peace for us, and all our Allies, whoſe Support and Intereſt I have truly at Heart. For this purpoſe, I muſt ask of you Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, the neceſſary Supplies for the next Years Service; and let me put you in mind, that nothing will add ſo much to their Efficacy, as Unanimity and Diſpatch. 9 Annæ, 1702. *She recommends the Proſecution of the War, eſpecially in Spain.*

I cannot without great concern mention to you, that the Navy, and other Offices, are burthened with heavy Debts; which ſo far affect the publick Service, that I moſt earneſtly deſire you to find ſome way to anſwer thoſe Demands, and to prevent the like for the time to come. The Juſtice of Parliament, in ſatisfying former engagements, being the certain way for preſerving and eſtabliſhing National Credit: I am ſenſibly touched with what my People ſuffer, by this long and expenſive War, to which, when it ſhall pleaſe God to put an end, the flouriſhing Condition of my Subjects ſhall be as much my Care, as their Safety is at preſent.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Eyes of both Friends and Enemies are upon you; the way to give Spirit to the one, and to defeat the reſtleſs Malice of the other, is to proceed in ſuch manner as becomes a *Britiſh* Parliament.

I ſhall in the plaineſt Words tell you my Intentions, and I do this with the greater Satisfaction, becauſe I depend upon their being agreeable to you.

9 Annæ, 1710.

I am reſolv'd to ſupport, and encourage the Church of *England*, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd; to preſerve the *Britiſh* Conſtitution according to the Union.

She will encourage the Church.

And to maintain the Indulgence by Law allowed to Scrupulous Conſciences.

Adhere to the Union.

Maintain the Toleration.

And that all theſe may be tranſmitted to Poſterity, I ſhall employ none, but ſuch as are heartily for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *Hanover*; the Intereſt of which Family, no Perſon can be more truly concern'd for than my ſelf.

And the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

Theſe are my Reſolutions, and your Concurrence with me in a ſteady purſuit of them, will beſt manifeſt your Zeal for our Religion, for the Intereſt of our Country, for your own Safety, and for my Honour.

On the 29*th*, the Lords attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

Addreſs of the Lords.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, preſent our humble and hearty Thanks, for your Majeſty's moſt Gracious and excellent Speech, at the Opening this Parliament, and particularly for the great Confidence your Majeſty is pleas'd to place in the Duty and Affection of your Subjects.

We conceive it to be of the higheſt Importance to carry on the War with Vigour, in all its parts, and particularly in *Spain*, in order to procure a ſafe and honourable Peace: And your Majeſty may be aſſured, we ſhall concur in all reaſonable Methods to that end. And we humbly hope your Majeſty's great Example will engage all your Allies, to join with your Majeſty

Majeſty in doing their utmoſt to the ſame purpoſe: We have the Happineſs to agree entirely with your Majeſty, in the ſeveral Reſolutions you have declared ſo plainly and affectionately to your Parliament. And we think our ſelves oblig'd to repeat our Thanks, for your Majeſty's great care to tranſmit the Bleſſings of your Reign to Poſterity, by ſecuring the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *Hanover*. 9 Annæ, 1710.

We cannot alſo but have a particular Satisfaction in the aſſurances your Majeſty has given, to maintain, and encourage the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; which is the firmeſt ſupport of the Monarchy, and the ſtrongeſt defence againſt *Popery*.

We have no more to add, but that we ſhall carefully endeavour, in all our Conſultations, to proceed with that Unanimity and Diſpatch, as may give the greateſt Weight to them: And to aſſure your Majeſty, that nothing ſhall be wanting on our part to ſatisfie the World, that with an unſhaken Zeal we will conſtantly defend your Majeſty's Royal Perſon, Honour, and Dignity, on which our ſafety and happineſs ſo much depend.

Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Am very glad to find I have your Concurrence in the Reſolutions I declared to you, and give you Thanks for this Addreſs, ſo full of Affection to me, and Zeal for the Publick Good.

9 Annæ, 1710. On the 2d of *December*, the Commons alſo waited on her Majeſty with an Addreſs, as follows.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Addreſs of the Commons. WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, do joyfully appear before your Majeſty, to return our moſt humble Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne. We bring the Thanks of your whole People, whom your Majeſty has made Happy, by that Confidence you have been pleas'd to place in their Duty and Affection: And we bring our own moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, that we will make all ſuch returns, as ſhall convince your Majeſty, that your Confidence has not been miſplaced.

We are ſatisfied, we lie under all poſſible Obligations, both from our Duty to your Majeſty, and the care we owe to our Country, effectually, and ſpeedily, to grant the neceſſary Supplies for a vigorous Proſecution of the War in all its Parts, and eſpecially in *Spain*: This we ſhall Study to do, in ſuch a manner, as may beſt anſwer the Publick Service, and be moſt eaſy to thoſe we Repreſent: And the ſame we ſhall continue to do, till ſuch a Peace may be obtained, as your Majeſty, in your Royal Wiſdom, ſhall judge to be ſafe and honourable for your Subjects, and all your Allies.

We have no Reaſon to doubt of your Majeſty's Care in every thing that concerns the Intereſt and Welfare of your People; but we think our ſelves obliged, in Juſtice to our Fellow Subjects, and in order to make them bear with greater chearfulneſs the Burthens we ſhall find

find neceſſary to lay upon them, moſt humbly to beſeech your Majeſty, that you will pleaſe to continue your Powerful Influences with all your Allies, that they may exert themſelves in the common Cauſe with Reſolutions equal, and Aids proportionable to ours. 9 Annæ, 1710.

They deſire the Allies may bear their Share in the burthen of the War.

The Burthen of thoſe heavy Debts, which preſſes your People with ſo ſenſible a Weight, is in ſome meaſure alleviated by your Princely Compaſſion. We ſhall endeavour to trace the Source of this great Evil, and to apply a Remedy ſuitable to it. The Honour and Juſtice of Parliament ſhall by us be inviolably maintain'd, and all ſuch other meaſures purſued, by which the Publick Credit may be preſerved and Eſtabliſh'd.

Your faithful Commons are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs, in thoſe Reſolutions which you have declar'd; and do moſt heartily concur in all which you have been pleas'd to recommend to them.

We return your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for the firm Aſſurances you have given, both by your Words, and by your Actions, of ſupporting and encouraging the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd.

They concur with her Majeſty in her Reſolutions to ſupport the Church, &c.

As we are true Sons of that Church, we cannot but be tenderly concern'd for its Proſperity, and for its Honour, and are by Affection and Principle inclin'd to ſecure its Doctrine, Diſcipline, and Worſhip.

As we are Fellow Chriſtians, and Fellow Subjects with thoſe *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, who are ſo unhappy to entertain Scruples againſt Conformity with our Church; we are deſirous, and determined to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the Law has allow'd them.

9 Annæ, 1710. As we are *Britains*, it is our common Intereſt, and ſhall be our joint endeavour, to preſerve that Union between the Parts of *Great-Britain*, on which the ſafety of the whole depends.

As we are Lovers of our excellent Conſtitution, both in Church and State, and ſolicitous that our Poſterity may be as Happy in all future Ages, as we hope long to continue under your Majeſty's moſt Auſpicious Reign; We ſhall always ſteadily adhere to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, and be moſt watchful to prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, ſo neceſſary for the Preſervation of our Religion, Laws and Liberties.

Theſe are the ends truly worthy your Majeſty's Purſuit: And we do with all Humility Repreſent to your Majeſty, that the moſt effectual way to give Spirit to your Friends, and defeat the reſtleſs Malice of your Enemies, will be by diſcountenancing all Perſons of ſuch Principles, and avoiding all meaſures of ſuch Tendency, as may weaken your Majeſty's Title and Government, the Settlement of the Crown in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, and advance the hopes of the *Pretender*; and all other Principles, and meaſures that have lately threatned your Royal Crown and Dignity, and which, whenever they prevail, will prove fatal to our whole Conſtitution both in Church and State.

Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Am extreamly well pleaſed with your Addreſs, and I fully depend upon the Aſſurances

ces you give me of your concurring in all the Particulars I have recommended to you. 9 Annæ, 1710.

You may depend upon my Care, to encourage those whose Principles are agreeable to our Constitution in Church and State.

The same day the Parliament met, the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* assembled at St. *Paul*'s: And Dr. *Atterbury*, Dean of *Carlisle*, was chosen Prolocutor of the lower House, by a great Majority: And on the 12*th* of *December*, her Majesty sent the following Letter to the Archbishop, to communicate to both Houses. *Convocation meets.* *Dr.* Atterbury *Prolocutor.*

Anne R.

MOST Reverend Father in God, our Right Trusty, and Right entirely Beloved Counsellor, we greet you well: Being by God's Ordinance, according to our just Title, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Governour of the Church within this our Realm: We think our selves oblig'd to take all occasions of manifesting our most tender concern for the Honour and Prosperity of the Church of *England*, and for the Preservation of the just Rights of all its Members. *Queen's Letter to the Archbishop.*

We have therefore, by our Royal Writ, Summoned the present Convocation, together with the Parliament, as in all Times has been accustomed, that the Clergy might be employ'd in Business suitable to their Sacred Function; such as might tend to the advancement of Religion and Vertue, and redound to God's Glory, and the publick Benefit. *Convocation always Summon'd with the Parliament.*

It is with great grief of Heart, we observe the Scandalous Attempts, which of late Years have

9 Annæ, 1710. been made to infect the Minds of our good Subjects, by looſe and prophane Principles, openly ſcatter'd and propagated among them.

We think the Conſultations of the Clergy particularly requiſite to repreſs theſe daring Attempts, and to prevent the like for the future.

The juſt abhorrence that our Subjects, from all parts of the Kingdom, have expreſs'd, of ſuch wicked Principles, and their Abetters, give us good ground to hope, that the endeavours of the Clergy in this reſpect will not be unſucceſsful.

For our part, we are ready to give them all fitting encouragement, to proceed in the diſpatch of ſuch Buſineſs as properly belongs to them, and to grant them ſuch Powers as ſhall be thought requiſite for carrying on ſo good and deſirable a Work; in Confidence that our Royal Intentions in that behalf, will not be fruſtrated, nor the ends of ſuch Aſſemblies defeated by any unſeaſonable Diſputes between the two Houſes of Convocation, about unneceſſary forms and methods of Proceeding: We earneſtly recommend that ſuch Diſputes may ceaſe; and we are determin'd to do all that in us lies, to compoſe and extinguiſh them. All which we require you to Communicate to the Biſhops and Clergy of your Province, in Convocation aſſembled. And ſo we bid you very heartily farewel.

Given at our Court at St. James's *the Twelfth Day of* Dec. 1710. *In the Ninth Year of our Reign.*

By her Majeſty's Command,

Dartmouth.

On

On the 13*th*, the upper Houſe drew up an Addreſs to her Majeſty, to which they demanded the Concurrence of the Lower-Houſe; but when theſe deſir'd that ſome heads might be enlarg'd upon, and that the ſeveral Particulars in the Queen's Letter might be anſwer'd; his Grace and their Lordſhips let the inferiour Clergy know, they would not admit them to make any alterations in the Addreſs, and the Archbiſhop adjourn'd them to the 17*th* of *January*. 9 Annæ, 1710. *Convocation adjourn'd*

About this time, Information being given that Lieutenant General *Meredith*, Major General *Mackartney*, and Brigadier *Honywood*, had drank Damnation and Confuſion to the preſent Miniſters, and to thoſe who had any Hand in turning out the old, Mr. *Granville*, Secretary of War, was directed to ſignify to them, *That the Queen had no further occaſion for their Service*: But notwithſtanding their inſolent Behaviour, the Queen permitted them to Sell their reſpective Regiments. *Gen.* Mackartney, *&c. Drink Damnation to the preſent Miniſtry. And are diſcarded.*

On the 26*th* of *December*, *Conſtantine Phipps*, Eſq; who was Council for Doctor *Sacheverel*, was conſtituted Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*; and in the ſame Month the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, and the Duke of *Argyle*, were Inſtall'd Knights of the Garter; the Electoral Prince of *Hanover* by his Proxy the Lord *Hallifax*, and the other two in Perſon. This *Chriſtmas* her Majeſty left off her Mourning, which ſhe had worn two Years for the Prince, and the Court appear'd in its former Splendor. *Mr* Phipps *made Ld.* Chancellor *of* Ireland. *Knights of the Garter Inſtall'd.* *The Queen goes out of Mourning for Prince* George.

The Duke of *Marlborough* returning to *England* in the Holy-days, was viſited by the new Miniſters, and did not think fit to quit his Poſt yet, as his Friends gave out he would, tho' he made a Reſignation of his Dutcheſs's Places (except *Dutcheſs of* Marlbro' *reſigns her Places.*

9 Annæ, 1710. (except the Rangerſhip) finding ſhe had render'd her ſelf very unacceptable to her Majeſty, by her imperious Behaviour: On the other ſide, the Queen renew'd his Commiſſion, and let him have the Nomination of the Generals, who were to ſerve under him.

The Duke's Commiſſion renew'd.

The Queen having receiv'd advice of the ill Succeſs of King *Charles*'s Affairs in *Spain*, ſent Meſſages to both Houſes of Parliament, to acquaint them with it, and that ſhe had given directions for ſending, and procuring Troops to repair his loſſes; whereupon they Addreſs her Majeſty, aſſuring her, that they would effectually Support her Majeſty in the Proſecution of ſuch meaſures as ſhe ſhould think proper for retrieving the loſs in *Spain*.

News of ill Succeſs in Spain.

This put the Lords upon enquiring into the Management of the War in that Kingdom, which ended in an Approbation of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s good Conduct, for which he receiv'd the Thanks of the Houſe; but the Earl of *Galway*, the Generals *Tyrawley* and *Stanhope*, as well as the late Miniſtry, were pretty ſeverely Cenſur'd, as to their Managment of that War, as appears by the following Repreſentation.

War in Spain *enquir'd into.* *Earl of* Peterborow *has the Thanks of the Houſe of Peers.* *L.* Galway, Stanhope, *and the late Miniſtry, cenſur'd.*

Repreſentation of the Lords concerning the War in Spain.

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do with all Humility and Thankfulneſs acknowledge your great Goodneſs and Condeſcenſion, in ordering to be laid before us many Letters and Papers relating to the War in *Spain*; by which, and by the Examination of divers Perſons, and by the aſſiſtance of the Earl of *Peterborough*, who, by your Majeſty's Permiſſion, inform'd us with

with great exactneſs of many Particulars, and gave us a very Faithful, Juſt, and Honourable Account of the Councils of War held in *Valencia*; we have been enabled to diſcover ſome of thoſe many Miſcarriages, which have diſappointed the Hopes your Majeſty, and all *Europe*, juſtly conceiv'd, from the Reſolutions of your Parliaments; and had they been purſued with as much Care by thoſe whom your Majeſty intruſted, as they were taken with Zeal and good Affection, the Succeſs, by the Bleſſing of God, might have anſwer'd thoſe Expectations. 9 Annæ, 1710.

When we conſider, how generouſly your Majeſty engaged in this War, for aſſerting the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Rights of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, which had been wreſted from them by the Artifices and Uſurpations of the *French* King, when a Prince of that Illuſtrious Family came to your Majeſty for Refuge againſt Oppreſſion, and that your Majeſty had receiv'd him into your Protection, mov'd thereunto, not only by your own innate Goodneſs, but by the Voice of your People too, who were ready to Sacrifice their Lives and Treaſure, for the Support of your Majeſty in the defence of ſo Righteous a Cauſe: And when we further conſider, what would have been the happy Fruits of a Succeſsful War in *Spain*, the Honour of your Majeſty, the Safety, Wealth, and Proſperity of your own Dominions, and the laſting Peace of *Europe*, we are aſtoniſh'd to find, that any employ'd by your Majeſty ſhould contribute to the diſappointment of ſo Glorious a deſign, or ſo much as neglect to promote it.

Deficiencies in the Britiſh *Forces at the Battle of* Almanza.

We were extremely ſurpriz'd to find, by all the Accounts now before us, That of the 29395 Men given by Parliament for the Service

9 Anne, 1710. Service of the War in *Spain*, there ſhould be preſent in *Spain* at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*, only 13759.

However the Earl of *Galway*, who Commanded your Majeſty's Troops at that time in *Spain*, may have deſerved to be Cenſur'd in other Reſpects, we cannot charge him with the Deficiency of 1710 Men, twice reckoned in the Regiments of *Hotham* and *Hill*.

Nor of 876 Men of Lord *Barimore*'s Regiment, reduc'd by the Earl of *Peterborow*, and was then raiſing in *England*.

Nor of 1833 Men, allow'd for Servants of the Officers belonging to the Regiments actually in *Spain*, and not reduc'd at the time of the Battle.

Nor of 151 of the Widows Men, for all the Regiments in *Spain* at that time.

Nor of 3741 Men, of the Regiments of *Farrington*, *Hamilton*, *Mohun*, *Brudenel*, *Allen*, and *Toby Caulfield*, that were reduc'd ſome time before the Battle.

Nor of the 622 Non Commiſſioned Officers, and private Men of *Bloſſets* Regiment, that were reduced by the Earl *Rivers*, and incorporated into *Sybourg*'s.

The late Miniſtry cenſur'd for neglecting the Spaniſh *War.*

For whatever defects there have been, theſe are moſt of them juſtly to be imputed to thoſe who had the Management of your Majeſty's Affairs here, whoſe Duty it was to give the neceſſary Orders, and to require the due Execution of them, for a Service which the Nation had ſo much at Heart, as the recovering *Spain* out of the Hands of the *French*.

And therefore whatever the Reaſons may have been, for Reckoning the Regiments of *Hotham* and *Hill* twice, in the Eſtimate preſented

ted to the Houſe of Commons; yet ſince the Number of Men demanded for that Year's Service, was readily agreed to by them, we could not but be of Opinion, That the Two Regiments upon the *Spaniſh* Eſtabliſhment, twice demanded and provided for by the Parliament, were not ſupply'd as they ought to have been. 9 Annæ, 1710.

And upon Conſideration, of the other Deficiencies, we have found Reaſon to reſolve, That by not ſupplying the Deficiencies of the Men, given by Parliament for the War in *Spain*, the Miniſters have greatly neglected that Service, which was of the greateſt Importance.

And yet, Negligence, and the Profuſion of vaſt Sums of Money given by Parliament, are not the only Faults we have to lay before your Majeſty; we beg leave to add that unaccountable Advice given at *Valencia*, for an offenſive War at that Time in *Spain*, and approv'd of here, notwithſtanding it was well known how few Troops we had in *Spain*, even with the Addition of thoſe ſent with the Earl *Rivers*, and the fatal Battle of *Almanza* that enſued; the Steps that led to it, and the ſad Conſequences that attended it, under which we ſtill labour. *And for directing an offenſive War in Spain, when the Forces were inferiour to the Enemy.*

The Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General *Stanhope*, inſiſting in a Conference held at *Valencia*, ſome Time in *January* 1706-7, in the Preſence of the King of *Spain*; and your Majeſty's Name being uſed in Maintenance of their Opinion, for an offenſive War, contrary to the King of *Spain*'s Opinion, and that of all the General Officers, and publick Miniſters there, (except the Marquiſs *Das Minas*) and that Opinion of the Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General *Stanhope*, being purſued in the

9 Annæ, 1710. the Operations of the following Campaign, was the unhappy Occaſion of the Battle of *Almanza*, and one great Cauſe of our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and of the Diſappointment of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Expedition before *Thoulon*, concerted with your Majeſty.

Which occaſion'd that fatal Defeat at Almanza, *and our ill Succeſs at* Thoulon.

And it appears by the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Letters, That the Carrying on the War offenſively in *Spain*, was approv'd and directed by the Miniſters, notwithſtanding the Deſign of Attempting *Thoulon*, which the Miniſters at that Time knew was concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*; and therefore are juſtly to be blam'd for contributing to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Diſappointment of the Expedition againſt *Thoulon*.

The Acting offenſively in Spain, *One Reaſon of the Diſappointment at* Thoulon.

Before we conclude this Humble Addreſs to your Majeſty, we think our ſelves oblig'd to acquaint your Majeſty, That as the Earl of *Galway* has, in yielding the Poſt of your Majeſty's Troops to the *Portugueſe* in *Spain*, acted contrary to the Honour of the Imperial Crown of *Great-Britain*; So we find the Earl of *Peterborow*, during the Time he had the Honour of Commanding the Army in *Spain*, did perform many great and eminent Services; and if the Opinion he gave in the Council of War at *Valencia* had been follow'd, it might very probably have prevented the Misfortunes that have ſince happen'd in *Spain*.

Ld. Galway *cenſur'd, for giving the Right to the* Portugueſe.

Having laid before your Majeſty this faithful Repreſentation of the Miſmanagements of thoſe Perſons, intruſted with your moſt important Affairs, and to whoſe Councils and Conduct, the fatal Miſcarriages of the War in *Spain* are in great Meaſure to be imputed; we have an entire Confidence, that your Majeſty will give ſuch Orders, and take ſuch Meaſures, with

with Regard to our preſent Circumſtances, as may retrieve the bad Effects of that unhappy Management, to the Advantage of the common Cauſe, and to the obtaining a ſafe and honourable Peace. 9 Anne, 1710.

The Commons preſented ſeveral Addreſſes to her Majeſty, for laying the publick Accounts before them: And a Petition being preferr'd by the Inhabitants of St. *Olave Southwark*, and other adjacent Pariſhes, *complaining of the great Number of* Palatines *crouded together, inſomuch that they fear'd it might occaſion ſome contagious Diſtemper; and that not having wherewithall to ſubſiſt themſelves, they were likely to become chargeable to their Pariſhes*; A Committee was appointed to enquire upon what Invitation, or Encouragement, the *Palatines* came over; and what Monies were expended in bringing them into *Britain*, and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid: And they addreſs'd her Majeſty alſo, for an Account of what Money had been paid the *Palatines*, and by whoſe Advice they were brought over; but upon a Principle of Honour, her Majeſty conceal'd their Names: The Commons having finiſh'd all their Enquiries, as to Miſmanagements, Frauds, and Miſapplications of the publick Money, and concerning the *Palatines*, &c. they drew up the following Repreſentation to her Majeſty.

Commons Repreſentation concerning the publick Miſmanagements, Frauds, and other Abuſes in the Revenue, and the Bringing over the Palatines.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, have with the utmoſt Zeal and Unanimity applied our ſelves to the Diſpatch of thoſe great and important Affairs,

9 Annæ, 1710. Affairs, which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to recommend to us from the Throne; and we humbly hope, That we have in every Reſpect anſwer'd your Majeſty's Expectations in calling this Parliament.

In making ſuitable Proviſion for the publick Service, we have met with great Difficulties from the Anticipation of Funds, and the large Sums with which the publick Revenues ſtand charged, for long Terms of Years to come. However, we have not been diſcouraged; but have with greater Diligence carried on our Endeavours, to raiſe ſuch Supplies, as we truſt will be effectual, not only for the Service of the preſent Year, but alſo for the Diſcharge of the heavy Debts, ſo long and ſo juſtly complained of: And as the abſolute Neceſſity of carrying on the War, and our Reſolutions to ſupport the publick Credit, and maintain the Honour and Juſtice of Parliament, have obliged us to encreaſe the Burden of Taxes upon our Fellow Subjects; ſo we are perſwaded, That the ſame Reaſons will induce them to pay thoſe Taxes with Chearfulneſs and Satisfaction.

At the ſame Time we have thought it another Part of our Duty, to enquire into the Cauſes of the heavy Debts we labour under, and to trace the Source of that great Evil, as what we thought would in ſome Degree ſatisfy the Minds of your People, and prevent the like Miſchief for the future.

This was a Promiſe, and an Aſſurance which we preſum'd to give your Majeſty, at the Beginning of this Seſſion: And now at the Concluſion of it, we beg leave to lay before your Majeſty the Reſult of our Enquiries, which we

we hope your Majeſty will not judge to be unworthy of your Royal Conſideration. 9 Annæ, 1710.

In examining into the State of the War, and looking back from the Beginning of it, we find that in ſeveral Years, the Service has been enlarg'd, and the Charges of it encreaſed beyond the Bounds preſcribed; and the annual Supplies granted by Parliament, to this new and illegal Practice, we muſt in great Meaſure aſcribe the Riſe and Growth of the heavy Debts that lie upon the Nation; nor does the Conſequence of it end there: For we muſt alſo repreſent it to your Majeſty, as a dangerous Invaſion of the Rights of Parliament. The Commons muſt ever aſſert it as their ſole and undoubted Privilege, to grant Money, and to adjuſt and limit the Proportions of it: And when your Majeſty has recommended to them, to conſider of Supplies, and they have deliberated upon the ſeveral Eſtimates for the Annual Services, and conſider'd and determin'd what the Nation is able to bear; their Proceedings would be very vain, and ineffectual, if after the reſpective Sums are ſtated and granted, thoſe thro' whoſe Hands the Diſpoſition of them paſſes, are allow'd in any Meaſure to alter and enlarge them. This is an Attempt, which very little differs from levying Money without conſent of Parliament, as will appear to your Majeſty from this one Conſideration, That a Charge of that kind once incurr'd, and laid as a Debt upon the Navy, or any other publick Office, is ſo far binding upon Parliament, that how little ſoever they approve of the Means, by which it was contracted, yet the publick Credit being pawn'd, the Commons cannot, without the Ruin of that, refuſe to provide for it.

The Altering, or Enlarging the Supplies given by Parliament illegal, and One Occaſion of the National Debt.

This

9 Annæ, 1710. This alſo has been an Occaſion, why great Sums of unappropriated Money, ariſing from the Exceedings and Surpluſages of ſome of the Funds granted by Parliament, have not been applied as they ought to have been, in Aid of the Deficiencies of other Funds. Had this juſt Care been obſerved, the Debts of the Nation could not have encreas'd to ſo exorbitant an Height; but other Uſes were found out, ſuch as were neither voted nor addreſs'd for by Parliament, which therefore we adjudge to have been a Miſapplication of publick Money.

Miſapplications of the publick Money.

With regard to the Debts of the Navy we find, That one great Diſcouragement and Burden, which that Part of the Service has lain under, has been from a Liberty that has been uſed, of diverting ſeveral Sums iſſu'd to that Service, and transferring them to other Purpoſes, for which they were not intended; particularly, That the Sum of Six Hundred, and Six Thouſand Eight Hundred and Six Pounds Seven Shillings and Seven Pence, belonging to the Navy, has been paid for Proviſions, ſupply'd to Land Forces ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and for the Garriſon of *Gibraltar*; for which no Deductions have been made from the Pay of thoſe Forces, nor any Part of that Sum reaſſign'd to the Victualling, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Acts of Parliament provided, and the many Letters writ, and Repreſentations made to the Treaſury in that Behalf. This unjuſtifiable Proceeding, has been a Diſcouragement to the Seamen; occaſion'd the Paying extravagant Rates upon Contracts, and has very much contributed to ſink the Credit of the Navy.

To

To this, we muſt add the many notorious Embezelments, and ſcandalous Abuſes, which appear to have been practis'd, as well in the Management of your Majeſty's Brew-houſe, as in the Contracts for furniſhing the Navy with Beer: We have already preſum'd to addreſs your Majeſty, That ſeveral Perſons, whom we diſcover'd to have been guilty of thoſe Frauds, ſhould be proſecuted at Law for their Offences; and we entirely rely upon your Majeſty's moſt gracious Aſſurance, That thoſe Proſecutions ſhall be effectually carry'd on: But we muſt alſo, upon this Occaſion, beg Leave farther to repreſent to your Majeſty, That the Commiſſioners appointed to take Care of the Victualling your Majeſty's Navy, have been guilty of great Negligence, and Remiſneſs in their Duty; for the Inſtructions which go along with that Commiſſion, are ſo well adapted to the Preventing thoſe very Abuſes which have been committed, that nothing but a notorious Miſmanagement in that Office, and an inexcuſable Neglect in purſuing thoſe Inſtructions, could have given way to the great Loſs the Publick has ſuſtain'd in that Part of the Service.

9 Annæ, 1710.

Abuſes and Embezelments in the Q's Brewhouſe.

And in Victualling the Navy.

The evil Effects of this Miſmanagement in publick Offices, and Miſapplication of Parliamentary Supplies, have been encreas'd by the very Methods of bringing in the publick Money; for it has appear'd to us, That the Receivers of the Land-Tax, and of the other Revenues, have not been call'd upon to pay in the Money they had receiv'd in due Time, as the Law requires; ſuch has been the extreme Remiſneſs, and unaccountable Indulgence of thoſe, whoſe Duty it was to oblige thoſe Receivers to make due and punctual Payments.

9 Annæ, 1710. That on the 8th Day of *December* 1710, there was an Arrear of the ſeveral Land-Taxes for 5 Years, ending the 24th of *March* 1709, amounting to the Sum of Two Hundred Seventy Two Thouſand, Five Hundred Ninety Six Pounds, Eight Shillings and Eight Pence; ſome Part of which was paid into the Exchequer after the Commons had order'd an Enquiry into that Matter: Yet the Sum ſtanding out, at the Beginning of *April*, was One Hundred Eighty Thouſand, Four Hundred Thirty nine Pounds, Seven Shillings and Six-Pence Half-Peny. From theſe Omiſſions, the Publick remains long under the Load of Intereſt, for Want of that Money which lies in the Hands of Receivers; ſo that the Supplies granted to your Majeſty, however large, or well proportion'd to the Occaſions of the War, could never prove effectual to prevent the Incumbrance of Debts; whilſt they were neither collected, nor diſburſed faithfully, according to the Ends and Methods deſign'd by Parliament. Thus far have we proceeded in diſcovering ſome of thoſe Cauſes, which have brought ſo great a Weight of Debts upon the Nation; and we might have made a much greater Progreſs in our Enquiries, if the Accounts of the publick Money had been regularly paſſed; but to our great Surprize and Concern we find, That they, who of late Years have had the Management of your Majeſty's Treaſury, and ought to have compell'd the ſeveral Accomptants duly to paſs their reſpective Accounts, have been guilty of ſo notorious a Breach of Truſt, and of ſo high an Injuſtice to the Nation, that of the Monies granted by Parliament, and iſſued for the publick Service, to *Chriſtmas* 1710, there re-

The publick Money left in the Hands of the Receivers General, another Occaſion of the National Debt.

remains unaccounted for, the Sum of Thirty-five Millions, Three Hundred and Two Thouſand, One Hundred and Seven Pounds; for a great Part of which, no Accounts have ſo much as been laid before the Auditors: And for the reſt, though ſome Accounts have been brought in, yet they have not been proſecuted by the Accomptants, and finiſhed. This has made it impracticable for us to arrive at ſo exact a Knowledge of the State of the Nation, with regard to the publick Money, as we wiſh'd, and might have expected; and your Majeſty will pleaſe to conſider, in ſuch an immenſe Sum unaccounted for, how many Embezelments may be conceal'd, and how juſtly it is to be ſuſpected, that ſo ſcandalous a Remiſneſs has been allow'd with no other Deſign. We humbly beſeech your Majeſty, That you will give immediate and effectual Directions, for the Compelling the ſeveral impreſs Accomptants, ſpeedily to paſs their Accounts; and in the mean Time, we humbly hope your Majeſty will approve the Reſolutions of your Commons, that ſuch of the Accomptants, who have neglected their Duty, in proſecuting their Accounts, ought no longer to be entruſted with receiving the publick Money.

9 Anne, 1710.

35,000,000 l. *of the publick Money unaccounted for.*

We cannot omit taking notice to your Majeſty of another extraordinary Inſtance, in which the publick Money has been miſapply'd, by bringing over the poor *Palatines*, to inhabit and ſettle themſelves in this Kingdom: This was not only an extravagant and unreaſonable Expence in it ſelf; but many other Ways uneaſy and grievous to your People; for as it was viſible, that ſuch Numbers of Neceſſitous and uſeleſs Foreigners, muſt unavoid-

The publick Money Miſapply'd in Subſiſting the Palatines.

9 Annæ, 1710.

ably tend to the Encreaſe and Oppreſſion of the Poor of this Kingdom: So being a Mixture of People of all Religions, it was evident how dangerous they might prove to the Quiet of our Government, and the Conſtitution of our eſtabliſh'd Church. Upon what Encouragement and Invitation they came over, we have not been able to diſcover; but we look upon it as certain, That the Calling over ſo many Families, from a Country ſo remote, could not be brought about without Induſtry and Contrivance; and thoſe who were concern'd in it, ſeem'd to have been conſcious of the Evil of their own Deſigns, by the Secreſy with which they purſu'd them. Your Majeſty in your great Wiſdom, will beſt recollect from whence this Attempt and Advice proceeded; and we humbly repreſent it as our Opinion, that the Authors of it were Enemies to your Majeſty and your Kingdom.

A uſeleſs People, and a Mixture of all Religions, and dangerous to the Conſtitution.

Thoſe who adviſed the Bringing them over, Enemies to the Q. and Kingdom.

We beg Leave to offer to your Majeſty's Conſideration but One Thing more, which has alarm'd your People with juſt Fears: The arbitrary Attempt of new Modelling Corporations, by impoſing a Charter upon the *Borough* of *Bewdley*, a Charter void and illegal, not being accepted by the Corporation then in being, deſtructive of the Conſtitution of Parliament, in transferring the Rights of Electors to others, and injurious to your Majeſty's Subjects, in diveſting them of their Franchiſes and Freeholds, even after they had been affirm'd by Judgments, upon the rigorous Proſecutions of *Quo Warranto's*. We return your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for putting a Stop to ſo pernicious a Precedent, by ordering the proper Methods to be taken, for repealing the ſaid Charter, and quieting the

A new Charter impoſ'd on the Corporation of Bewdley *by the* Whig *Miniſtry.*

Borough

Borough in the Poſſeſſion of their ancient Privileges: We are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's tender Regard to the Rights of all your People, and we cannot, without Indignation, reflect upon the oppreſſive Deſigns of thoſe evil Councellors, who endeavour'd to have brought a Blemiſh of this kind upon your Majeſty's moſt juſt and gentle Reign. 9 Annæ 1710.

From all theſe evil Practices, and worſe Deſigns of ſome Perſons, who had, by falſe Profeſſions of Love to their Country, inſinuated themſelves into your Royal Favour, irreparable Miſchief had accru'd to the Publick, had not your Majeſty, in your great Wiſdom, ſeaſonably diſcover'd the fatal Tendency of ſuch Meaſures; and out of your ſingular Goodneſs to your People, remov'd from the Adminiſtration of Affairs, thoſe who had ſo ill anſwer'd the favourable Opinion your Majeſty had conceiv'd of them, and in ſo many Inſtances groſly abus'd the great Truſt repos'd in them. Your People could with greater Patience have ſuffer'd the manifold Injuries done to themſelves, by the Frauds and Depredations of ſuch evil Miniſters, had not the ſame Men proceeded to treat your ſacred Perſon with undutifulneſs and Diſregard; but as the Intereſts of your Majeſty, and your People, are inſeparable, and are by your Majeſty, and your good Subjects inſeparably purſu'd; the Wrong which theſe Men had done to the Publick, drew upon them Your Royal Diſpleaſure; and their Irreverence towards your Majeſty, juſtly expos'd them to the Indignation of your People.

By theſe Practices irreparable Damage had accrued to the Publick, if the Q. had not removed the Authors of them from the Adminiſtration.

To theſe they added undutifulneſs to her Majeſty, which drew on them the People's Indignation.

Your Majeſty had from the Beginning of your auſpicious Reign, expreſs'd a truly *Chriſtian* Moderation, by Promiſes of Lenity and

9 Annæ, 1710.

Protection to all your peaceable Subjects; and of Countenance and Favour to those, who should most recommend themselves by their Zeal for the establish'd Government in Church and State; but these Ministers fram'd to themselves wild and unwarrantable Schemes of ballancing Parties; and under a false Pretence of Temper and Moderation, did really encourage Faction, by discountenancing and depressing Persons zealously affected to your Majesty and to the Church; and by extending their Favour and Patronage to Men of licentious and impious Principles, such as shake the very Foundation of all Government, and all Religion.

They depressed the Friends of her Majesty and the Church, and preferred only Men of licentious and impious Principles.

Out of our unfeigned Zeal for your Majesty's Honour and Service, and our faithful Affection to the publick Good, we cannot forbear, with all Humility and Earnestness, to beseech your Majesty, That you would avoid, as the greatest Enemies to your Royal Dignity, and to your People's Safety, all Persons who shall endeavour to engage you in such pernicious Measures; and that you would employ, in Places of Authority and Trust, such only as have given good Testimonies of their Duty to your Majesty, and of their Affection to the true Interest of your Kingdom.

The Commons therefore beseech her to avoid such Ministers, as the greatest Enemies to her Royal Dignity and the People's Safety.

These are the humble Desires of your faithful Commons, and these we know to be your Majesty's Gracious Intentions; from your tender Concern for this Church and Nation, and from what you lately have done, and are going on to do, for the Happiness and Satisfaction of your People, we promise our selves a favourable Acceptance of this our Application: And from our Duty to your Majesty, and our Fidelity to our Trust, your Majesty

may

may confide in us, That we will, upon all Occaſions, defend and ſupport your Majeſty, and our happy Conſtitution, againſt all Enemies and Oppoſers whatſoever. 9 Anne, 1710.

The Perſons mention'd in this Repreſentation, to be proſecuted for defrauding the Publick, were *Thomas Ridge* Eſq; Member for *Portſmouth*, concerning whom, the Houſe reſolv'd, 1. That he was guilty of great Frauds and Abuſes, by having contracted to furniſh Five Thouſand, Five Hundred and Thirteen Tuns of Beer upon his own Account, and 2704 Tun of Beer in Partner-ſhip with Mr. *Dixon*, and having receiv'd Bills for the whole, altho' he deliver'd but 3213 Tuns on the Firſt, and but 1269 upon the latter Contract.

An Account of what Beer the Publick was defrauded of, by the Brewers that furniſh'd the Queen's Navy.

2. That the ſaid *Thomas Ridge* Eſq; be for the ſaid Frauds and Abuſes expell'd this Houſe.

Names of the Brewers, &c. ordered to be proſecuted.

3. That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Direction to the Attorney General, to proſecute the ſaid Mr. *Ridge* for his ſaid Frauds and Abuſes.

The other Perſons order'd to be proſecuted, were Mr. *Dixon*, for having in Partner-ſhip with Mr. *Ridge*, deliver'd but 1269 Tuns, inſtead of 2704.

Mr. *Player*, another Brewer at *Portſmouth*, who had deliver'd but 4164 Tuns, inſtead of 7724 Tuns he had receiv'd Bills for.

Mr. *Rolfe*, who for 2782 Tuns, had deliver'd but 1102.

Mr. *Beſt*, who for 455 Tuns, had deliver'd but 331.

M. *Tyhurſt*, who for 883 Tuns, had deliver'd but 126.

9 Annæ, 1710. Mr. *Kelly*, who for 1424 Tuns, had deliver'd but 202.

Captain *Whitehall* and Mr. *Wilkins*, Agent Victuallers, the firſt for diſpenſing with Mr *Kelly*'s Swearing the Affidavits on the Delivery of the Beer, and being privy to the Frauds and Abuſes committed by the ſaid *Kelly*. The other for certifying the Delivery of much greater Quantities of Beer than were deliver'd.

Stephen Moxley, for being privy to the imbezling great Quantities of Beer and Casks.

Mr. *Horſington*, for giving a Certificate to defraud the Queen of 25 Tuns of Beer.

The Brewers and Captains Contrivance to cheat the Government of theſe veſt Quantities of Beer.

It ſeems the Beer that was not deliver'd, was indeed never Brew'd; but the Captains and Purſers agreed to take ſo much ſhort of what the Government allow'd the ſeveral Ships Companies; in Conſideration whereof, the Brewer allow'd the Captain and Purſer a Sum of Money, and the reſt he put in his Pocket; and the Purſer gave him a Receipt for the full Quantity of Beer. And this Practice had been wink'd at by all the *Whig* Miniſtry: Now, either theſe Quantities of Beer were neceſſary for the Seamen, or they were unneceſſary; if they were neceſſary, they certainly underwent great Hardſhips for Want of it: If they were unneceſſary, the Government threw away ſo much Money, which, one would have thought, was not conſiſtent with that frugal Management of the publick Treaſure ſo much boaſted of.

The Qu's Licenſe to the Convocation to enter upon Buſineſs.

The Convocation met the 17th of *January*, to which Day they had been adjourn'd, and were further adjourn'd to the 24th. When the Queen's Licenſe, impowering them to enter upon Buſineſs, was read, this gave great Satisfaction to the Friends of the Church; for

thoſe

thoſe Aſſemblies had of late Years been rendred in a Manner uſeleſs by the *Whiggiſh* Faction; they were ſummon'd indeed, but never ſuffer'd to enter upon Buſineſs. 9 Anne, 1710.

How the Clergy ought to behave themſelves, if ever this ſhould happen to be the Caſe again, is broadly hinted by two very eminent *Fathers* of our Church, now living; namely, his Grace of *Canterbury*, and my Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; whatever elſe they ſeem to differ in, they agree in this, That Convocations, or Synods, are abſolutely neceſſary to the Being of a Church; and that where the Prince denies them a Liberty of Sitting [and Acting,] they are nevertheleſs bound in Conſcience, at the hazard of all their temporal Concerns, to aſſemble, and make ſuch Rules and Orders as are proper for the Government of the Church; and that a Law prohibiting them ſo to aſſemble and act, is of no greater Authority, than an Act forbidding the People to aſſemble for Divine Worſhip would be. The former of theſe Aſſemblies being as neceſſary for the Support, and Propagation of the *Chriſtian* Religion in the World, as the latter. His Grace of *Canterbury*'s Words are theſe, *State of the Church and Clergy of* England, p. 86.

Tho' the King has (I conceive) ſuch an Authority by Law, over our Convocations, that he may prorogue them when he will, and grant them a Licenſe, or not, to act as he pleaſes; yet ſtill I have affirmed, and I ſee no Cauſe to retract my Aſſertion, that this Authority he is oblig'd in Conſcience to exerciſe, for the publick Good of the Church and Realm; and therefore ought not, either to hinder their Sitting, or to reſtrain their Acting, when

The Prince ought not to reſtrain the Convocation from Acting.

9 Anne, 1710. when it would be for the Advantage of either that they ſhould meet, and do the Work that belongs to them.

As therefore, in the Civil Affairs of the Realm, the Prince has his other Council to adviſe him; and upon their Deliberations proceeds to act, not only with greater Advantage to the Publick, but with a better Satisfaction to himſelf likewiſe; ſo in thoſe which concern the State of the Church, I make no doubt, but that it is the Duty, as well as Wiſdom, of a *Chriſtian* King, to conſult of all theſe Matters with thoſe who have the Government of it committed to them by God; and by their Direction and Aſſiſtance to manage himſelf in the Exerciſe of this great Branch of his Royal Supremacy; and neither obſtinately to refuſe the Clergy Liberty to aſſemble, when *they* think it would be for the Service of the Church, and the Benefit of Religion to come together; nor yet unreaſonably require their Attendance, when there is nothing at all, or nothing of any Conſequence to be done by them.

But however, *6thly*, Should it fall out (as yet it is to be hop'd it ſhall not in a *Chriſtian* Kingdom,) that the Prince ſhould neglect his Duty in this particular, and ſo not give his Clergy the Opportunity of Meeting and Acting, when it would be of a real Benefit to the Church that they ſhould aſſemble, and provide for the State of it: In that Caſe, I conceive it would be the Duty of thoſe, who are the *Fathers and Governours of it*, to apply to him for his Permiſſion to come together; to remonſtrate with Humility, but yet with a *Chriſtian* Freedom too, the Neceſſities of the Church, the Evils that are to be remedied, and the Reaſon they have

have to hope, that by their Aſſembling, they may provide ſome Remedy for them: And to preſs him, in the Name of God, and in purſuance of that Truſt, *which the Publick has repoſed in him*, to give a favourable Anſwer to their Requeſts. 9 Annæ, 1710.

When this is done, if the Prince ſhall ſtill continue deaf to their Remonſtrances, and refuſe them the Liberty they ſo reaſonably and dutifully deſire of him, then indeed they may have juſt Cauſe to complain, that he abuſes his Authority, and to conſider what is next to be done for the Honour of God, and the Safety of his Church committed to them. But otherwiſe, I cannot but think it too ſoon to complain of the Prince, that he does not ſuffer the Clergy to Meet and Act, whilſt they have not ſo much as once applied to him for his Permiſſion, nor done any thing to convince him, that it is needful for them ſo to do.

To conclude theſe particulars, ſhould we ever be ſo unhappy under a Chriſtian Magiſtrate, as to be deny'd all Liberty of theſe Aſſemblies, tho' the Governours and Fathers of the Church ſhould with all their Care and Intereſt endeavour to obtain it; ſhould he ſo far abuſe his Prerogative, as to turn it not only to the Detriment, but to the Ruin of all true Religion and Morality among us, and thereby make it abſolutely neceſſary for ſomething extraordinary to be done to preſerve both; in ſuch a Caſe of extremity, I have before ſaid, and I ſtill adhere to it, that the Biſhops and Paſtors of the Church muſt reſolve to hazard all in the diſcharge of their Duty. *They muſt meet, conſult, and reſolve on ſuch Meaſures, as by God's aſſiſtance they ſhall think their unhappy Circumſtances to require, and be content to ſuffer any Loſs, or to run*

If the Prince refuſes to permit the Convocation to meet and act, he would act like an Infidel, and the Clergy ought to Aſſemble without his Permiſſion.

2 Annæ, 1710. *run any Danger for their ſo doing.* For then the Prince would only have the Name of a Chriſtian, but would act like an *Infidel*; and ſo having thrown off the Care and Protection of the Church, it would naturally return to the Biſhops and Paſtors, to whom Chriſt committed it, to take upon themſelves the Care and Protection of it.

Theſe are the Principles which I formerly laid down; to theſe I ſtill adhere; and as immoderately as ſome may pretend, I ſet up the Prince's Authority, yet I hope by God's Grace, ſhould things come to ſuch a paſs, I ſhould act as firmly in defence of my Religion and the Church, by theſe Principles, as any of thoſe who now talk with ſo much bitterneſs againſt me.

Thus far his Grace: And no doubt, if the Church ſhould happen to fall into ſuch perilous Circumſtances in his Days, he would hazard all, rather than deſert his Principles.

The Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Words are theſe, *Rights of an Engliſh Convocation*, p. 24.

Synods allow'd in Holland, and Fran.

SO far are the Clergy of *England* from being unreaſonable or ſingular in their deſire of ſuch meetings, that there is no part of the Reformed Church beſides, that does not duly hold them. They are conſtantly kept up in the United Provinces, and even in *France* they were never denied the *Proteſtants* by this King, as long as the uſe of their Religion was allowed them: Theſe Aſſemblies having been always eſteemed, by all Chriſtians, as the beſt and moſt proper means for the Preſervation of Unity, and Suppreſſion of Errors and Diſorders in the Church of God.

And in Scotland.

To draw nearer Home, What we plead for has been allow'd the preſent *Scotch Kirk*, nay,

and

and ſomething more than we plead for: I hope it will not be thought Foreign to my Subject, if I ſtop to give ſome ſhort account of it. Their Aſſembly has ſat often ſince the *Revolution*, and done Buſineſs with a Witneſs, if a thorough Purging of Churches and Univerſities; if exerciſing their Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction over the whole Kingdom (as well over thoſe who Renounc'd their Government, as thoſe who own'd it) be doing Buſineſs; if to Excommunicate, Suſpend, and Deprive at Pleaſure; if to be Patrons General of all the Livings of the Kingdom, and to Induct, as well as to Eject, what Perſons they thought fit; if by any Act of theirs, (for ſo the Style runs) to appoint National Faſts, and to ſettle General Rules for Church Diſcipline and Government, without ſo much as asking leave of the Civil Power, be doing Buſineſs; then, I ſay, the *Scotch* Aſſembly have within theſe Ten Years laſt paſt effectually done it. They have acted up to the utmoſt extent of their pretended Divine Charter of Privileges, and have ſcarce been withſtood in any one Branch of it: For tho' the King's Commiſſioner has ſat with them, yet has he not been allow'd either to interpoſe in their Debates, or to have a Negative upon their Reſolutions, no nor ſo much as to confirm them. And when he pretended to adjourn, or diſſolve the *Synod*, they Proteſted againſt it, and appointed a new Meeting by their own, without any Regard to his Authority; and in the Intervals of their Seſſions, they have had a ſtanding Committee of their Members, who have been, as it were, a perpetual Aſſembly. Theſe are the High Favours and Indulgences that have, with a Liberal hand, been beſtow'd on our Neighbours in *Scotland*,

1 Anne, 1702.

The Power aſſum'd by the Aſſembly in Scotland.

The Sovereign not allow'd a Negative in their Reſolutions, or ſo much as to confirm them.

Proteſt againſt his adjourning or diſſolving them.

5 Annæ, 1710.

Scotland, to the utter Aboliſhment almoſt of the Civil Magiſtrates Supremacy in Church Affairs; Shall they who deny the Prince his due, have more than their due allow'd them; and ſhall not thoſe have ſo much as their due, who allow him every thing that either the Law of God, or the Law of the Land, allows him? Shall not the modeſt Claim of an Epiſcopal Church, which profeſſes all due Subjection to the State, put in for as fair an hearing as the unreaſonable Pretenſions of an Holy Kirk, that acknowledges no Superior but Chriſt Jeſus?

Presbyterians, and Independents, allow'd Aſſemblies of their Preachers in England.

Nor have thoſe of the Presbyterial and Congregational way, been leſs indulg'd here at Home; for that they too have their Convocation in as Regular, and full, tho' not in ſo open a manner, as the Members of the Church of *England* deſire to have, appears from that Circular Summons, which about eighteen Months ago was iſſued out, and caſually came into an Hand that it did not belong to; nay, the Privilege we claim, is not deny'd to any; the moſt Wild and Extravagant Sect among us, even *Quakers* themſelves, have their annual Meetings for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, and are known to have, and allow'd to hold them, ſhall *Schiſm* and *Enthuſiaſm* (to ſay no worſe) have the free Liberty of theſe Conſults, for the Propagation of their Intereſt, and ſhall an Apoſtolick and Eſtabliſh'd Church want it, God forbid!

Nor is it deny'd to Quakers.

In *Popiſh* Countries, indeed, theſe *Synods* are diſcountenanced, and out of uſe, notwithſtanding the late Decree of the Council of *Trent*, which orders, that they ſhall be celebrated once at leaſt in three Years.

But

But true *Proteſtants*, and true *Engliſhmen*, will like this Faſhion the worſe, for being of *Popiſh* Extraction, and for coming from a Country where both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Liberty have expir'd long ago: As they are not any where obſerv'd to live long after one another. 9 Anne, 1710.

But this Oppreſſion, and Invaſion of the Church's Rights, during the Queen's Reign, is not at all to be imputed to her Majeſty; her Zeal and Affection to the Church is never to be call'd in Queſtion: But ſhe was too Wiſe to act in things of this Moment without Advice. And if thoſe who ſhould have been the Guardians of our Religion, diſſuaded her from Convening the Convocation, on pretence that their Debates tended to the Prejudice of the Church, we ought not to cenſure the Queen for reſtraining them from acting, eſpecially if we conſider how gladly her Majeſty embrac'd every opportunity of Aſſembling them, when ſhe was better appriz'd of the matter.

It is a little odd indeed, that ſome little Contentions between the Houſes about their Privileges, ſhould be thought a ſufficient Reaſon for totally ſuppreſſing theſe Aſſemblies: Had the ſame Argument prevail'd in Civil Affairs, and the other great Council of the Nation been entirely laid aſide, for diſputing about their Privileges, the *Whiggs* themſelves would have exclaim'd ſufficiently againſt the Practice.

The Clergy ſubmitting to be Tax'd by the Laity, the occaſion of all their misfortunes.

But after all, it muſt be acknowledged, that the Clergy themſelves gave the greateſt ſhock to their Privileges, when they ſupinely relinquiſh'd their Right of giving their own Taxes, in the Reign of King *Charles* the II. Their Right of ſitting or Acting had never been diſputed,

9 Annæ, 1710.

puted, if they had not parted with their Power of Granting. From this Source they may derive all the Slights and Indignities they ſuffer. And how could they expect their Character ſhould be Reverenc'd, when they had left themſelves nothing to give; when they had voluntarily Surrendred thoſe Poſſeſſions, the Piety of former Ages had conferr'd upon them: For this in effect they did, when they gave the Laity a Power of taking them away, by Taxing them as high as they pleas'd: It would have been held little leſs than Sacrilege, heretofore, for the Parliament to have touched the Churches Patrimony. But thoſe Gentlemen, in a Condeſcending Mood, made a Compliment of their whole Revenues to the Laity at once. And if things dedicated to Sacred uſes can, without any Conſideration, or equivalent, be apply'd to Prophane purpoſes again, they have done it moſt effectually: The Proviſo, *That it ſhould not be drawn into Precedent, or affect their Right*, will avail them little at this Day. The Man that ſhould dare to propoſe an Exemption now, would probably be look'd upon as a Betrayer of the Peoples Rights.

To return from this Digreſſion, the Queen's Licenſe being Read, the Convocation drew up the following Addreſs of Thanks, which they preſented to her Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Addreſs of the Convocation to her Majeſty returning her Thanks for their Licence to Act.

WE your Majeſty's moſt Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſſembled, having receiv'd your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Licence, by the Hands of the Lord *Dartmouth*, hold our ſelves bound

in

in Duty, and Gratitude, to return our moſt humble acknowledgements for the ſame, and for the Pious Zeal and Care your Majeſty is pleas'd to expreſs thereby for the honour of Religion in general, and particularly for the Doctrine, Diſcipline, and Worſhip of the Church of *England*. 10 Annæ, 1711.

And we humbly crave leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that, according to the Truſt and Confidence you repoſe in us, we will apply our ſelves ſeriouſly to deliberate upon whatſoever ſhall appear to us neceſſary, fit, and convenient, for the Honour and Service of Almighty God, the good and quiet of the Church, and the Government thereof, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd.

We will alſo, with all Reſpect and Duty, receive and conſider whatſoever ſhall be ſent to us from your Majeſty, in purſuance of your Gracious Intentions ſignified in the Licence, and will chearfully and conſtantly pay the Fidelity and Allegiance which we have all Sworn to your Majeſty, whom we Pray God to continue long, and happily to Reign over us.

The Convocation being again Aſſembled on the laſt of *January*, her Majeſty's Letter of the 29*th* of *January*, to his Grace of *Canterbury*, was read, *viz.*

Anne R.

The Queen's Letter, with the particulars the Convocation are permitted to treat of.

MOST Reverend Father in God, our Right Truſty, and Right entirely beloved Counſellor, We greet you well: Whereas by our Royal Licence to the preſent Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury*, We have, among

9 Annæ, 1710. among other things, empower'd and authoriz'd them to confer, treat, debate, conſider, conſult, and agree of, and upon ſuch points, matters, cauſes, and things, as we from time to time ſhould deliver, or cauſe to be delivered to you in Writing, under our Sign Manual, or Privy-Signet, to be debated, conſidered, conſulted, and agreed upon: We accordingly hereby tranſmit unto you, the Heads of ſuch Matters as we think proper for the Conſideration of the ſaid Convocation, which are as follow.

The drawing up a Repreſentation of the preſent State of Religion among us, with Regard to the late exceſſive Growth of Infidelity, Hereſie, and Prophaneneſs.

The Regulating the Proceedings in Excommunications, and reforming the Abuſes by Commutation Money.

The Preparing a Form,

For the Viſitation of Priſoners, and particularly Condemned Perſons.

For admitting Converts from the Church of *Rome*, and ſuch as ſhall Renounce other Errors.

For Reſtoring thoſe who have Relapſed.

The Eſtabliſhing Rural Deans, where they are not, and rendring them more uſeful where they are.

The making Proviſions for preſerving, and tranſmitting more exact Terriers, and Accounts of Glebes, Tithes, and other Poſſeſſions and Profits belonging to Benefices: The Regulating Licences for Matrimony, according to the Canon, in order to the more effectual Prevention of Clandeſtine Marriages.

All which points, matters, and things, We do hereby direct to be debated, conſider'd, conſulted,

ſulted, and agreed upon by the ſaid Convoca- 9 Anne,
tion, purſuant to our Licence aforeſaid. And ſo 1710.
we bid you very heartily Farewel.

Given at our Court at St. James's *the 29th Day of* Jan. 1710-11. *In the Ninth Year of our Reign.*

By her Majeſty's Command,

Dartmouth.

The Convocation having unanimouſly agreed upon an Addreſs of Thanks, appointed Committees to conſider of the ſeveral Articles propos'd to them, and then adjourn'd to the *7th* of *February*.

On the firſt of *March*, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons acquainted the Houſe, that there had been with him the Day before, in the Evening, the Prolocutor of the lower Houſe of Convocation, with Dr. *Stanhope* Dean of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Stanley* Archdeacon of *London*, Dr. *Smalridge* Proctor for the Chapter of *Litchfield*, and Dr. *Delaune* Proctor for the Dioceſs of *Oxford*, and brought him an Order, and a Meſſage, which were Read, and are as follows, *viz.*

February 28. 2710.

IT was order'd by the lower Houſe of Convocation, that the Prolocutor, attended by Dr. *Stanhope* Dean of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Stanley* Archdeacon of *London*, Dr. *Smalridge* Proctor for the Chapter of *Litchfield*, and Dr. *Delaune* Proctor for the Dioceſs of *Oxford*, ſhould wait upon Mr. Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, and impart to him the follow-

9 Annæ 1710 ing Meſſage, agreed to by the ſaid Houſe, *Nemine Contradicente.*

Tho. Rouſe, Actuar, Domus Infer, Convocationis.

Mr. Speaker,

Meſſage of Thanks from the Convocation to the Houſe of Commons, for taking into their Conſideration the want of Churches in London *and* Weſtminſter.

THE lower Houſe of Convocation have, with great Satisfaction, taken Notice of an Inſtruction given by the Honourable Houſe of Commons, to a Committee, (appointed to examine a Petition of the Miniſter and Church-Wardens of *Greenwich*, praying Relief for the Rebuilding of that Church) to conſider what Churches are wanting within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof, and Report the ſame to the Houſe.

It was in our thoughts to have done what in us lay towards ſetting forward ſo Pious a deſign; but we are glad to find our ſelves happily prevented by the Zeal of that Honourable Houſe, which at the time that they plac'd you in the Chair, gave us an earneſt of their entire Diſpoſition to do every thing that might be for the Honour and Advantage of the Church of *England.*

We do, in the Name of the whole Clergy of this Province, return our unanimous Thanks to the Honourable the Commons, for this Inſtance of the affectionate Regard they have ſhewn to the Welfare of the eſtabliſh'd Church, and the common Intereſt of Religion.

Mr. Speaker,

I Am directed by the Clergy of the lower Houſe of Convocation, to ſignify their readineſs to promote the good Work now in View, by im-

imparting ſuch Lights as they are able to afford, in Relation to the extreme want of Churches, in and about theſe Populous Cities, under which we at preſent labour. 10 Annæ, 1711.

Francis Atterbury, Prolocutor.

Hereupon the Commons reſolv'd, That this Houſe will receive all ſuch Informations as ſhall be offered to them from the Clergy of the lower Houſe of Convocation, with Relation to the want of Churches in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof. *Commons reſolve to have a Regard to the Applications made to them by the Convocation, according to antient Uſage.*

Secondly, That this Houſe will, in all matters immediately relating to Religion, and the welfare of the eſtabliſh'd Church, have a particular Regard to ſuch Applications as ſhall at any time be made to them from the Clergy in Convocation Aſſembled, according to the ancient Uſage, together with the Parliament.

March 10. The Speaker acquainted the Commons, that the Day before in the Evening, Mr. Prolocutor of the lower Houſe of Convocation came to him, and by their Order, deliver'd to him a Scheme of the Number of Churches, and Chappels, and Meeting-Houſes, within twenty ſeven of thoſe Pariſhes, in and near the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof, where additional Churches were judg'd to be moſt wanted, together with a probable Calculation of the Number of Families and Souls within thoſe ſeveral Pariſhes, which they deſir'd might be laid before this Houſe. And the Title thereof being Read, the ſaid Scheme was referr'd to the Conſideration of a Committee, already appointed for that Buſineſs, purſuant to the Reſolutions of the 1ſt of that Month. *The Convocation deliver a Scheme to the Commons of the Churches neceſſary to be erected.*

10 Annæ, 1711. The 29th of *March*, Mr. Secretary St. *John* acquainted the Houſe, that he had a Meſſage from her Majeſty, ſign'd by her Majeſty, and he preſented the ſame to the Houſe, which Mr. Speaker read, and was as follows, *viz.*

Queen's Meſſage to the Commons, to advance the deſign of Building more Churches.

Anne R.

HER Majeſty having receiv'd an Addreſs from the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation Aſſembled, to recommend to the Parliament, the great and neceſſary Work of Building more Churches within the Bills of Mortality, is Graciouſly pleas'd to approve ſo good and pious a Deſign: And does accordingly very heartily recommend the carrying on the ſame to this Houſe, particularly in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and does not doubt, but effectual Care will be taken in this matter, which may be ſo much to the advantage of the *Proteſtant Religion*, and the firmer Eſtabliſhment of the Church of *England*.

On the 6th of *April*, Mr. *Anneſly* reported from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Miniſter, Church-Wardens, and ſeveral other Inhabitants of *Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, and ſeveral other Petitions, were referr'd; and who were alſo to enquire what Monies remain'd in the Hands of the Commiſſioners, for Rebuilding the Cathedral Church of St. *Pauls*, and conſider what the Produce of the Duties in Being, appropriated for that purpoſe, might amount to for the time to come, and make an Eſtimate what would be neceſſary for finiſhing and adorning the ſaid Church, and other

other the purpoſes, in the Acts mentioned for Building the Cathedral Church of St. *Pauls*; and alſo to conſider what Churches are wanting within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof, and Report the ſame to the Houſe, That the Committee had conſidered the ſeveral matters to them referr'd, and had directed him to Report how the ſame appear'd, in Relation thereunto, and had come to a Reſolution, which they had alſo directed him to Report to the Houſe: And he Read the ſaid Report and Reſolution, and afterwards deliver'd the ſame in at the Table, where the ſame were Read, and the Reſolution agreed to, *viz.* 10 Annæ, 1711.

That in the ſeveral Pariſhes, in and about the Suburbs of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, Fifty new Churches are neceſſary to be erected for the Reception of all ſuch as are of the Communion of the Church of *England*, computing Four Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty Souls to each Church: And then the ſaid Report was referr'd to the Conſideration of the Committee of the whole Houſe, who were to conſider farther of the Supply. *Reſolution of the Commons, that Fifty new Churches were neceſſary.*

On the 9th of *April*, the Speaker with the Houſe waited on her Majeſty at St. *James's*, with the following Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament Aſſembled, have with the utmoſt Satisfaction receiv'd your Majeſty's Gracious Meſſage, recommending to us the great and neceſſary Work of Building new Churches *Commons Addreſs thereupon.*

9 Annæ. 1710 in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

We are ſenſible how much the want of them hath contributed to the increaſe of *Schiſm* and *Irreligion*, and ſhall not fail therefore to do our Parts, towards the Supplying that defect, being entirely diſpos'd to promote every thing that is for the Intereſt of the eſtabliſh'd Church, and the Honour of your Majeſty's Reign.

Neither the long expenſive War, in which we are engag'd, nor the Preſſure of heavy Debts, under which we labour, ſhall hinder us from Granting to your Majeſty, whatever is neceſſary to accompliſh ſo excellent a Deſign, which we hope may be a means of drawing down Bleſſings from Heaven on all your Majeſty's other undertakings, as it adds to the Number of thoſe Places, where the Prayers of your Devout and Faithful Subjects will be daily offer'd up to God, for the Proſperity of your Majeſty's Government at Home, and the Succeſs of your Arms abroad.

To which Her Majeſty return'd this Gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

YOUR Addreſs is extremely acceptable to Me, as it is a Proof of your Zeal for the Intereſt of the eſtabliſh'd Church, and for the advancement of Religion. I will take care that what you Grant ſhall in the moſt ſpeedy and effectual manner be applied to the good purpoſe for which it is intended.

On

On the 7th of *May*, the Commons, in a grand Committee upon the Supply, reſolv'd to grant to her Majeſty a Sum, not exceeding 350000 *l.* for the Building of Fifty new Churches, and for the Purchaſing of Seites of Churches, and Church-Yards, or Burial-Places, and Houſes for the Habitations of the Miniſters of the ſaid Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs thereof; and for making ſuch Chapels as are already built, and capable thereof, Pariſh-Churches, and for finiſhing the Repairs of the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter's Weſtminſter*, and the Chappels of the ſame; which Reſolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the Houſe. 10 Annæ, 1711. 350000 l. *given for building the 50 new Churches.*

To go a little back about Chriſtmas 1710, *the* Morocco *Ambaſſador, at his Audience, made the following elegant Speech to her Majeſty.* 9 Annæ, 1710.

Moſt Puiſant, moſt Victorious, and moſt Gracious Queen.

THE Emperor my Maſter, *Muly Hamet Iſmael*, King of *Fez* and *Morocco*, who has Kings for his Slaves, and Sovereign Princes for his Tributaries, has ſent me to cultivate that Friendſhip with your Majeſty, which has been offer'd on the Part of *Great-Britain*, by your Captain and Ambaſſador Mr. *Delavall*; and to congratulate you upon the many important Victories and Conqueſts, that your Majeſty's Arms have gain'd, over the Two great Followers of the *Chriſtian Meſſias*, the Kings of *France* and *Spain*. Morocco *Embaſſador's Speech to the Q.*

It

9 Annæ, 1710. It is with Pleaſure he hears what Fame ſpeaks of your wonderful Atchievements; and he has made choice of me, that ſit on the third Step of his Foot-ſtool, to concert ſuch Meaſures with your Majeſty, as may be conducive to the further Progreſs of your Arms, on the Coaſts of *Spain* and *Barbary*.

'Tis for this End, my Maſter, who is Lord over infinite Countries, and whoſe Power has no Limits, makes an Offer to your Majeſty, of what Aſſiſtance may be thought neceſſary for the Maintenance of your Forces by Sea and Land; and has to Requeſt on his Part, that your Majeſty will enable him, by means of your invincible Shipping, to reduce the Fortreſs of *Ceuta*, and other Towns in *Barbary*, to his Majeſty's Obedience.

In Conſideration of this, my Maſter's Goodneſs prevails upon him to releaſe ſuch of your Majeſty's Subjects as are in his Poſſeſſion, without Fee or Ranſome; and is willing that ſuch as are in his Subjects Hands ſhould be ſet at Liberty, upon ſuch Terms of Agreement as ſhall be concerted between me and your Miniſtry.

In the mean Time, moſt excellent Majeſty, my Credentials will give you to underſtand, with what Power the moſt exalted *Muly Hamet Iſmael* my Maſter has inveſted me; and I ſhall make it my Buſineſs, to let your Majeſty ſee, by the Obedience I pay to his Orders, how willing and ready I ſhall be to enter upon ſuch a Treaty, as may increaſe the Grandeur, Power and Authority of both Empires, not without hopes, that my Perſon and Meſſage will be acceptable, to a Court that ſhines with the brighteſt Refulgances of all Glories, that can enlighten any Kingdom, or Country,

that

that is not under the immediate Influence of our great Prophet. 9 Annæ, 1710.

In this Seſſions of Parliament, a publick Lottery was erected, for the raiſing a Million and half of Money; and the Books were no ſooner open'd, than 'twas fill'd, and a great many Thouſand Pounds ſent away again; ſo little Effect had the impotent Malice of the *Whigs*, towards deſtroying the publick Credit; and the World was convinc'd, that the Government cou'd ſubſiſt, tho' they had loſt their Places.

A publick Lottery erected.

The publick Credit as high as ever.

In *January* the Duke of *Argyle* was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to King *Charles* the 3d, and Commander in chief of her Majeſty's Forces in *Spain*; and about the ſame Time, the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* was made Groom of the Stool, Firſt Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and Lady of the Wardrobe to her Majeſty, in the Room of the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*; and Mrs. *Maſham* had her Place of Privy Purſe. In the ſame Month, Sir *John Leake* was appointed Admiral, and Commander in chief of her Majeſty's Fleet, in the Room of *Matthew Aylmer* Eſq; and Sir *Thomas Hardy* was made Rear Admiral of the Blue.

D. of Argyle *made Gen. in* Spain.

Dutcheſs of Somerſet *Groom of the Stool.*

Mrs. Maſham *Privy Purſe.*

Sr. John Leak *Admiral of the Fleet.*

In the Beginning of *March*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſend*, her Majeſty's Ambaſſador extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States General, was recall'd, and the Lord *Raby* was appointed to ſucceed him.

Ld. Raby *Embaſſador to* Holland.

On the 8th of *March*, being the Day of her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, the Marquiſs *de Guiſcard*, a *French* Refugee, was apprehended for High Treaſon, by Virtue of a Warrant from Mr. *Secretary St. John*. Of what Nature this Treaſon was (further than the carrying on a Correſpondence with his own Country,) 10 Annæ, 1711.

10 Annæ, 1711. try,) I could never learn; but the Queen did not think fit to appear in Publick that Day.

Guiscard being carry'd to Mr. *St. John*'s Office, and finding a Penknife that had been left in the Room where he was confin'd, conceal'd it some where about him, till he was brought to his Examination before the Council. The privy Councellors that met upon this Occasion, were Sir *Simon Harcourt* Lord Keeper, the Earl of *Rochester* Lord President, the Duke of *Buckingham* Lord Steward of the Houshould, the Duke of *Newcastle* Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of *Ormond*, Earl *Paulet*, Mr. *Harley*, and the Three Secretaries of State, *viz.* The Duke of *Queensbury*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *St. John*.

During his Examination, *Guiscard* desir'd to speak with Mr. *St. John* in Private; but being told that was not proper now he was before the Committee; and if he had any Thing to say, he should speak before them all; he thereupon advanc'd towards the Table, as if he design'd to say something to Mr. *Harley*, and stooping down, said, *I'en veux donc a Toy*, Then have at thee; and stabb'd Mr. *Harley* in the Breast, with the Penknife he had conceal'd; but the Penknife striking against the Bone, broke about half an Inch from the Handle; *Guiscard* not observing it was broke, re-doubled his Blow, and struck Mr. *Harley* again upon the Breast; Mr. *St. John* seeing Mr. *Harley* fall, *cry'd out*, The Villain has murder'd Mr. *Harley*; and drawing his Sword, (as did the rest,) gave *Guiscard* several Wounds; but Mr. *Harley* getting up upon his Feet again, my Lord *Paulet* desir'd them not to kill *Guiscard*; and the Messengers and Door-Keepers coming in, they secur'd the Assassin: Whereupon he begg'd

Guiscard stabs Mr. Harley in a Committee of Council.

begg'd of the Duke of *Ormond* to diſpatch him; but the Duke anſwer'd, *Ce n'eſt pas l' Affaire des Honetes Gens: Ceſt l' Affaire d'un autre. 'Tis not the Work of Gentlemen: It is the Work of another.* 10 Anne 1711.

Guiſcard ſtruck Mr. *Harley* with ſo good a Will, that his Cure was look'd upon as deſperate for Five Weeks: In the mean Time, *Guiſcard* was committed to *Newgate*, where he was ſeveral Times examin'd by a Committee of the Privy Council, but would make no Confeſſion; and dy'd in a few Days of the Wounds and Bruiſes he had receiv'd, notwithſtanding all imaginable Care was us'd to ſave his Life. The Turn-Keys of *Newgate* kept the Body in Pickle, and ſhow'd it for Money to all Comers, till the Queen had Notice of it, and order'd it to be buried.

This Attempt of *Guiſcard*'s produc'd a Law, making it Felony without the Benefit of Clergy, to aſſault a Privy Counſellor in the Execution of his Office. *Felony to aſſault a Privy Councellor.*

Both Houſes of Parliament addreſs'd her Majeſty upon this Occaſion, aſſuring her, they would ſtand by and defend her Majeſty, and thoſe who had the Honour to be employ'd in her Service, againſt all publick and ſecret Attempts of her Enemies. And when Mr. *Harley* came abroad again, the Houſe of Commons congratulated him on his Recovery.

On the 20th of *March* died *Clobery Bromley* Eſq; Son to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and a Member of the Houſe; whereupon the Houſe, in Compaſſion to the Father, adjourn'd to the 26th. Bromley *the Speaker's Son dies.*

On

10 Anne, 1711.

Emperor Joseph dies.

On the 17th of *April* Captain *Powel* arriv'd at Court, being ſent Expreſs by the Lord *Raby*, her Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, with the News, That the Emperor *Joſeph* I. died of the Small-Pox at *Vienna*, the 17th of *April*, N. S. Whereupon the Court went into Mourning; and on the 20th of *April*, Mr. Secretary *St John* brought the following Meſſage from her Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons.

Anne R.

Qu's Meſſage to the Parliament thereupon.

HER Majeſty is pleaſed to acquaint this Houſe with the ill News ſhe has receiv'd of the Emperor's Death; and being ſenſible of the Conſequence this great Loſs may be of to the Allies, how diſheartned ſome of them may be on the one Hand, and how diligent *France* will be on the other, to improve every Accident to their own Advantage, Her Majeſty is deſirous to let you know, That immediately on the firſt News of the late Emperor's Sickneſs, ſhe came to a Reſolution, to ſupport the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in this Conjuncture, and to uſe her utmoſt Endeavours to get the King of *Spain* made Emperor, in which the States General have likewiſe concurr'd with her Majeſty; and ſince that, her Majeſty hath taken the moſt proper Means to engage all thoſe who have a Share in this Election, and are in the Intereſt of the Common Cauſe, to join with her, in bringing this great Work to a good Iſſue; and ſhe hath an entire Confidence in the Affection and Duty of her Parliament, that with their Aſſiſtance, under the Protection and Bleſſing of Almighty God, ſhe ſhall be

be enabled to make a happy Concluſion of this War, in a ſafe and honourable Peace. *to Anne, 1711.*

The Seaſon of the Year, and the length of Time that has paſt ſince your Meeting, will make you all wiſh, that you may be at Liberty to attend the Publick, as well as your own private Affairs, throughout the Kingdom; and therefore her Majeſty does recommend to you, ſo to haſten your Conſultations about all the publick Concerns, that her Majeſty may put a ſpeedy End to this Seſſion.

Hereupon both Houſes preſented the following Addreſs to her Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Meſſage: We are truly ſenſible of the great Loſs the Alliance hath ſuſtain'd by the Death of the Emperor, and do with all Duty acknowledge, the early and wiſe Care your Majeſty has been pleas'd to take, to prevent the ill Conſequences thereof; by reſolving to ſupport the Intereſts of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and endeavouring to promote the Election of the King of *Spain* to the Empire. *Addreſs of both Houſes on this Occaſion.*

Your Majeſty may ſafely place an entire Confidence in our Duty and Affection, and may reſt aſſured, That we cannot be diſcouraged by this, or any other Misfortune, from ſupporting your Majeſty in all the Meaſures which

10 Annæ, 1711. which your Majeſty, in your great Wiſdom, ſhall judge proper, to bring this War to a happy Concluſion, by a ſafe and honourable Peace. And being truly convinc'd how neceſſary it is to give all poſſible Diſpatch to the publick Buſineſs, we will uſe our utmoſt diligence in every Part of it depending before us, that your Majeſty may have the Satisfaction of putting a ſpeedy End to this Seſſion.

The Queen's Anſwer to this Addreſs was to this Effect.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Qu's Anſwer. I Thank you very heartily for this Addreſs: It is of great Importance, that the World ſhould know that both Houſes of Parliament do ſo unanimouſly approve the Meaſures I have taken on this Occaſion of the Emperor's Death, which will very much encourage our Allies to continue united in the common Cauſe.

The South-Sea *Company firſt incorporated.* This Seſſions Mr. *Harley* introduc'd the great Project, for paying the publick Debts, by incorporating a Company to trade to the *South-Seas*; upon which Foundation has been built more than the firſt Projectors ever intended, and more indeed than the Foundation could bear: The original Deſign of allowing 6 *per Cent.* to People who had truſted the Government with their Effects, was certainly a very commendable Project, and an eaſie Method of ſatisfying that great Debt; tho' poſſibly, the giving out that the Stock would produce 50 and 60 *per Cent.* may have done more Miſ-

Miſchief than all the other Projects for raiſing Money, whether by Lottery, or otherwiſe, ſince the War begun. 9 Annæ, 1710.

This Seſſions was alſo brought in a Bill to prevent Duelling, occaſion'd by a Duel fought on the 9th of *May*, between Sir *Cholmley Deering* Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of *Kent*, and *Richard Thornhill* Eſq; in which Sir *Cholmley* was wounded by a Piſtol Shot, and died a few Hours after: But the Bill did not paſs. *Sir Cholmley Deering kill'd in a Duel.*

On the 24th of *May*, Mr. *Harley* was created Baron *Harley* of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*; and on the 29th of *May*, the Queen appointed him to be Lord High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*. *Mr. Harley made Earl of Oxford, and Ld. High Treaſurer.*

On the firſt of *June*, his Lordſhip, attended by great Numbers of the Nobility, took the Oaths in the Court of Chancery, when the Lord Keeper made the following Speech to him.

My Lord Oxford,

THE Queen, who does every Thing with the greateſt Wiſdom, has given a Proof of it, in the Honour ſhe has lately conferr'd on you, which are exactly ſuited to your Deſerts and Qualifications. *Ld. Keeper's Speech to him on his taking the Oaths.*

My Lord,

The Title which you now bear, could not have been ſo juſtly plac'd on any other of her Majeſty's Subjects. Some of that Ancient Blood which fills your Veins, is derived from the *Veres*. And you have ſhew'd your ſelf as ready to ſacrifice it for the Safety of your Prince, and the Good of your Country, and

10 Anne, 1711. as fearleſs of Danger on the moſt trying Occaſions, as ever any of that Brave and Loyal Houſe were.

Nor is that Title leſs ſuited to you, as it carries in it a Relation to one of the chief Seats of Learning: For even your Enemies, My Lord, (if any ſuch there ſtill are) muſt own, That the Love of Letters, and the Encouragement of thoſe who excel in them, is One diſtinguiſhing Part of your Character.

My Lord,

The high Station of Lord Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*, to which her Majeſty has call'd you, is the juſt Reward of your eminent Services; you have been the great Inſtrument of reſtoring publick Credit, and relieving this Nation from the heavy Preſſure and Ignominy of an immenſe Debt, under which it languiſh'd; and you are now entruſted with the Power of ſecuring us from a Relapſe into the ſame ill State, out of which you have reſcued us.

This great Office, my Lord, is every Way worthy of you, particularly on the Account of thoſe many Difficulties, with which the faithful Diſcharge of it muſt be unavoidably attended; and which require a Genius like yours to maſter them. The only Difficulty, which even you, my Lord, may find almoſt inſuperable, is, how to deſerve better of the Crown and Kingdom after this Advancement, than you did before it.

Before the Riſing of the Parliament, ſeveral Writs were order'd to be iſſued for electing Members, in the Room of thoſe that were dead, or had accepted Places; and particularly for the

the Electing a Burgeſs of the Town of *Hertford*, in the Room of *Charles Caſar* Eſq; who had been made Treaſurer of the Navy, when *Robert Walpole* Eſq; was turn'd out; and another for Knight of the Shire, for the County of *Glamorgan*, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Manſel* Bart. who ſucceeded Sir *John Holland*, in the Office of Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhould. 10 Annæ, 1711.

On the 12th of *June*, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, ſhe gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills, after which, her Majeſty made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Pleaſure I tell you, at the End of this Seſſion, that you have fully made good all the Aſſurances you gave me at the Beginning of it. *Qu's Speech at the Riſing of the Parliament.*

This I look upon as a further Pledge of my Subjects Duty and Affection, which is the firmeſt Support of my Throne.

I thank you Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, in a particular Manner, for what you have done; you have complied with my Deſire, in granting a Supply for building many new Churches; and you have not only enabled me to carry on the War, but have made effectual Proviſion for paying thoſe heavy Debts, which were almoſt grown an unſupportable Burden on the Publick. And this at a Time, when our Enemies every where pleas'd themſelves with the Hopes, that the Supplies for the Service of the current Year could not have been found; you have diſappointed them in

10 Annæ, 1711. all Reſpects, and by the great Sums you have raiſed, the greateſt ever granted to any Prince in one Seſſion; you have reſtored the publick Credit, which I will take care to preſerve by a frugal Management. The World muſt now be ſatisfy'd, that nothing can be too difficult for a Parliament, fill'd with ſo much Zeal for the true Intereſt of the Nation in Church and State.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Satisfaction I take, in the Power with which God has intruſted me, is, to employ it for the Protection and Good of all my People, whoſe Proſperity I have as much at Heart, as ever any of my Predeceſſors had.

You ſee the happy Effects of a mutual Confidence between me and my Subjects: I ſhall look upon any Attempt to leſſen it, as a Step towards diſſolving my Government.

The Temper you have ſhewn, will, I hope, convince thoſe, who have the Misfortune to differ from our Church, that their Liberty is not in danger.

It is needleſs for me to repeat the Aſſurances of my earneſt Concern, for the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*; and of my fixed Reſolution, to ſupport and encourage the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd.

You are now returning to your ſeveral Countries, and I expect from you, that you will further recommend your ſelves to me, by ſtudying to promote the publick Peace and Quiet.

Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 10th of *July*.

Acts

Acts paſſed 9 *Annæ*, Parl. 5. Seſſ. 1.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1711, 4*s.* in the Pound. *Cap.* 1.

An Act to oblige Ships coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their Quarentine. *Cap.* 2.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of Year 1711. *Cap.* 3.

An Act to continue the Acts for recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1711. *Cap.* 4.

An Act for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons. *Cap.* 5.

Every Member for a County muſt have 600 l. per Annum. *For a Corporation,* 300 l. per Ann. *clear of Incumbrances, Except the eldeſt Son of a Perſon qualify'd. Except the Univerſities. No Mortgagee qualify'd, who has not been in Poſſeſſion Seven Years.*

By this Act, no Perſon, who hath not an Eſtate in Freehold, or Copyhold for Life, or for ſome greater Eſtate to his own Uſe, either in Law, or Equity, of 600 *l. per Annum*, ſhall be elected Knight of any Shire; nor ſhall any Perſon be elected Member for a Corporation, who hath not 300 *l. per Annum* Freehold, or Copyhold, clear of all Incumbrances.

Provided, That a Peer's eldeſt Son, or the Son of any other Perſon qualify'd by this Act, to ſerve as a Knight of the Shire, ſhall not be uncapable of being elected.

Provided, That this Act ſhall not extend to the Univerſities.

Provided, That no Mortgagee ſhall be qualify'd to ſerve, where the Equity of Redemption is in another, unleſs ſuch Mortgagee ſhall have been in Poſſeſſion Seven Years before the

9 Annæ, 1710. Election: Every Candidate ſhall at the Election, at the Requeſt of any other Candidate, or of any Two of the Electors, take the following Oath, (*viz.*)

The Oath to be taken by the Candidate.

Ff. I *R. B.* do Swear, That I truly and *bonâ Fide* have ſuch an Eſtate in Law, or Equity, to, and for my own Uſe and Benefit, of, or in Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, (over and above what will ſatisfy and clear all Incumbrances that may affect the ſame) of the Annual Value of Six Hundred Pounds above Reprizes, as doth qualifie me to be elected, and return to ſerve as a Member for the County of *Worceſter*, according to the known and true Meaning of the Act of Parliament in that Behalf; and that my ſaid Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, are lying or being within the Pariſh, Townſhip, or Precinct of *Old Swinford*, in the ſaid County, or in the ſeveral Pariſhes, Townſhips, or Precincts of *Birmingham*, in the County of *Warwick*, (as the Caſe may be.) If the Candidate ſtand for a Corporation, the Oath ſhall relate to 300 *l. per Annum*, *mutatis mutandis*.

To be certify'd into the King's-Bench, or Chancery.

The Oath ſhall be adminiſtred by the Officer who takes the Poll, or any Two Juſtices of the Peace, who ſhall certifie the ſame into the Chancery, or King's-Bench, upon Forfeiture of 100 *l.* One Moiety to the Crown, the other to the Informer, to be recover'd in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*: The Candidate refuſing, his Election ſhall be void.

Cap. 6. An Act for reviving, continuing and appropriating certain Duties upon ſeveral Commodities to be exported; and certain Duties upon Coals, to be Water-born, and carried Coaſtwiſe;

wiſe; and for granting further Duties upon Candles, for Thirty Two Years, to raiſe 1530000 *l.* by Way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1711; and for ſuppreſſing ſuch unlawful Lotteries, and ſuch Inſurance Offices, as are therein mention'd. 9 Annæ, 1710.

An Act for enabling, and obliging the Bank of *England*, for the Time therein mention'd, to exchange all Exchequer Bills for ready Money, upon Demand; and to diſable any Perſon to be Governour, Deputy Governour, or Director of the Bank of *England*, and a Director of the the *Eaſt-India* Company at the ſame Time. Cap. 7.

An Act to repeal the Act 3 and 4 of her Majeſty's Reign, entitul'd, *An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with* France, *ſo far as it relates to the Prohibiting the Importation of* French *Wines.* Cap. 8.

An Act to continue the Acts, for puniſhing Mutiny and Diſſertion, and falſe Muſters; and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters, and for approving of Medicines for the Army. Cap. 9.

An Act for eſtabliſhing a general Poſt-Office, for all her Majeſty's Dominions; and for ſettling a weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof, for the Service of the War, and other her Majeſty's Occaſions. Cap. 10.

An Act for laying certain Duties upon Hides and Skins, tanned, tawed, or dreſſed; and upon Vellom and Parchment, for the Term of Thirty Two Years, for proſecuting the War, and other her Majeſty's moſt neceſſary Occaſions. Cap. 11.

An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops. Cap. 12.

An Act for taking, examining, and ſtating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom. Cap. 13.

9 Annæ, 1710. An Act for the better Preventing of exceſſive and deceitful Gaming.

Cap. 14. An Act for making more effectual, an Act
Cap. 15. of the 43*d* Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, entitul'd, *An Act concerning the Aſſizes of Fuel, ſo far as it relates to Aſſize of Billets.*

Cap. 16. An Act to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy Counſellor, in the Execution of his Office, to be Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

Cap. 17. An Act for the Preſervation of White, and other Pine-Trees, growing in her Majeſty's Colonies of *New-Hamp-ſhire*, the *Maſſachuſet's-Bay*, and Province of *Main-Rhode-Iſland*, and *Providence Plantation*, the *Narraganſet Country*, or *King's Province*, and *Connecticut* in *New England*, and *New York*, and *New Jerſey* in *America*, for the Maſting her Majeſty's Navy.

Cap. 18. An Act to render more effectual, an Act made in the Sixth Year of her preſent Majeſty, entitul'd, *An Act to repeal a Clauſe in an Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty, for amending High-Ways, which enjoins Waggoners, and others, to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horſes, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with Six Horſes, or other Beaſts, except up Hills.*

Cap. 19. An Act to enable her Majeſty to grant the Scite of the Caſtle of *Exon*, (Parcel of her Dutchy of *Cornwall*) for Ninety nine Years, for the Uſe and Benefit of the County of *Devon*.

Cap. 20. An Act for rendring the Proceedings upon Writs of *Mandamus* and Informations, in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, more ſpeedy and effectual, and for the more eaſie trying and determining the Rights of Offices, and Franchiſes in Corporations and Boroughs.

An

An Act for making good deficiencies, and ſatisfying the Publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation, to carry on a Trade to the *South-Seas*, and for the encouragement of the Fiſhery, and for Liberty to Trade in unwrought Iron with the Subjects of *Spain*, and to Repeal the Acts for Regiſtring Seamen. 9 Annæ, 1710. Cap. 21.

An Act for granting to her Majeſty ſeveral Duties upon Coals, for Building Fifty new Churches, in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof, and other purpoſes therein mentioned. Cap. 22.

An Act for licenſing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs, and for charging certain new Duties on Stampt Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, and on Cards and Dice, and on the exportation of Rock-Salt for *Ireland*, and for ſecuring thereby, and by a weekly Payment out of the Poſt-Office, and by ſeveral Duties on Hides and Skins, a yearly Fund of 186670 *l.* for Thirty two Years, to be applied to the Satisfaction of ſuch Orders, as are therein mentioned, to the Contributors of any Sum, not exceeding two Millions, to be rais'd for carrying on the War, and other her Majeſty's occaſions. Cap. 23.

An Act for the Relief of the Creditors, and Proprietors of the Company of *Mine-Adventurers*, by eſtabliſhing a Method for ſettling the Differences between the Company and their Creditors, and for Uniting them, in order to an effectual Working the Mines of the ſaid Company. Cap. 24.

An Act for making the Act of the fifth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for the better Preſervation of the Game, perpetual, and for making the ſame more effectual. Cap. 25.

An

9 Annæ, 1710. Cap. 26. An Act for the better preſervation and improvement of the Fiſhery, within the River of *Thames*, and for regulating and governing the Company of Fiſhermen of the ſaid River.

Cap. 27. An Act for the encouragement of the Trade to *America*.

Cap. 28. An Act to diſſolve the preſent, and prevent the future Combination of Coal-owners, Lightermen, Maſters of Ships, and others, to advance the Price of Coals, in prejudice of the Navigation Trade, and Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the further Encouragement of the Coal Trade.

Cap. 29. An Act for raiſing the *Militia*, for the Year 1711, although the Months Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

Cap. 30. An Act for reviving and continuing an Act made in the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for the more effectual preventing Abuſes, and Frauds of Perſons employ'd in the Working up the Woollen, Linen, Fuſtian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom.

10 Annæ, 1711. *The Campaign in the Netherlands.* The King of *Pruſſia*, and ſeveral other Princes in the Grand Alliance, inſiſting on the Arrears due to their Forces from the States General, before they would ſuffer them to March out of their Winter-Quarters, the Campaign did not begin in *Flanders* ſo ſoon as it was intended; but theſe difficulties being got over, the Duke of *Marlborough* aſſembled the Army on the 30*th* of *April*, at *Orchies*, between *Liſle* and *Doway*, the next day he paſs'd the *Scarpe*, and encamp'd between *Doway* and *Bouchain*, and the Enemy poſted themſelves behind the *Sanſet*, in a Camp that was look'd upon as inacceſſible.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* being detain'd at *Vienna*, on occaſion of the Emperor's Death, (who died

died the 17th of *April*) did not join the Duke of *Marlborough* till the 23d of *May*. 10 Anne, 1711.

On the 14th of *June*, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd, and having pass'd the Canal of *Arleux*, and the *Scarpe* near *Vitry*, in the presence of the Enemy, encamp'd on the Plains of *Lens*: The same day Prince *Eugene* detach'd the Imperial and Palatine Troops, consisting of 50 Squadrons, and 12 Battalions, to the upper *Rhine*, to make Head against the *French* on that side, who gave out, that they intended to penetrate again into *Bavaria*, and embroil the Empire, while it remain'd without a Head. *The Imperial and Palatine Troops detach'd for the* Rhine.

The Enemy having since the March of the Confederate Army from the Neighbourhood of *Doway* to *Lens*, repaired their Dikes near *Arleux*, to prevent the Water of the *Sanset* falling into the *Scarpe*, whereby the Mills of *Doway* were render'd useless, and having Fortified the Castle of *Chantairn*, and made a Redoubt at the Mill of *Arleux* to cover it, the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the 6th of *July*, caus'd that Post to be attack'd, and took it, making a Captain of Granadiers, and 125 Men that defended it, Prisoners of War. *The Post of* Arleux *taken by the* Allies.

The Post of *Arleux* was judg'd of such Importance, that the Principal Ingineer was order'd to put it into a better Posture of Defence, and the Works being finish'd, a Garrison of 600 Men was left in the Place, under the Command of Colonel *Savary*, and on the 19th, the Troops that cover'd the Workmen there, return'd to the Camp; of which the Marshal *Villars* had no sooner notice, but he order'd a Detachment of 15000 Men to invest the Place. The 28th of *July*, in the Morning, he rais'd a Battery of 6 or 7 Pieces of Canon, and having *And Fortified.* *Retaken by the* Fren.

10 Annæ, 1711. having made a ſufficient Breach in the Walls, by two in the Afternoon, Colonel *Savary*, and his Garriſon, were compell'd to Surrender themſelves Priſoners of War. The Duke of *Marlborough* did not think fit at this time to attempt the Retaking of *Arleux*, but he advanc'd towards *Aire*, as if he intended to beſiege St. *Omer*, or attack the Lines thereabouts: Marſhal *Villars* thereupon Reinforc'd that Garriſon, and drew all his Troops from about *Arleux*. On the 4*th* of *Auguſt*, his Grace advanc'd with a great Detachment of the Army to view the Lines, which confirm'd the *French* in their Conjecture, that they ſhould be attack'd on that ſide. But the ſame Night his Grace put himſelf at the Head of the Horſe, at the left Wing, and March'd back towards the *Sanſet*, with ſo much diligence, that by the 5*th* in the Morning he enter'd the *French* Lines near *Arleux*, without any Oppoſition; of which the Deputies of the States General gave the following Relation in a Letter to their Principals.

The Duke of Marlb. *paſſes the* French *Lines.*

High and Mighty Lords,

Dep. of the States Account of their paſſing the French *Lines.*

THE Baron de *Hompeſche*, Lieutenant General, took Poſt yeſterday Morning at four of the Clock at *Palne*, and *Bac-a-Bacheul*, with about eight Thouſand Foot, and two Thouſand Horſe, partly drawn out of the Garriſons of *Doway*, *Liſle*, and St. *Amand*, and partly conſiſting of the Detachment which cover'd the Baggage near *Bethune*. The Enemy had a little before withdrawn the Troops they had in thoſe Poſts, to reinforce their Army, wherefore ours found no Reſiſtance. In the Precaution for Succeſs in this enterprize, Orders were given at ſix in the Evening, for the Army

to

to be in a Readineſs to March, which they began accordingly at Ten, in four Columns, and took the way by *Vilerau bois*, and the Army having afterwards fil'd off by *Neuoville*, and *Telu*, directly to *Vitry*, paſſed the *Scarpe* there, and the next Morning by ten a Clock, the Vanguard were advanc'd as far as *Arleux*, and *Bac-a-Bacheul*. This March was made with ſuch diligence, that hardly hath the like been known. The Foot in that ſhort time March'd 10 Leagues without Halting, to which the Moon-light, and the fair Weather, which God Almighty gave us that Night, contributed not a little: Mareſchal *Villars* was inform'd of our March about Eleven, but was ſo ſtrongly perſuaded by the Feint we had made for ſome Days, that our deſign was to attack his Lines, near *Aveſnes le Comte*, that he waited till next Day at two in the Morning to be fully aſſured of our March, then he gave Orders to his Army to March immediately; but ſeeing that our Army was already too far advanc'd, for his to be able to come up with us, he himſelf advanc'd with the King's Houſhold Troops, with hopes to arrive time enough to diſpute with us the Paſſage of the *Sanſet*. But he found that Fifty or Sixty of our Squadron had already paſs'd at Eleven, and particularly thoſe of General *Hompeſch*: Upon which Monſieur *Villars* return'd to the main Body of his Army, which was by that time advanc'd by the high Road between *Arras* and *Cambray*; in the mean time our Troops advanc'd with all poſſible diligence: But as the paſſage could only be made by *Bac a-Bacheul*, and *Palne*, our Rear could not get over till Midnight. Our Army is encamp'd upon the *Scheld*, between *Oiſy* and *Eſtrun*. This Morning at eight a Clock, we ſaw the Ene-

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mies

10 Annæ, 1711. mies Army file off in four Columns, towards the *Scheld*, either to paſs that River, or to Intrench themſelves between it and a Marſh, that lies near *Morquion*: Our Generals did not think fit to attack them in their March, but have reſolv'd to paſs the *Scheld* this Evening, to inveſt *Bouchain*. We are with profound Reſpect,

High and Mighty Lords,

Your High Mightineſſes moſt Humble

and moſt obedient Servant,

From the Camp of L' Anglois Auguſt 6. 1711.

A. Van Capelle, &c.

Bouchain *Beſieg'd and taken.* Notwithſtanding this Succeſs in paſſing the *French* Lines, it was found impracticable to bring the Enemy to a general Engagement; whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* reſolved to Beſiege *Bouchain*, before which place the Trenches were open'd, the 18*th* of *Auguſt*, and the Garriſon ſurrendred Priſoners of War the 13*th* of *September* following, to the Number of above 2000 Men, and were ſent Priſoners to *Holland*, and Major General *Groveſtein*, being appointed Governour by the *Dutch*, took Poſſeſſion of the Place: This Siege is ſaid to have coſt the Confederates 16000 Men.

The Works of *Bouchain* being Repair'd, and the Scarcity of Forage being very great at the Camp at *Le Secq*, the Duke of *Marlborough* broke up from thence the 20*th* of *October*, paſs'd the *Scheld*, and encamp'd between *Marthienne* and *Abſcons*, where the Army ſeparated, and went into Winter Quarters.

Prince

Prince *Eugene* put himſelf at the Head of the Army of the Empire, the 28*th* of *July*, which being ſtrengthened by the Detachment from the *Netherlands*, the Deſigns of the *French* upon *Germany* were diſappointed; but Prince *Eugene* being oblig'd to attend the *Auſtrian* Miniſters, in procuring King *Charles* the 3*d* to be Elected Emperor, he did not undertake any other Military enterprize this Campaign. 10 Annæ, 1711. *Campaign in the* Rhine.

Notwithſtanding all the Efforts of the *French* King, and the *Pope*'s *Nuncio*, the Electors, ſupported by the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the States General, elected King *Charles* Emperor of the *Romans*, upon the 12*th* of *October*, by the Name of *Charles* the 6*th*. *K.* Charles *Elected* Emperor.

His Catholick Majeſty embark'd at *Barcelona*, the 27*th* of *September*, on Board the Confederate Fleet, and Arriv'd at *Vado* the 7*th* of *October*, and on the 12*th* ſet out for *Milan*, where he Arriv'd the next day; while he ſtaid there, he receiv'd the ſolemn Congratulations of the Republicks of *Venice* and *Genoa*, of the *Pope*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, and of other Provinces and States of *Italy*, on his Acceſſion to the Imperial Throne: His Imperial Majeſty ſet out from *Milan* the 10*th* of *November*, and Arriv'd at *Inſpruck* the 20*th*, and having receiv'd the Homage of the Country of *Tirol*, he left that Place the 4*th* of *December*, and on the 7*th* came to *Augsburgh*: On the 19*th*, his Imperial Majeſty made his Publick Entry at *Frankfort*, with great Magnificence, and was Crown'd Emperor there: On the 23*d* of the ſame Month of *December*, after his Coronation, he receiv'd the Compliments of the Electors, and other Princes, and the Homage of the City of *Frankfort*. *His Voyage from* Barcelona. *His Coronation at* Frankfort

The

10 Annæ, 1711. Tho' the differences between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, had prevented the Duke of *Savoy* taking the Field, the two preceeding Campaigns,

Campaign in Savoy. he put himſelf at the Head of the Confederate Troops in *Piedmont* this Summer, and March'd to the Banks of the *Rhone*, where he found the Duke of *Berwick* ſtrongly Intrenched; and tho' he did not think fit to attack him, however, he continu'd in the Field till the 9th of *September*, and thereby prevented the Duke of *Berwick*'s making any Detachments to the *Rhine*, or *Catalonia*; and thus ended the Campaign on that ſide.

In Catalonia. The Troops in *Catalonia* had ſuffer'd ſo much on both ſides, in the Year 1710. by the Battles of *Almanara*, *Saragoſſa*, and *Villavitioſa*, that they were not in a Condition to undertake any think conſiderable this Campaign, and both Parties took up much the ſame Winter Quarters they had done the Year before; the Duke of *Argyle* was ſeiz'd with ſuch a violent Fever, that he was forc'd to leave the Army, and return to *Barcelona*; and having recover'd his Health, he obtain'd the Queen's leave to return to *England*.

Portugueſe *treat privately of a Peace.* The *Portugueſe* were as inactive as formerly, and inſtead of enterprizing any thing againſt the Enemy, were diſcovered to be carrying on a ſecret Negotiation with the *French* and *Spaniards*, with which being charg'd by the *Engliſh* General, the Earl of *Portmore*, they did not deny it, but ſaid, this was in order to procure a general Peace.

Hungarians *ſubmit.* This Year a Treaty of Pacification was concluded between the Emperor, and the *Hungarian* Male-Contents.

In

In the beginning of *May*, a Squadron of Men of War, Commanded by Sir *Hovendon Walker*, with Land Forces on Board, under the Command of Brigadier General *Hill*, ſet Sail for *New-England*, where they Arriv'd the 24*th* of *June*, and the Land Forces being put on Shore there, to refreſh themſelves, the Fleet continued at *Boſton* till the 30*th* of *July*, when the Land Forces being Reimbark'd, they ſet Sail again for the River *Canada*, whither General *Nicholſon*, who Projected this Enterprize, alſo March'd at the ſame time with the Forces of *New-York*, *Connecticut*, and *New-Jerſey*, together with the *Palatines*, and about a Thouſand *Indians*. 1o Annæ, 1711. *Expedition to Canada*

This Enterprize did not meet with the deſired Succeſs, as appears by the following Letter from Sir *Hovendon Walker*, *viz.*

From on Board her Majeſty's Ship the *Edgar*, in *Spaniſh* River Bay, *Sept.* 12. 1711.

I Wrote to you by the *Humber* Man of War, an Account of our Proceedings, we being then in our Paſſage to *Quebec*, my Letter bearing date the 14*th* of *Auguſt* laſt, off *Bird-Iſland*, I there took notice of the difficulties reported of the River *Canada*, which by experience we have found too true, as you may ſee by what follows. On the 18th of *Auguſt*, the Wind blowing freſh at *N. W.* we put into *Gaſpe Bay*, where we ſtaid till the 20*th*, being afraid of loſing Company with the Tranſports, that might be blown to the Leeward; but having got all of them together, we proceeded up part of the River of *Canada*, which is 130 Leagues long to *Quebec*, from the Mouth of it. On the 21*ſt* it prov'd Foggy, and continued ſo all *Admiral Walkers Account of it.*

10 Anne, 1711. Night, and the day following, with little Wind till the Afternoon, when in an extream thick Fog, it began to blow hard at *E.* and *E. S. E.* We found our ſelves then in dangerous Circumſtances, having neither Soundings, nor ſight of Land to Steer any Courſe, or any Anchorage within 60 Leagues, and that not ſafe, ſo that the Pilots on Board this Ship, being the beſt in the Fleet, were of Opinion, the Admiral ſhould make a Signal to bring to, which he did with our Heads to the Southward, judging by that we might eſcape danger, and be driven by the Stream in the *Midd-Channel*, but quite contrary; as we were with the Wind Eaſterly, and our Heads to the Southward, in two Hours we found our ſelves upon the North-ſhore, amongſt Rocks and Iſlands, where the whole Fleet had like to have been loſt. The Men of War eſcap'd, though with extream hazard, but eight Tranſports were caſt away, with about 800 Men, Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen; and had not the Admiral made the Signal as he did, 'tis very likely that our loſs would have been much greater: A *French* Pilot, who had made ſeveral Voyages up the River, inform'd us, that the ſame is very hazardous, and ſubject to Fogs, and believes, that if we had proceeded farther, with the hard Gales that have ſince happen'd, many Ships had Periſhed; he adds, that the Currents are ſo uncertain, that when People think they are on the North, they are upon the South Shore, which we found true. He himſelf had been caſt away upon the North Shore.

After the diſaſter aforeſaid, we continued thereabouts two or three Days, ſeeing what Men, and other things, we could get from the Shore,

Shore, after which it was determin'd, by a Conſultation of the Sea Officers, to return back to ſome Bay, or Harbour, where the Fleet might ſafely Ride, till a further Reſolution ſhould be taken: Accordingly on the *4th* of *September*, we Arriv'd in the *Spaniſh* River Bay, and the General and Admiral call'd a Council of War, of Land and Sea Officers, who conſidering we had but ten Weeks Proviſions for the Fleet and Army, and that the Navigation in theſe parts of the World being ſo bad and dangerous, that at this time of the Year we could not depend upon a ſupply of Proviſions from *New-England*, it was unanimouſly agreed to return home, without making further attempts elſewhere. Thus has been our Expedition diſappointed, by inſuperable difficulties. The *Saphire* was ſent to *Boſton*, and the *Montague* was order'd to endeavour to find the *Humber* and *Devonſhire*, which, as I told you in my laſt, were order'd to Cruize off *Cape Briton*; but not meeting with them, we found her at Anchor off of this place. The *Enterprize*, and *Triton-Prize*, join'd us here, the *10th* Inſtant, the former being order'd to Convoy the *New-England* Ships, which are to carry the Forces detach'd by the General to Garriſon *Annapolis Royal*. The Men of War which are now with us, are the *Edgar*, *Swiftſure*, *Monmouth*, *Windſor*, *Montague*, *Dunkirk*, *Kingſton*, and *Sunderland*; the *Leopard* is order'd immediately to Sail for *England*, with Colonel *Clayton* on Board, whom General *Hill* ſends expreſs to Court: Our Land Forces were in ſo good a Condition, that I do not hear of the Death of any Captain but one, ſince our Imbarkation, to the time of the loſs of our Tranſports.

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1o Annæ, 1711. On the 9th of *October*, Sir *Hovendon Walker*, with the Men of War and Tranſports that were left, Arrived at *Portſmouth*, and to compleat his Misfortune, the Admiral's Ship the *Edgar* blew up at *Spithead*, having Four Hundred Seamen on Board, and ſeveral of their Friends, who were come to Welcome them home; but the Officers happen'd to be all on Shore.

The Edgar *blown up.*

Having given an Account of the Military Tranſactions abroad: I ſhall next take a View of our Civil Affairs. And firſt in *Ireland.*

Iriſh *Affairs.* In the middle of *June*, His Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, ſet out for that Kingdom, and Arriv'd at *Dublin* the 3d of *July*, to the inexpreſſible Joy of that People.

On the 4th of *July*, Sir *Richard Cox* was Sworn Lord Chief Juſtice of *Ireland*, in the Room of *Allen Broderick* Eſq; and Sir *Richard Lavings* was Sworn Attorney General, and *Francis Barnard* Eſq; Sollicitor General.

The Iriſh *Parliament meets.* On the 9th Inſtant, the Parliament met, and adjourn'd to *Thurſday* the 12th, when the Lord Lieutenant made a Speech to both Houſes.

Duke of Ormond's *Speech to them.* HE told them, that her Majeſty being pleas'd that her Subjects of this Kingdom ſhould participate in the happy Influences of her Government, had taken this moſt early Occaſion to call them together, that by Remitting the 20th parts, and granting the firſt Fruits for buying in Impropriations, Her Majeſty had not only conferr'd a Mark of her Grace and Favour on the preſent Clergy, but had provided for the Maintenance of greater Numbers of them, when by the good Laws made

made againſt *Popery*, in her Majeſty's Reign, the Church ſhould be enlarg'd. 10 Annæ, 1711.

That Her Majeſty had given an Inſtance of her Royal Bounty to the College of *Dublin*, in compliance with an Application made in their behalf the laſt Seſſions of Parliament.

He ſaid, the Publick Accounts would demonſtrate how careful her Majeſty had been to ſave their ſeveral Heads of expence. That ſhe had conſider'd of a leſs Chargeable way, for ſecuring the Arms and Ammunition, than was formerly propos'd: That her Majeſty thought fit to raiſe other Troops, in the Room of them that were ſent Abroad, and doubted not but they would make Proviſion accordingly, as alſo for the Rebuilding the ſeveral Publick Offices, which the late Fire had deſtroy'd.

He recommended to them the making Proviſion, to prevent the great Miſchiefs which might ariſe by the loſs of the Records that were conſumed in the late Fire, and for preſerving ſuch as were remaining.

He ſaid, he was Commanded to aſſure them, that Her Majeſty would continue to preſerve the Church of *Ireland*, ſecure the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and maintain the *Proteſtant Religion*, and the Rights and Properties of her Subjects, and ſhe did not doubt but they would proceed with ſuch temper, unanimity, and diſpatch, as would render this a Happy Seſſion.

On the 14*th* of *July*, the Commons waited on his Grace with an Addreſs to her Majeſty, wherein they thank her for the many Inſtances of her Royal Bounty to that Kingdom, and promis'd to comply with her Majeſty's demands, intimated to them in his Grace's Speech. *Commons Addreſs of Thanks.*

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They also presented an Address of Thanks to the Lord Lieutenant for his Speech.

Lords Address.

The House of Peers also on the 17*th* of *July*, attended his Grace with an Address to her Majesty, wherein they say, they do with most grateful Hearts acknowledge the Blessings they enjoy under her Majesty's Reign: That her Majesty's early care had even prevented their own endeavours, to free that Nation from that Load of Debt, which the bringing over Numbers of useless, and indigent *Palatines*, and the Projecting a stately and expensive *Arcenal*, and other devices, had brought upon them.

They reflect on the bringing over the Palatines.

That her Majesty, by an unparallell'd Bounty, had augmented the Revenues of the Church, by lessening her own; that she had also extended her Royal Favour to the College of *Dublin*, and *at such a Juncture, as must testify to the World, that what her Majesty bestow'd, was not given to promote those Principles, upon which it was first applied for:* But to encourage University Education, the neglect of which had been a great Means and Occasion of the Growth of Ignorance, Prophaneness, Infidelity, and all those loose and wild Notions, and Tenets, which had Industriously been spread amongst them, to the endangering of the State, and the undermining the Foundation of all Religion.

On Revolution Principles, *mention'd by the Commons.*

And they solemnly promise to Defend, and Support her Majesty's Throne, and to the uttermost of their Power make the Crown, descended to her Majesty from her Royal Ancestors, to Flourish upon her Head; and with their utmost care, should endeavour to preserve her Prerogative, and those Powers with which God had entrusted her Majesty, from being lessen'd or invaded upon any Factious Pretences whatsoever.

The

The Peers alſo preſented his Grace with an Addreſs of Thanks for his Speech, wherein they Congratulate him on his return to his Native Country, and his being reinſtated in the Government of that Kingdom. 10 Anne, 1711.

The Convocation alſo attended his Grace with an Addreſs, wherein they ſay, that they of the Clergy have Reaſon to Bleſs Almighty God, and thank her Majeſty, for placing his Grace again over them, to whoſe ſucceſsful Mediation they not only ow'd *the Reſtitution of their Right to ſit in Convocation with every Parliament*, but in a great meaſure alſo her Majeſty's remitting the 20*th* Parts, and Granting the firſt Fruits to purchaſe Impropriations, and that Royal Bounty which had lately been extended to the College of *Dublin*; and they Pray, that her Majeſty may never want ſo Faithful a Miniſter, the Church ſo good a Friend, or that Kingdom ſo acceptable a Governour. *Addreſs of the* Convocation.

The Prolocutor of the lower Houſe of Convocation, with his Aſſeſſors, and the other Members of that Houſe, did on the 14*th* of *July* attend the upper Houſe of Convocation, with the following Meſſage.

May it pleaſe your Graces and Lordſhips,

THE lower Houſe of Convocation preſerving a juſt and due Senſe of your Graces and Lordſhips paternal Care of them, and tender Regards for the Rights of Convocation, ſo often and ſeaſonably ſhown, ſince their Happy Reſtauration, and Revival by her moſt Gracious Majeſty: And more particularly by your Graces and Lordſhips moſt undaunted and generous Refuſal to join in an illegal and groundleſs Aſſertion, or Opinion, that ſeveral of their *A Meſſage from the lower Houſe of Convocation to the upper, aſſerting their Rights.*

10 Annæ, 1711. Members had acted in Derogation to her Majeſty's Prerogative, and might be Proſecuted by way of Information, or Indictment, for Words inſerted in a Proteſt by them, ſign'd and enter'd into the Books of their Houſe, *June* 30*th*, 1709, and alſo for your Graces and Lordſhips vigorous Reſolution, to complain to the Lords in Parliament of thoſe Men, who had, in compliance with the then powerful Faction, given under their Hands, the ſaid Aſſertion, or Opinion, for Law; and likewiſe for your Graces and Lordſhips at the ſame time Ordering, and Impowering, two very Worthy, and Right Reverend Members of your moſt Venerable Body, to undertake a dangerous and expenſive Voyage and Journey, at a moſt diſcouraging Juncture, to lay the whole Affair in a true Light before her Majeſty, whereby the Rights of Convocation, the Perſons and Fortunes of ſeveral of their Reverend and Worthy Members, were preſerv'd, and the lower Clergy Vindicated and Supported;

Have Commanded me, in their Names, to return your Graces and Lordſhips their moſt ſolemn Thanks, their moſt humble and hearty Acknowledgements for your Graces and Lordſhips great Watchfulneſs, diſintereſted Zeal, and paternal Regard at all times for the Rights of Convocation, particularly for your Graces and Lordſhips juſt and ſeaſonable Reſolution of *Auguſt* 5*th*, 1700; wherein your Graces and Lordſhips, with a primitive Courage, truly declare, that the Convocation of *Ireland* have a Right to be Summon'd, and meet with every Parliament that is call'd in this Kingdom, and is truly a Parliamentary aſſiſting Body, conven'd by the Queen's Writ, and hath Rights, Powers, and Privileges of its own; and that the

The Convocation have a right to be conven'd with the Parliament.

the Members thereof ought, and may freely debate, and give their Opinions, in all Matters that ſhall come before them; for all which, and many other Inſtances of your Graces and Lordſhips Juſtice to the Rights of Convocation in general, and of their Houſe in particular; they do by me, moſt humbly take leave to aſſure your Graces and Lordſhips, that they will endeavour to demonſtrate to the World, that no Time, no Power, no Management, ſhall ever be able to obliterate, or leſſen thoſe moſt dutiful and grateful Sentiments, wherewith your Graces and Lordſhips Favour, Patronage, and Protection, have juſtly filled their Hearts. 10 Annæ, 1711.

They alſo return'd their Thanks to the Biſhops of *Orery* and *Kilaloe*, for ſo chearfully undertaking that dangerous and expenſive Voyage, and Journey, for the Service of the Convocation, and the Preſervation of ſeveral of their worthy Members from the Ruin threatned them by ill deſigning Men, for the reſolute Adhering to the juſt and eſſential Rights of their Houſe.

Commons Addreſs to the Queen againſt the Lords.

The Commons of *Ireland* being highly incens'd at thoſe Words in the Lords Addreſs to the Queen, (*viz.*) *That what her Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to beſtow on the College of* Dublin, *was given at ſuch a Juncture, as muſt Teſtifie to the World, that it was not given to promote thoſe Principles, upon which it was firſt applied for*; they drew up an Addreſs to her Majeſty, wherein they acquaint her, That the *ſound Revolution Principles* they mention'd, related only to the late *Revolution*; and that they had the utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of all Principles that had any Tendency to any other Revoluti-

on,

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on, or to weaken her Majeſty's undoubted Hereditary, and Parliamentary Right; and they pray'd, that her Majeſty would not ſuffer any wrong Impreſſion of her moſt Loyal Commons, to take Place in her Royal Breaſt.

Lords Addreſs as to the Words Revolution Principles.

The Lords, in an Addreſs to her Majeſty, by Way of Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs, ſay, That however her Majeſty may juſtly approve the Conduct of the College of *Dublin*, in the late Revolution; they ſtill humbly conceive, that her Majeſty did not extend her Bounty to them, to promote in general *Revolution Principles*; Principles which, as explain'd by the Pamphlets and Libels publickly avowed and celebrated by Men of factious and ſeditious Tempers, and particularly by a Sermon preach'd on the 30th of *January*, and dedicated to this very Houſe of Commons, without Cenſure, or Animadverſion, do in great Meaſure maintain and juſtifie the execrable Murder of King *Charles* the Firſt, her Royal Grandfather; and on which might be founded any Rebellion againſt her Majeſty and her Succeſſors; and they took leave to ſay, That the Commons, having mention'd the ſteady Adherence of the Provoſt, and Fellows of the College, to the late Revolution, as one Conſideration of their Application for the Five Thouſand Pounds, the ſubſequent Motive mention'd in that Vote, (*viz.*) For the Encouragement of *ſound Revolution Principles*, cannot in good Reaſon, or Grammar, be referr'd to the late Revolution; ſince Adherence to the late Revolution, was a diſtinct Motive of it ſelf; and it is the known Nature of Principles, to be as well the Rule and Guide of future, as of paſt Actions.

On

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On the 18th of *August*, Alderman *Thomas Quinn*, a troubleſome factious Citizen, who had formerly been Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, being again elected into that Office, the Duke of *Ormond* diſapprov'd the Election; whereupon the preſent Lord Mayor and Aldermen appeal'd to the Queen, by a Petition which they tranſmitted to *England*; but the Queen approving the Proceedings of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, the following Letter was ſent to his Grace.

The Government refuſing to approve the Ld. Mayor, the City of Dublin *appeal to the Q.*

Whitehall, *Septemb.* 27, 1711.

My Lord,

The Lord Lieutenant's Conduct approv'd.

THE Caſe of the late Election of a Lord Mayor in the City of *Dublin*, as ſtated by Mr. *Attorney*, and Mr. *Sollicitor* General of *Ireland*, and tranſmitted hither by your Grace, as likewiſe the Petition of the City, have been laid before the Queen; and her Majeſty having taken the ſame into her Conſideration, commands me to acquaint you, that ſhe approves of your Grace and her Privy Council aſſerting the Rights of the Crown, to diſapprove of Perſons elected Mayors by the Court of Aldermen, when you judge it proper ſo to do.

I am, &c.

Dartmouth.

The Court of Aldermen elect another.

The Court proceeding afterwards to chuſe Alderman *Watſon*, he was alſo diſapprov'd of, as was afterwards Alderman *Pierſon*; but Alderman *Gore* being choſen, the Government thought fit to approve of him, tho'

10 Annæ, 1711. tho' his Principles were not much founder than thoſe of his Brethren, who preceeded him.

The Whigs proſecute Mr. Higgins. The Reverend Mr. *Francis Higgins*, being about this Time put into the Commiſſion of the Peace, and dining with the Juſtices at the *Michaelmas* Seſſions at *Dublin*, the 4th of *October*; The Gentlemen of *Dublin*, to ſhow their Reſpect to the Government, put about ſeveral *Whiggiſh* Healths; to one of which Mr. *Higgins* added, *And who, when they can't obey, will patiently ſuffer.* For which, he was not only inſulted at the Table, but the Grand Jury was prevail'd upon the next Day, to preſent him as a common Diſturber of her Majeſty's Peace, and a Sower of Sedition; and deſir'd the Bench to concur with them, in laying this Preſentment before the Lord Chancellor; and in deſiring him to turn Mr. *Higgins* out of the Commiſſion of the Peace; but this Matter having been heard before the Council, this Proſecution was found to be only the Effect of *Whiggiſh* Malice, and Mr. *Higgins* was continued in the Commiſſion of the Peace, to the Satisfaction of her Majeſty's Loyal Subjects: And on the 9th of *October*, the lower Houſe of Convocation made the following Declaration in his Favour, (*viz.*)

His Conduct approv'd by the Council,

Juſtify'd by the Convocation. WHEREAS the Reverend Mr. *Francis Higgins*, a Member of this Houſe, has lately, in a Paper printed and publiſh'd, been repreſented and charg'd, with having behav'd himſelf formerly, in a Manner turbulent, and unbecoming the Character of the ſacred Function of a Clergy-man:

And

And whereas he is alſo in the ſame Paper charg'd with the heinous Crimes, of being a common Diſturber of her Majeſty's Peace, and a Sower of Sedition, and groundleſs Jealouſies amongſt her Majeſty's *Proteſtant* Subjects: 10 Annæ, 1711.

We the lower Houſe of Convocation think our ſelves oblig'd, in Juſtice, to the Character of our Member, to declare, that the ſaid Mr. *Higgins* has, ever ſince his being a Member of this Houſe, behav'd himſelf agreeable to the Character of the ſacred Function of a Clergyman; and hath, both in his Life and Doctrine, upon all Occaſions, ſhewn himſelf to be a good Chriſtian, and a Loyal Subject.

The Parliament of *Ireland* having diſpatched the Buſineſs that was before them, were prorogu'd by his Grace to the 2d of *Septem.* 1712.

To return to *England*: About the Middle of *June*, Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold, *Charles* Earl of *Winchelſey*, *Henry Paget* Eſq; and *Robert Benſon* Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, were Sworn of the Privy Council; as were a little after, *Thomas* Lord *Raby*, and *William Bromley* Eſq; and on the 29th of *June*, the Lord *Raby* was created a Viſcount, and Earl of *Great-Britain*, by the Stile and Title of Viſcount *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Wood-Houſe* and *Stainborough*, and Earl of *Strafford* in the County of *York*; ſoon after the Lord *Dartmouth* was created Viſcount *Lewiſham*, in the County of *Kent*, and Earl of *Dartmouth*; and the Lord Keeper, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, was made a Peer of *Great-Britain*, by the Title of Baron

Privy Councellors ſworn.

Ld. Raby *and* Dartmouth *made Earls.*

Ld. Harcourt,

10 Annæ, 1711. Baron of *Stanton Harcourt*; and the Lord *Ferrers* was created Viſcount *Tamworth*, and Earl *Ferrers*; and the latter End of *July*, the Earl of *Orrery* was made a Peer of *Great-Britain*, by the Title of Baron *Boyle* of *Marſtone*, in the County of *Somerſet*.

Ld. Ferrers, *and* Orrery *promoted.*

The Lord *Clermont*, and his Brother Captain *Middleton*, Sons of the Earl of *Middleton*, who were taken on board the *Salisbury*, in the Expedition againſt *Scotland*, were, upon their Petition, admitted to Bail the 20th of *June*, in the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, each of them entring into Recogniſance of 4000 *l.* and their Bail, the Dukes of *Beauford*, *Bolton*, and *Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Wharton*, in 2000 *l.* each, for their Appearance.

Ld. Middleton's *Sons admitted to Bail.*

Her Majeſty, out of a tender Concern for Religion, was pleas'd, on the 20th of *Auguſt*, to ſend the following Letter to the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, (viz.)

To the moſt Reverend Father in God, our right truſty, and right entirely beloved Councellor, Thomas *Lord Arch-Biſhop of* Canterbury, *Primate of all* England, *and* Metropolitan.

Anne R.

Queen's Letter to the Arch-Biſhop concerning the State of Religion.

MOſt Reverend Father in God, our right truſty, and right entirely beloved Councellor; We greet you well: Altho' from the Beginning of our Reign, our earneſt Deſire hath been, to employ the Authority given us by Almighty God, in maintaining the Purity and Power of his Holy Religion, and in repreſſing all ſuch Doctrines and Practices as are contrary thereunto; yet to our exceeding Grief, we have un-

underſtood, not only that Looſeneſs and Corruption of Manners, and a Neglect of all wholeſome Diſcipline, have of late greatly prevail'd in this our Kingdom; but alſo, that uncommon Induſtry hath been us'd by Men, averſe to all Religion and Goodneſs, and as we have juſt Ground to believe, ill affected towards our State, in venting and ſpreading ſuch Principles, as tend to undermine the *Chriſtian* Faith, to overthrow all Vertue and Order among Men, and diſſolve the Bands of civil Government. 10 Anne, 1711.

Wherefore our Will and Pleaſure is, and we do by theſe Letters, charge and require you, as you will anſwer it to him, by whom both we and you are to judg'd; that you will be aſſiſting to us, in putting a timely Stop to the further Growth of Infidelity and Prophaneneſs, and in promoting and encouraging Piety among our Subjects, by ſuch Means, as you ſhall judge to be moſt effectual for theſe Purpoſes; and particularly by inforcing, as far as in you lies, a due Obſervation of all ſuch Eccleſiaſtical Laws and Canons, as have been hitherto provided, for the well Governing of the Church, and the Furtherance of godly Living. *She requires his Aſſiſtance in ſuppreſſing Infidelity and Prophaneneſs, by enforceing the Eccleſiaſtical Laws.*

To this End, we do likewiſe enjoin and require you, to exhort the Clergy of your Diocеſe, to watch diligently over their Flocks, to be exemplary in their Lives, to frame their publick Diſcourſes to the People, upon ſuch Subjects as tend moſt to Edification; and particularly, to be very careful and conſtant in Chatechizing thoſe of the younger Sort, and in preparing them, as ſoon as they come to a fit Age, for Confirmation, and the worthy Receiving of the Holy Communion: And if any *That he require the Clergy to be exemplary in their Lives. She recommends Catechizing.*

to Annæ, 1711. any of the Clergy under your Care, ſhall be found negligent and remiſs in diſcharging theſe, or any other Duties of their ſacred Calling, or ſhall by a diſorderly Converſation, or by any Behaviour unbecoming their holy Function, leſſen the good Effects of their Miniſtry; We command, that by Admonition, Cenſure, or otherwiſe, as the Caſe ſhall deſerve, you endeavour to reform all ſuch Neglects and Abuſes, and by that Means repreſs the Scandal and Miſchief, which the Church of God might ſuffer thereby.

Encourages the Charity Schools.

And for as much as the pious Inſtruction and Education of Children, is the ſureſt Way of preſerving, and propagating the Knowledge and Practice of true Religion; it hath been very acceptable to us to hear, that for the Attaining theſe good Ends, many Charity Schools are now erected throughout this Kingdom, by the liberal Contributions of our good Subjects: We do therefore earneſtly recommend it to you, by all proper Ways, to encourage and promote ſo excellent a Work, and to countenance and aſſiſt the Perſons principally concern'd in it, as they ſhall always be ſure of our Protection and Favour.

Recommends frequent Viſitation,

We hope, and we expect it from you, that as often as you are required thereunto by Law, and are not let and hindred by ſome juſt and reaſonable Cauſe, you will viſit your Dioceſe in Perſon; by which Means, you will be more fully and certainly inform'd of all ſuch Matters belonging to your Charge, as may want your Direction and Redreſs, or may be fit for our Royal Cognizance and Interpoſition, if Need ſhall ſo require; and we will, that at all Times, as well as your uſual Viſitations,

tions, you lay hold of all Opportunities to confirm ſuch as are duly qualify'd. 10 Annæ, 1711.

And Confirmations.

We do moreover think proper to recommend to you, that before the next Sitting of Convocation, you will carefully conſider what Defects there are, in the preſent Diſcipline of the Church; and what further Proviſion may be requiſite towards removing them; that when the Convocation aſſembles, ſuch Orders and Conſtitutions as are wanting, may upon due Deliberation be prepar'd, and laid before us for our Conſent, which we ſhall always readily impart to whatever we ſhall judge may conduce to the Honour of God, the Advancement of true Religion, and the Welfare of the eſtabliſh'd Church. Theſe being the great Ends which we have moſt at Heart, and by the promoting of which, we chiefly promiſe our ſelves the Bleſſing of God upon us and our People.

Direct him to conſider wherein the Diſcipline of the Church is defective, that it may be redreſſed in Convocation.

Our Will is, that you forthwith tranſmit Copies of theſe our Letters, to all the Suffragans of your Province: And ſo not doubting of your, and their ready Concurrence with us, in theſe our Royal Purpoſes, We bid you heartily farwel.

Given at our Caſtle of Windſor, *the* 20th *of* Auguſt 1711, *in the* 10th *Year of our Reign,*

By Her Majeſty's Command,

Dartmouth.

10 Annæ, 1711. *The Arch-Biſhop of* Canterbury's *Letter to his Suffragans.*

To the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of ———

Dear Brother,

Arch-Biſhop's Letter to his Suffragans thereupon.

IN Obedience to her Majeſty's Commands, I here tranſmit to you a true Copy of her Majeſty's moſt religious and gracious Letter, the Original of which, I had the Honour to receive on the 21ſt of this Inſtant *Auguſt*. This Letter contains ſeveral Matters of very high Importance, and ſuch as I perſwade my ſelf you have already at Heart; I doubt not therefore of your taking them into your Conſideration, in ſuch manner, that her Majeſty's pious Deſires may, as far as in you lies, be brought to good Effect: I am with great Truth,

Dear Brother,

Your Affectionate

Lambeth, *Aug.* 1711. *Friend and Servant,*

Canterbury.

The Privy Seal given to the Bp. of Briſtol.

The Duke of *New-Caſtle* being kill'd this Year by a Fall from his Horſe, as he was Hunting, the Office of Lord Privy Seal became vacant, which was beſtow'd on Doctor *Robinſon*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, the latter End of *Auguſt*; and on the 3d of *September*, his Lordſhip took the Oaths, as Keeper of the Privy Seal, and One of the Lords of the Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board ac-

accordingly; and the ſame Day an Order of Council was publiſhed againſt the Selling any Offices, or Places which concern'd the Adminiſtration, or Execution of Juſtice, or the Receipt, Comptrolment, or Payment of any of her Majeſty's Treaſure, Monies, Cuſtoms, or Revenues whatſoever, or of any of the Offices or Places in her Houſhold or Family. *Order of Council againſt ſelling of Places.* 1711. to Anne,

This Summer the *French* made new Overtures of Peace, and Monſieur *Meſnager*, Deputy of the Council of *Commerce* in *France*, obtain'd Leave to come over into *England*, to treat upon that Subject. Having finiſh'd his Negotiations, he took his Leave of the *Britiſh* Court, and return'd to *France*; having firſt obtained Liberty for *Mareſchal Tallard*, who had remain'd a Priſoner ſince the Battle of *Hockſtet*, to go to *France* for 4 Months upon his Parol. On the 9th of *October*, the Offers made by *France* were communicated to Count *Gallas*, King *Charles*'s Envoy, and to the Miniſters of the other Allies: The Particulars whereof are as follow. *Overtures of Peace.*

1. The King will acknowledge the Queen of *Great-Britain*, in that Quality, as alſo the Succeſſion of that Crown, according to the preſent Settlement. *Propoſals made by* France *communicated to the Allies.*

2. That he will freely, and *bonâ Fide*, conſent to the taking all juſt and reaſonable Meaſures, for preventing the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* being ever united on the Head of the ſame Prince. His Majeſty being perſwaded, that this Exceſs of Power would be contrary to the Good and Quiet of *Europe*.

3. The King's Intention is, That all the Parties engag'd in the preſent War, without excepting any of them, may find their reaſonable Satisfaction in the Treaty of Peace,

10 Annæ, 1711.

which ſhall be made: That *Commerce* may be re-eſtabliſh'd and maintain'd for the future, to the Advantage of *Great-Britain*, of *Holland*, and of the other Nations, who have been accuſtomed to exerciſe *Commerce*.

4. As the King will likewiſe maintain exactly the Obſervation of the Peace, when it ſhall be concluded; and the Object the King propoſes to himſelf, being to ſecure the Frontiers of his Kingdom, without diſturbing, in any Manner whatever, the neighbouring States, he promiſes to agree, by the Treaty which ſhall be made, That the *Dutch* ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of the fortify'd Places, which ſhall be mention'd in the *Netherlands*, to ſerve hereafter for a Barrier; which may ſecure the Quiet of the Republick of *Holland*, againſt any Enterprize from the Part of *France*.

5. The King conſents likewiſe, that a ſecure and convenient Barrier ſhould be form'd for the Empire, and for the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

6. Notwithſtanding *Dunkirk* coſt the King very great Sums, as well to purchaſe it, as to fortify it; and that 'tis farther neceſſary to be at very conſiderable Expence for raiſing the Works; his Majeſty is willing, however, to engage to cauſe them to be demoliſh'd immediately after the Concluſion of the Peace; on Condition, That for the Fortifications of that Place, a proper Equivalent, that may content him, be given him; and as *England* cannot furniſh that Equivalent, the Diſcuſſion of it ſhall be referr'd to the Conferences, to be held for the Negotiation of the Peace.

7. When the Conferences for the Negotiation of the Peace ſhall be form'd, all the Pretentions of the Princes and States, engag'd in the preſent War, ſhall be therein diſcuſs'd

bonâ Fide, and amicably; and nothing ſhall be omitted, to regulate and terminate them, to the Satisfaction of all the Parties. 10 Annæ, 1711.

Theſe Propoſals obtain'd the Name of Preliminaries, tho' they were ſign'd only by the *French* Agents, and contain'd only the Offers made on the Part of *France*. They were no ſooner publiſh'd, than Swarms of Pamphlets appear'd, arraigning the Queen's Conduct, and ſaucily directing her how to govern herſelf upon this Occaſion; and ſome of the Foreign Miniſters, and particularly *Count Gallas*, the Emperor's Envoy, were ſo alarm'd at the Apprehenſions of an approaching Peace, that they could not contain themſelves within the Bounds of Decency; but let fall ſuch Expreſſions, in Relation to her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, as did not well become a Miniſter, whoſe Maſter had been indebted to the Queen's Bounty for his very Subſiſtance, and that for ſeveral Years; and tho' her Majeſty could do no leſs than forbid this inſolent Miniſter her Court, yet ſhe was ſtill ſo good to his Imperial Majeſty, as to let him know, that any other Miniſter from him would be acceptable to her.

The Emperor's Letter to the Princes of the Empire, to diſſwade them from entring into a Treaty.

The new Emperor, notwithſtanding, wrote Circular Letters to the ſeveral Electors, and Princes of the Empire, expreſſing his Diſlike of the Propoſitions of Peace, and perſwading them not to liſten to them; declaring that he had taken an irrevocable Reſolution, to undergo whatever might happen, rather than conſent to a Treaty founded thereupon; for that ſuch a Negotiation would be abſolutely deſtructive to the Empire, and to the Liberties of all *Europe*.

10 Annæ, 1711.

The Emperor alſo ſent a Letter to the States General, wherein he obſerves, that by theſe Propoſals, the *Spaniſh* Monarchy was to be given up; than which, nothing more grievous and fatal could happen to *Europe*, he ſaid; for if this great Augmentation of Power were added to that of the Enemy, the Confederates could expect nothing but a moſt ſhameful Slavery.

His Letter to the Dutch *to the ſame Effect.*

That at preſent, when *France* could not ſtand the View of the Armies of the Allies, neither in the Field, nor in their fortify'd Towns, he could not help being juſtly irritated againſt thoſe, who having been ſo often deceiv'd by the Illuſions of the *French*, would venture to try once more, the good Faith which they always promis'd, but never kept. He does not doubt therefore, but they will concur with him, in finding out Means to induce the Queen of *Great-Britain* to reject thoſe Propoſitions, and to continue the War: As for himſelf, whatever Conſequences might enſue, He did utterly reject them, and would never impower his Ambaſſadors to aſſiſt at the Conferences, which were propos'd for treating upon them.

He ſays the French *were no longer able to withſtand the Allies.*

The *Dutch* however agreed with her Majeſty to enter upon a Treaty with *France*: Whereupon, the *Whigs* had recourſe to their old Expedient of ſpiriting up the Mob, and raiſing an Inſurrection, in Order to compel their Sovereign to comply with their Demands.

The Dutch *comply with the Queen.*

The Whigs *Deſign to raiſe the Mob defeated.*

To this Purpoſe, they provided themſelves with the Effigies of the *Devil*, the *Pope*, and the *Pretender*, to be carry'd in ſolemn Proceſſion on the 17th of *November*, being the Anniverſary of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſſion; but their Deſign was unluckily diſcover'd, and their Pop-

Poppets ſeiz'd on, the Evening before they were to have been expos'd; and the *Train-Bands* were order'd to be under Arms, to prevent any Diſturbance. *to Anne,* 1711.

On the 20th of *November*, Mr. *Secretary St. John* notify'd to the foreign Miniſters, reſiding in *London*, That her Majeſty had pitch'd upon the City of *Utrecht* for the Place of Congreſs, and that the Conferences would begin on the 1ſt of *January*, O. S. And her Majeſty wrote the following Letter to the Allies, to invite them to the Congreſs. *A Place of Treaty agreed on.*

THE moſt *Chriſtian* King having acquainted us with his Deſire to ſee the Quiet of *Europe* reſtor'd, by a ſafe and honourable Peace, for us and for all our high Allies; and having offer'd ſome Propoſitions, to induce us to ſet on foot Conferences for that End, which Propoſitions have been communicated to all the Allies; and the Lords the States General having thereupon declar'd, that they were content, and ready to enter into a Negotiation, for a good and general Peace; and to join with us to engage the Potentates concern'd with us in the preſent War, to ſend their Miniſters and Plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs, the Place and Time of which being concerted with the Miniſter of the ſaid States General; We have judg'd it proper to give you Notice, without Loſs of Time, that we have agreed to fix the Opening of the ſaid Congreſs to the 12th of *January* next, new Sile, in the Town of *Utrecht*. As we have no other View, than to make an End of this War by a firm Peace, in which every one of the Allies may find their reaſonable Satisfaction; We doubt not, you will likewiſe agree to contribute to the forward- *The Queens Letter to the Allies, to invite them to the Congreſs.*

10 Annæ, 1711. ing of ſo pious and beneficial a Work; wherefore we deſire you to ſend forthwith the Miniſters, whom you ſhall chuſe for this Purpoſe, that by the Time above ſpecify'd, they may appear in the ſaid Town of *Utrecht*.

We think it convenient further to acquaint you, that we, with the Lords the States General, have unanimouſly agreed to ſend our Miniſters to the Congreſs, only in the Quality of Plenipotentiaries; and that they ſhall not take on them the Character of Ambaſſadors, till the Day of ſigning the Peace, ſo to avoid, as much as poſſible, Diſputes about the Ceremonial, and the Delays the ſame might occaſion.

Baron Bothmars *Memorial againſt a Treaty of Peace.*

To diſſuade her Majeſty from proceeding in this Negotiation, the Baron *de Bothmar*, Envoy extraordinary from his Electoral Highneſs of *Hanover*, preſented a Memorial: Wherein he adviſes her Majeſty, not to conſent to any Treaty, unleſs the demands of all the Allies were firſt granted by way of Preliminaries: He tells her, that unleſs a perfect Union was preſerv'd among the Allies, *Europe* muſt ſooner or later fall into *Slavery*, and eſpecially if *Spain* and the *Indies* were left to King *Philip*.

That the Allies would contribute their utmoſt to procure Satisfaction to *Great-Britain*, who had done ſo much for the common Cauſe, and it could never be her Intereſt to treat ſeparately: He ſaid he could anſwer for it, that the Imperial Court never form'd the Deſign, imputed to them, of entring into a ſecret Negotiation with *France*, to the Prejudice of the Intereſts of *Great-Britain*.

He ſaid, the two Crowns were never to be conſider'd but as one, and that *Spain* would never

never be able to reſume her Independency, even after the *French* King's Death; nor could any Acts of Renunciation ſufficiently divide them: That when the *French* King had fix'd his Grandſon on the Throne of *Spain*, he would ſoon be in a Condition to ſet the *Pretender* upon the Throne of *England*, *which of all things was to be dreaded*; and this was a Conſequence which his Electoral Highneſs was too nearly Intereſted in, to think upon it with indifference. 10 Anne, 1711.

He added, that the *Dutch* Barrier was as much the concern of *Britain*, as of the *States*, that ſhe would be in no leſs danger if *France* ſhould become Miſtreſs of the *Netherlands*: And whether ſhe inclin'd to Peace or War, he Adviſes her not to be remiſs in her Preparations for a vigorous Campaign: And to induce her to continue the War, he aſſures her Majeſty, that the Emperor, and the *Dutch*, will make greater Efforts than ever; and of all things entreats her not to conſent to a Ceſſation of Arms: And the laſt Argument he us'd to diſſuade her from Peace, was the extreme indigence of *France*, and the need ſhe had of Peace. This Memorial was dated the 28*th* of *November*, *O. S.* 1711.

The Queen having ſet her Heart upon procuring Peace to *Europe*, and putting a ſtop to that vaſt effuſion of Blood, which we beheld every Year, almoſt without emotion or tenderneſs for our Fellow Subjects, who were many of them forc'd into the Service, not to defend their Country, but to gratify the Covetouſneſs and Ambition of our Allies, or our own Miniſters, to the Eternal reproach of Chriſtianity. I ſay, the pious Queen, mov'd with a juſt ſenſe of the Calamities of her own People, and the reſt of the

1 Anne, 1711. the Nations of *Europe*, in this cruel and expensive War, and truſting in the God of Peace, proceeded ſteadily in her Meaſures, notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition ſhe met with both at home and abroad: And the Parliament being aſſembled the *7th* of *December*, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Qu's Speech at the opening of the Parliament, concerning the Treaty of Peace.

I Have called you together as ſoon as the Publick Affairs would permit, and I am glad, that I can now tell you, that *notwithſtanding the Arts of thoſe who delight in War*, both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty of a general Peace.

Our Allies, (eſpecially the States General) whoſe Intereſt I look upon as inſeparable from my own, have by their ready Concurrence expreſs'd their entire Confidence in me; and I have no Reaſon to doubt, but that my own Subjects are aſſur'd of my particular care of them.

My chief concern is, that the *Proteſtant Religion*, and the Laws and Liberties of theſe Nations, may be continued to you, by ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown, as it is limitted by Parliament to the Houſe of *Hanover*.

I ſhall endeavour, that after a War, which has coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure, you may find your Intereſt in Trade and Commerce improv'd, and enlarg'd by a Peace, with all other advantages, which a tender and affectionate Sovereign can procure, for a Dutiful and Loyal People.

The

The Princes, and States, which have been engag'd with us in this War, being by Treaties entituled to have their ſeveral Intereſts ſecur'd at a Peace, I will not only do my utmoſt to procure every one of them all reaſonable ſatisfaction, but I ſhall alſo unite with them, in the ſtricteſt engagements, for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the general Peace ſecure and laſting. 10 Anne, 1711.

The beſt way to have this Treaty effectual, will be to make early Proviſion for the Campaign: Therefore I muſt ask of you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, the neceſſary ſupplies for the next Year's War; and I do moſt earneſtly Recommend to you, to make ſuch diſpatch therein, as may convince our Enemies, that if we cannot obtain a good Peace, we are prepar'd to carry on the War with Vigour.

Whatever you give, will be ſtill in your own Power to apply, and I doubt not, but in a little time after the opening of the Treaty, we ſhall be able to judge of its event.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As I have had your cheerful Aſſiſtance, for the carrying on this long and chargeable War; So I aſſure my ſelf, that no true *Proteſtant*, or good Subject, will envy *Britain*, or me, the Glory and Satisfaction of ending the ſame, by a juſt and honourable Peace for us and all our Allies.

Such a Peace will give new Life to our Foreign Trade; and I ſhall do my utmoſt to improve that happy Opportunity to encourage our home Manufactures, which will tend to the eaſing of my Subjects in that exceſſive charge they now lye under in maintaining the Poor,

and

10 Annæ, 1711. and to correct and redreſs ſuch abuſes as may have crept into any part of the Adminiſtration, during ſo long a War.

I cannot conclude, without earneſtly recommending to you all, Unanimity, and that you will carefully avoid every thing which may give occaſion to the Enemy to think us a People divided among our ſelves, and conſequently prevent our obtaining that good Peace, of which we have ſuch Reaſonable hopes, and ſo near a View.

I pray God direct your Conſultations to this end, that being deliver'd from the hardſhips of War, you may become a happy and a flouriſhing People.

A Motion being made in the Houſe of Lords, for returning her Majeſty the Thanks of that Houſe for her Speech; It was propos'd, that a Clauſe ſhould be incerted in the Addreſs, that it was the humble Opinion, and Advice of that Houſe, *that no Peace could be ſafe or honourable to* Great-Britain *or* Europe, *if* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *were allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon. And it was carry'd in the affirmative, after a very warm Debate: On the 11*th* of *Dec.* the Houſe waited on her Majeſty with the following Addreſs.

The Lords Addreſs, adviſing her Majeſty not to make Peace without Spain *and the* Weſt Indies *were deliver'd up.*

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do with Hearts full of Gratitude, and Loyalty to your Sacred Majeſty, beg leave to return your Majeſty our moſt humble and hearty Thanks and Acknowledgments for your Majeſty's moſt tender and affectionate concern for all your People, expreſs'd in your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech from

from the Throne, and for imparting to us your Majeſty's deſires of ending this preſent War, by a Peace advantageous to your Subjects, and juſt and honourable for your Majeſty, and all your Allies; as alſo for your Majeſty's expreſſing ſo particular a regard for the Intereſt of the States General, as inſeparable from your own; and that your Majeſty is Graciouſly pleas'd to aſſure us, it is your chief concern that the *Proteſtant Religion*, and the Laws and Liberties of theſe Nations, may be continued to your People, by ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown, as it is limitted by Parliament to the Houſe of *Hanover*; and that your Majeſty is pleas'd to ſhew ſo juſt a Reſolution, to procure a Satisfaction for all the Allies, being by Treaties entitled to have their ſeveral Intereſts ſecur'd at a Peace, and to Unite them in the ſtricteſt engagements, in order to render the Peace ſecure and laſting. 10 Annæ, 1711.

And we do beg leave to Repreſent it to your Majeſty, as the humble Opinion and Advice of this Houſe, *That no Peace can be Safe or Honourable to* Great-Britain, *or* Europe, *if* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *are to be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Take the Thanks you give me kindly. I ſhould be ſorry any one could think, I would not do my utmoſt to recover *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* from the Houſe of *Bourbon*. *The Queens Anſwer.*

The ſame Clauſe, *viz. That her Majeſty would not conſent, that* Spain *or the* Weſt-Indies *ſhould be*

to Anne, 1711. *be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon, was propos'd to be incerted in the Commons Addreſs, but rejected by a great Majority; and on the 10th of *Decemb.* that Houſe waited on the Queen with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

The Clauſe for not leaving Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *to K.* Philip, *rejected by the Commons.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

The Commons Addreſs, on the Queen's communicating to them her Expectations of an approaching Peace.

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament Aſſembled, beg leave to return our ſincere and hearty Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne, wherein your Majeſty, by expreſſing your great care and concern in ſo particular a manner for the *Proteſtant Religion*, which above all things is moſt dear to us, for thoſe Laws and Liberties which make us peculiarly happy above other Nations, and for the Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Hanover*, as limited by Parliament, upon which the future Security of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties depends, has given us a freſh Demonſtration, that your Majeſty has nothing ſo much at Heart, as the ſafety and happineſs of your People.

Having an entire Confidence in your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs, in your Honour and Juſtice to your Allies, and in your particular care of your own Subjects, we cannot but expreſs our Satisfaction in what your Majeſty has been pleas'd to declare, of the juſt and honourable Peace your Majeſty has in View.

This was the End for which your Majeſty entred into the War; and nothing can add more to the Glory of your Reign, than after the many unparallell'd Succeſſes in the Courſe of this War, to have your Majeſty conclude

it

it with the Bleſſings of ſuch a Peace, which we cannot doubt will be rendred ſecure and laſting, by your Majeſty's purſuing the wiſe Reſolution you have taken, of entring into the ſtricteſt engagements for continuing the Alliance to that End. 10 Annæ, 1711.

And we preſume to aſſure your Majeſty, we will take all poſſible care to preſerve that Unanimity your Majeſty has recommended to us, and uſe our utmoſt endeavours to diſappoint, as well the Arts and Deſigns of thoſe, who *for private Views may delight in War*, as the Hopes the Enemies may have vainly entertain'd, of receiving advantage from any Diviſion among us.

We entirely concur with your Majeſty, that the beſt way to bring this Treaty to good effect, is to make an early Proviſion for the next Campaign; for which purpoſe, notwithſtanding the heavy Burdens, which during this long and expenſive War your Majeſty's Subjects have undergone, we will with the greateſt Alacrity grant ſuch effectual and ſpeedy Supplies, as ſhall enable your Majeſty to carry on the War with Vigour, and convince your Enemies, if the intended Negotiations ſhould prove ineffectual, that no Amuſements nor Attempts whatſoever can alter our firm and ſtedfaſt Reſolution, of ſupporting the beſt of Sovereigns in carrying on ſo juſt a War, till a ſafe, laſting, and honourable Peace may be procur'd for your Majeſty, and all your Allies.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

THIS very dutiful Addreſs, is what I expected from the Zeal and Loyalty of ſuch

10 Annæ, 1711. such an Houſe of Commons: I return you my hearty Thanks for the confidence you have in me. I entirely rely upon your Aſſurances, and you may depend upon my Affection and Care for your Intereſts.

On the 17*th* of *December*, the Commons reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleas'd to give Directions, that the Treaty, whereby her Majeſty was oblig'd to furniſh Forty Thouſand Men, to Act in Conjunction with the Forces of the Allies, in the low Countries, might be laid before the Houſe. And on the 20*th*, Mr. Secretary St. *John* Reported, that her Majeſty had given Directions accordingly; and that purſuant unto ſuch Direction, Search had been made, but no Foot-Steps could be found, of any Convention made for that purpoſe. Then the Houſe addreſs'd her Majeſty, that an Account might be laid before them, of the Quota's and Proportions of her Majeſty's, and her Allies, by Sea and Land, during the preſent War (including Subſidies;) and what Agreement or Conventions had been made for the ſaid Quota's, and Proportions, and alſo how the ſame had been obſerv'd.

On the 21*ſt*, Mr. *Lockhart*, from the Commiſſioners for taking the Publick Accounts, made a Report of ſome Practices which they had diſcover'd in their Examinations, relating to the Affairs of the Army, and is as follows.

The Report of the Commiſſioners for taking, examining, and Stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

YOUR Commiſſioners humbly Repreſent, that though they have uſed their utmoſt Ap-

Application, in taking and examining the Publick Accompts, yet they are unprepared to offer any perfect State of the particular Branches of the Revenue to the Houſe; but will endeavour to lay before you, after the Receſs, a General Account of the Receipts and Iſſues of her Majeſty's Exchequer, for the Current Year 1711; which, they hope, is all that will for the preſent be expected from them, as well in Regard of the ſhortneſs of time they have engaged in this Work, as of the great variety and extent of it: They beg leave alſo to obſerve, that many of the Accounts are not yet compleatly brought before them, particularly thoſe of the Army, which are large and Voluminous. 10 Annæ, 1711.

But in the Courſe of their Examinations, relating to the Affairs of the Army, they have already diſcovered ſome Practices, which they conceive highly detrimental to the Publick, and ſuch as they are oblig'd to Report to you.

In obedience therefore to your Order, on *Tueſday* the 11*th* Inſtant, your Commiſſioners here preſent a State of ſeveral Facts, which, with their Circumſtances and Proofs, they humbly offer to the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the Houſe.

Your Commiſſioners having ground to believe that there had been ſome Miſmanagements in making the Contracts for the uſe of the Army, Summoned and Examined Sir *Solomon de Medina*, the Contractor for the Bread and Bread Waggons in the low Countries, who, after expreſſing much uneaſineſs of the Apprehenſions he had of being thought an Informer, and of accuſing a great Man, did depoſe on Oath,

Sir Solomon de Medina *the Contractor for Bread examin'd.*

That for the Years 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711, he has been in Solely, or in Partnerſhip,

10 Annæ, 1711. concern'd in the Contracts, for ſupplying Bread and Bread Waggons to the Forces in the Low Countries, in the Queen of *Great-Britain's* Pay; and that he gave to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his own uſe, on each Contract, the ſeveral Sums following, part of which was paid at the beginning, and part at the end of each reſpective Contract, in Bills of Notes delivered by the Deponent into the Duke's own Hands, *viz.*

Sums taken by the Duke of Marlborough *of the Contractors for Bread for the Army.*

For the Year 1707, Sixty Six Thouſand and Six Hundred Guilders.

For the Year 1708, Sixty Two Thouſand Six Hundred and Twenty Five Guilders.

For the Year 1709, Sixty Nine Thouſand Five Hundred Seventy Eight Guilders, and Fifteen Stivers.

For the Year 1710, Sixty Six Thouſand Eight Hundred and Ten Guilders, Nineteen Stivers and Eight Penings: Total, Two Hundred Sixty Five Thouſand Six Hundred and Fourteen Guilders, Fourteen Stivers, and Eight Penings.

For the Year 1711, Twenty One Thouſand Guilders, which Sum is in part of a like Sum with thoſe above mentioned, intended to be Paid at the end of the Contract for this Year.

12 Waggons allow'd Yearly to the D. of Marlbro.

That he was oblig'd to allow Yearly, during the time of his being Contractor, twelve or fourteen Waggons *Gratis* to the Duke of *Marlborough.*

500 Ducats to his Secretary Cardonnel.

That during the time of his being Contractor as aforeſaid, he gave, on Sealing each Contract, a Gratuity of Five Hundred Gold Ducats to Mr. *Cardonnel*, Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough.*

One per Cent. deducted for Sweet *the under Pay-Maſter.*

That for all the Money he receiv'd of Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Maſter at *Amſterdam*, he was oblig'd to Pay 1 *per Cent.* that the former Con-

Contractor *Machado* did the ſame, and that he acquainted the Duke of *Marlborough* with this Deduction of one *per Cent.* 10 Anne. 1711.

He further depoſeth, That it appear'd by the Accounts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, who had been a Contractor before him, and ſupplied the Bread and Bread Waggons to the Forces in the *Engliſh* Pay, for the Years 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, that he the ſaid *Machado* had Paid as large Yearly Sums to the Duke of *Marlborough*, during the time of his being Contractor, as this Deponent has ſince done. *Former Contractor Paid the like Sums to the D. of Marlbro.*

From whence it appears, that the Duke of *Marlborough* has received, on Account of the Bread and Bread Waggons, Contracts from Sir *Solomon de Medina*, (admitting the Sum already Paid, and what is intended to be Paid for this preſent Year 1711, to be the ſame with that of the preceeding Year 1710) Three Hundred Thirty Two Thouſand Four Hundred Twenty Five Guilders, and Fourteen Stivers; from *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, during the five Years he was Contractor, the like Sums, which together make Six Hundred Sixty Four Thouſand Eight Hundred Fifty One Guilders, and Eight Stivers, and computed at Ten Guilders Ten Stivers to the Pound *Sterling*, amount to Sixty Three Thouſand Three Hundred Nineteen Pounds, Three Shillings and Seven Pence. 633191. *Paid the Duke of Marlbro. on Contracts for the Soldiers Bread.*

Some time after this Evidence was given by Sir *Solomon de Medina*, your Commiſſioners Receiv'd a Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough*, by the Hands of *James Craggs* Eſq; wherein the Duke deſires your Commiſſioners, that when they make their Report, they would lay ſome Facts before the Parliament in a true

10 Annæ; 1711. Light: And this Juſtice they think they cannot better do, than in his Grace's own Words.

Hague Nov. 10. 1711.

Gentlemen,

Duke of Marlbro's *Letter to the Commiſſioners in his defence.*

HAving been inform'd on my Arrival here, that Sir *Solomon de Medina* has acquainted you with my having Received ſeveral Sums of Mony from him; that it might make the leſs Impreſſion on you, I would loſe no time in letting you know, that this is no more than what has been allow'd as a Perquiſite to the General, or Commander in chief of the Army in the low Countries, even before the Revolution and ſince; and I do aſſure you, at the ſame time, that whatever Sums I have Received on that Account, have been conſtantly imploy'd for the Service of the Publick, in keeping Secret Correſpondence, and in getting Intelligence of the Enemies Motions and Deſigns; and it has fallen ſo far ſhort, that I take leave to acquaint you with another Article, that has been applied to the ſame uſe, and which ariſes from her Majeſty's Warrant, whereof the inclos'd is a Copy, though this does not properly relate to the publick Accounts, being a free Gift of the Foreign Troops. You will have obſerv'd by the ſeveral Eſtabliſhments, that before the late King's Death, when the Parliament Voted Forty Thouſand Men for the Quota of *England* in the low Countries, Twenty One Thouſand Six Hundred and Twelve, were to be Foreigners, and the reſt *Engliſh*. For theſe laſt, they gave Ten Thouſand Pounds a Year for Intelligence, and other Contingencies, without Accompt. But his Majeſty being ſenſible, by the Experience of the laſt War,

That he receiv'd it as Intelligence Mony.

10000 l. *Deducted out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops for Intelligence.*

War, that this Sum would not any ways answer that Service, and being unwilling to apply for more to the Parliament, he was pleas'd to Order, that the Foreign Troops ſhould contribute two and a half *per Cent.* towards it; and being then his Ambaſſadour, and Commander in chief Abroad, he directed me to propoſe it to them, with an aſſurance, that they ſhould have no other Stoppage made from their Pay. This they readily agreed to, and her Majeſty was afterwards pleas'd to confirm it by her Warrant, upon my acquainting her with the uſes it was intended for, and it has been accordingly applied, from time to time, for Intelligence, and ſecret Service, with ſuch Succeſs, that, next to the Bleſſing of God, and the Bravery of the Troops, we may in a great meaſure attribute moſt of the Advantages of the War in this Country, to the timely and good Advices procur'd, with the help of this Mony. And now, Gentlemen, as I have laid the whole Matter fairly before you, and that I hope you will allow, I have ſerv'd my Queen and Country with that Faithfulneſs and Zeal which becomes an honeſt Man; the Favour that I entreat of you is, that when you make your Report to the Parliament, you will lay this Part before them in its true Light: So that they may ſee this neceſſary and Important part of the War has been provided for, and carried on, without any other expence to the Publick, than Ten Thouſand Pounds a Year. And I flatter my ſelf, that when the Accompts of the Army in *Flanders* come under your Conſideration, you will be ſenſible, the Service on this ſide has been carried on with all the

10 Anne. 1711.

Two and half per Cent. deducted out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops for Intelligence.

10 Annæ 1711. Oeconomy and good Husbandry to the Publick that was poſſible. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Marlborough.

Anne R.

The Queen's Warrant for deducting two and half per Cent. out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops.

RIght Truſty, and Right well beloved Couzen and Counſellor, We greet you well: Whereas, purſuant to the Direction you have Received in that behalf, you have agreed with the Perſons Authorized to Treat with you, for the taking into our Service, a certain Number of Foreign Troops, to act in Conjunction with the Forces of our Allies, that there be reſerv'd two and a half *per Cent.* out of all Monies payable to, and for the ſaid Troops, as well for their Pay and Entertainment, as on any other Account, towards defraying ſuch extraordinary contingent Expences relating to them, as cannot otherwiſe be provided for. Now we do hereby approve, and confirm, all ſuch Agreements as you have, or may hereafter make, for reſerving the ſaid two and half *per Cent.* accordingly; and do likewiſe hereby Authorize, and direct the Pay Maſter-General of our Forces for the time being, or his Deputy, to make the ſaid Deduction of two and a half *per Cent.* purſuant thereunto, out of all Monies he ſhall be directed to Iſſue for the uſe of the Foreign Troops in our Pay; and thereupon to Pay over the ſame, from time to time, according to ſuch Warrants, and in ſuch proportion as you ſhall direct: For which this

ſhall

ſhall be to you, and to all others, whom it may concern, a ſufficient Warrant and Direction. 10 Annæ 1711.

Given at our Court at St. James's *this ſixth Day of July* 1702, *and in the firſt Year of our Reign.*

By Her Majeſty's Command,

C. Hedges.

Your Commiſſioners having thought themſelves oblig'd to recite this Letter and Warrant at large, humbly conceive it will be expected, that they ſhould make ſome Obſervations upon them: As to what therefore relates to the Evidence of Sir *Solomon de Medina*, his Grace has been pleas'd to admit it in General, but with this Diſtinction, that he Claims the Sums Receiv'd as Perquiſites to the General in the low Countries.

The Commiſſioners deny the Deductions in the Contracts for the Soldiers Bread were Legal or warrantable Perquiſites to the General

On which your Commiſſioners obſerve, that ſo far as they have hitherto been capable of informing themſelves, in the Conſtitution of the Army, the great Sums which appear to have been annually Paid to the Duke, on Account of theſe Contracts, can never be eſteem'd Legal or Warrantable Perquiſites.

For that there was no Inſtance of any other Generals claiming them. And if there was, the Troops were Sufferers nevertheleſs by it.

For they do not find, by the ſtricteſt enquiry they can make, that any other *Engliſh* General in the low Countries, or elſewhere, ever claimed or Received ſuch Perquiſities; but if any Inſtance ſhould be produced, they humbly apprehend it will be no Juſtification of it; becauſe the Publick, or the Troops, muſt neceſſarily Suffer in Proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite; and how agreeable this Practice is

10 Annæ, 1711. is to that Oeconomy and good Husbandry, with which the Service in *Flanders* is ſaid to be carried on, remains yet to be explain'd. By the Aſſurance his Grace is pleas'd to give, that this Mony has been conſtantly imploy'd for the Service of the Publick, it muſt be either allow'd, that he relinquiſhes his Right to this pretended Perquiſite, or that he has been wanting to himſelf, in concealing ſo great an Inſtance of his own Generoſity to the Publick.

Either it was no Perquiſite, or the General has wrong'd himſelf in concealing ſuch an Act of Generoſity to the Publick.

The great Caution and Secrecy with which this Mony was conſtantly Receiv'd, gives Reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was not thought a juſtifiable Perquiſite; for Mr. *Edward Cardonnel*, the Duke's Secretary, and Auditor of the Bread Accompt, has declared on Oath, that he never knew, or heard of any ſuch Perquiſite, till the late Rumour of Sir *Solomon de Medina*'s evidence before your Commiſſioners. By the Contracts for Bread, and Bread Waggons, the General appears to be the Sole Checque on the Contractors: He is to take Care, that the Terms of the Contracts are duly perform'd: He is to judge of all Deductions to be made, from an Allowance to the Contractors; and whether in ſuch Circumſtances he can receive any Gratuity or Perquiſite from the Contractors, without a Breach of his Truſt, your Commiſſioners preſume not to determine. The General may with equal Reaſon claim a Perquiſite for every other Contract relating to the Army, as for theſe of the Bread and Bread Waggons; but his Grace being ſilent as to this, your Commiſſioners ought to ſuppoſe, he has not receiv'd any ſuch allowance, unleſs they ſhall underſtand otherwiſe, when they come to examine into thoſe Contracts, which hitherto they have not been able to do, by Reaſon

The Clandeſtine Payment of it, a ſhrewd Circumſtance it was no lawful Perquiſite.

Whether he could receive ſuch a Gratuity without a Breach of Truſt.

By the ſame Rule he might make Deductions out of every other Contract he made.

Reaſon the Contractors are Foreigners, and conſtantly Reſident in *Holland*. 10 Anne. 1711.

As to what his Grace is pleas'd to ſay in the ſecond Part of his Letter, concerning the Deduction of Two and a Half *per Cent.* from the Foreign Troops in her Majeſty's Pay; your Commiſſioners can only offer ſuch Remarks as occur to them, on comparing what is urg'd in the Duke's Letter, with the Tenour of the Warrant, and with the Method of accounting for other Payments to the Army: Your Commiſſioners, in the firſt Place take leave to obſerve, that this Warrant has been kept dormant for Nine Years, and the Deduction conceal'd ſo long from the Knowledge of the Parliament; for which, in their humble Apprehenſion, his Grace has not aſſign'd ſufficient Reaſons.

They obſerve that the Deduction of Two and a Half per Cent. *and the Warrant for it, has been conceal'd theſe nine Years from the Parliament.*

He is pleas'd to ſay, That this Two and a Half *per Cent.* is a free Gift from the Foreign Troops, and that it does not belong to the publick Accompts: But the firſt of theſe Aſſertions ſeem inconſiſtent, not only with the Words of the Warrant, which ſuppoſes and expreſſes an Agreement; but with that Part of his Grace's Letter which takes Notice, that he being Ambaſſador and General, ſtipulated for this very Stoppage by the late King's Order: Your Commiſſioners therefore muſt be of Opinion, that a Deduction ſo made is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for in the ſame Manner as other publick Money is.

That this being ſtipulated for by the late King's Order, ought to be accounted for as publick Money.

That the 10000 l. per Ann. *firſt mentioned, appears to be publick Money, by a Privy Seal for diſcharging the D. of* Marlborough *of Part of it.*

His Grace is further pleas'd to obſerve, that the Ten Thouſand Pounds granted yearly for the Contingencies of the Army, is without Account, and for the Uſe of the *Britiſh* Forces only; whereas this Money was at firſt in-

1711. 10 Anne, intended by Parliament, as your Commissioners with great Submission apprehend, for the Service of the Forty Thousand Men without distinction; and they find it is so far from having always been thought exempt from Accompt, that in a Privy Seal, dated the 5th Day of *March* 1706, for passing Mr. *Fox*'s Accompts, there is a Clause to release, and discharge the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, from a Sum of Seven Thousand, Four Hundred Ninety Nine Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Ten Pence, Part of this Money, which supposes his Grace would otherwise have been accountable for it: But your Commissioners no where meet with any Mention of this Deduction, of Two and a Half *per Cent.* and must therefore presume the Reason, why it has never been brought to an Accompt, is what his Grace is pleas'd to suggest, that he never consider'd it as publick Money.

Whether the Warrant was duly sign'd or pursued.

Your Commissioners must submit it to the House, whether the Warrant produc'd, to justifie this Deduction, be legal, and duly counterſign'd; or whether, admitting it to be so, the Stoppage, or the Payment of it, has been regularly made.

The Receipts of the Foreign Troops always taken in full without Notice of this Deduction.

The Warrant directs that it should be stopt in the Hands of the Pay-Master, or his Deputy, and issued thence by the Duke's Order only; but this Method does not appear, by the Pay-Master's Accompts, to have been at all pursued; so far otherwise, that the Payments to the Foreign Troops are always made compleat, and their Receipts always taken in full, without any Notice of this Deduction.

When

When any Part of the abovemention'd Ten Thouſand Pounds contingent Money, is drawn out of the Pay-Maſter's Hands, for any ſecret Service, the General's Warrant, and his Secretary's Receipts, are the Pay-Maſter's Vouchers: But Mr. *Cardonnel*, as he declares on Oath, never gave any Receipt for any Part of this Two and a Half *per Cent.* or did Mr. *Bridges*, as he alſo declares on Oath, ever ſee any Warrant for that Purpoſe, or knew any thing, as Pay-Maſter General, of this Deduction.

10 Anne, 1711.

No Warrant from the General, or Receipt from his Secretary, to warrant the Payment of the ſaid Two and a Half per Cent.

If Mr. *Sweet* at *Amſterdam* has taken upon himſelf to tranſact the Diſpoſition of his Two and a Half *per Cent.* with the Duke of *Marlborough*, your Commiſſioners are humbly of Opinion, that he ought to have tranſmitted conſtant Accompts of it to Mr. *Bridges*, whoſe Agent he only is; and not to have negotiated ſo large Sums of publick Money in ſo clandeſtine a Manner.

Mr. Sweet *ought not to have diſpos'd of ſuch Sums without acquainting Mr.* Bridges.

By the Warrant, this Deduction is reſerv'd for the defraying extraordinay contingent Expences of the Troops, from whom it is ſtopt; and if the whole has been employ'd in ſecret Correſpondence and Intelligence, there muſt have been ſome Neglect of the other Services, for which it was originally deſign'd; and ſuch a Diſpoſition being in no ſort authoriz'd by the Warrant, is a Miſapplication of it; beſides, your Commiſſioners apprehend, that the Article for ſecret Service, to which this Deduction is pretended to have been applied, was always included in the Ten Thouſand Pounds abovemention'd, for the Contingencies of the Army; and if ſo, the whole remains to be accounted for; which, on a Computation made from the whole Sum of Eleven Millions, Two Hundred Nine-

The Warrant ſays, the Two and a Half per Cent. *is for contingent Expences, and if otherwiſe laid out, is miſapply'd.*

ty

10 Annæ, 1711.

ty Four Thouſand, Six Hundred and Fifty Nine Pounds, Four Shillings and a Peny Half-Peny, paid *per Britain*, to and for all the Foreign Forces, ſince the 13*th* of *December* 1701, (according to the Returns of the Auditor and Pay-Maſter) amounts to Two Hundred Eighty Two Thouſand, Three Hundred Sixty Pounds, Nine Shillings and Seven Pence.

£823661. *rais'd by this Deduction of Two and a Half* per Cent. *is wholly unaccounted for.*

On a Computation made from the Sum of Seven Millions, One Hundred Seven Thouſand, Eight Hundred Seventy Three Pounds, Eighteen Shillings, and Eleven Pence Half-Peny, paid to and for the Foreign Forces ſince the Time aforeſaid, (excluſive of *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*) amounts to One Hundred Seventy Seven Thouſand, Six Hundred Ninety Five Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and Three Farthings.

177695 l. *more unaccounted for*

Your Commiſſioners humbly lay before you ſome Facts relating to the Forage Contracts for the Troops in *North-Britain*, made by *Robert Walpole* Eſq; late Secretary at War, purſuant to a Power given him by *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*.

Mr. Walpole *reſerves* 500 *Guin. for himſelf in a Contract he made for Forage in* Scotland.

By the Rate allow'd in theſe Contracts, it appearing that her Majeſty had been put to an extraordinary Expence above the Pay of the Soldiers, your Commiſſioners thought it their Duty to enquire, whether in this Part of the Service ſufficient Care had been taken to procure the moſt advantageous Terms for the Publick; and being inform'd that *John Montgomery* Eſq; was concern'd in theſe Contracts, they examin'd him, and he declar'd upon Oath, that Colonel *George Douglas* and himſelf were aſſum'd Partners with Sir *Samuel Macklellan*, and Mr. *John Campbell*, in the Contract

tract made by Mr. *Walpole*, to provide Forage from the Middle of *May* 1709, to *May* 1710, for all the Troops in *North-Britain*, at Three Pence Half-Peny an Horſe for Green, and Nine Pence for dry Forage, each Twenty Fours Hours. 10 Annæ, 1711.

That the ſaid Colonel *George Douglas*, and he the ſaid Mr. *Montgomery*, were alſo aſſumed Partners with Mr. *John Campbell*, in a ſubſequent Contract commencing in *May* 1710, and ending in *May* 1711, made likewiſe by Mr. *Walpole*, and at the ſame Rates with the former.

That the firſt of theſe Contracts was made by Mr. *Walpole*, in *London*, with Sir *Samuel Macklellan*, who, before he went into *Scotland*, told the ſaid *Montgomery*, that Mr. *Walpole*, in making the Contract, reſerv'd a Share for a Friend of his, who was to have a Benefit of the fifth Part, if not redeem'd by the Contractors with a Sum of Money; and Sir *Samuel* ſoon after, on his Death-Bed at *Edinburgh*, declar'd the ſame; whereupon Colonel *Douglas* and Mr. *John Campbell* directed him the ſaid *Montgomery* to pay Five Hundred Guineas to Mr. *Walpole*, and accordingly he deliver'd into Mr. *Walpole*'s own Hands, a Note for that Sum, payable to Mr. *Walpole*, or Order; and the ſaid *Montgomery* afterwards paid the Sum of Five Hundred Guineas to one Mr. *Man*, (Mr. *Walpole*'s Agent) who gave him up the Note, with the Receipt on the Back of it ſign'd by Mr. *Walpole*.

That the ſecond Contract was made by Mr. *Walpole*, with Mr. *John Campbell*, who thereupon directed the ſaid *Montgomery* to give a Note for Five Hundred Guineas, or Pounds, (he could not remember which) to Mr. *Walpole*, 500 *more in a ſecond Contract.*

to Annæ, 1711.

pale, which he accordingly did, and made it payable to Mr. *Walpole*, or Order, and deliver'd it into his own Hands.

This ſecond Note was left with the ſaid Mr. *Man*, of which the ſaid *Montgomery* hath paid about Four Hundred Pounds.

200 Guineas given Sir David Dalrymple *by the Contractors.*

He further declared upon Oath, that Two Hundred Guineas were given by the Contractors to Sir *David Dalrymple*, in Conſideration that his Son in Law, Sir *Alexander Murray*, was propos'd, but not admitted to be a Partner in the firſt Contract.

The E. of Leven *has* 100 Guineas *yearly from the Contractors in* Scotland.

That the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces in *North-Britain*, had One Hundred Guineas each Year from the Contractors, for regulating the Quarters of the Troops.

100 l. per Annum *paid to* Meril, *out of the Bounty Money.*

That One Hundred Pounds a Year were paid to Mr. *Meril*, Deputy to Mr. *Hon*, for receiving the Queen's Bounty Money, and keeping an Account of it between the Queen and the Officers.

Note for 50 l. *to Mr.* Taylor, *Clerk to Mr.* Walpole

That the ſaid Mr. *Montgomery*, gave a Note for Fifty Pounds to Mr. *Taylor*, chief Clerk to Mr. *Walpole*, which is not yet paid.

Your Commiſſioners cannot exactly ſtate the Loſs the Publick has ſuſtain'd by theſe Contracts; but find that if the Forage had been furniſh'd in the Years 1709, and 1710, at the Rates ſettled by the Contract for the preſent Year, there had been ſav'd to the Government more than Nine Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds, which is near a fourth Part of the whole Charge.

9000 l. *Loſs to the Publick by theſe Contracts in* Scotland.

They do not apprehend that this Difference has ariſen altogether from the Scarcity of Forage in the Two laſt Years; for Captain *William Preſton* of Colonel *Kerr*'s Regiment, had

had declar'd before them on Oath, that he agreed with the Contractors to furniſh great Forage for his own Troops, in thoſe Years, at Two Pence Half-Peny an Horſe for Twenty Four Hours, (which coſt the Government Three Pence Half-Peny) with an Addition only of Seven Pounds each Year, for providing extraordinary Forage for the Officers Horſes belonging to that Troop; and that the Contractors aſſur'd him, they had made the ſame Agreement with other Officers. 10 Anne, 1711.

How far theſe Practices have been injurious to the Publick, is humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Houſe.

On the 30th of *December*, the Queen declar'd in Council, That her Majeſty being acquainted, that an Information againſt the Duke of *Marlborough* was laid before the Houſe of Commons, by the Commiſſioners of the publick Accompts; her Majeſty thought fit to diſmiſs him from all Employments, that that Matter might take an impartial Examination; and the next Day, her Majeſty ſent his Grace a Letter, written with her own Hand, ſignifying her Royal Pleaſure, to reſume all the Employments ſhe had entruſted him with. *The D. of Marlbro' turn'd out of all his Places.*

According to a modeſt Computation, the Places which his Grace and his Dutcheſs enjoy'd, amounted to at leaſt the Sum of Sixty Two Thouſand, Three Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds a Year, beſides what he made by the Contracts for the Soldiers Bread, the Two and a Half *per Cent.* deducted out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops; and beſides the Preſents he had from the Emperor, the States General, the King of *Pruſſia*, the Elector of *Hanover*, and other Princes, and by Safeguards, and *A Computation to their Value.*

10 Annæ, 1711. and other Means, and without reckoning *Blenheim Caſtle* and the Eſtate at *Woodſtock*, ſettled upon him by Act of Parliament.

Reſolv'd that the Sums taken of the Contractors for Bread, were illegal and unwarrantable; and that the Two and a Half p. Cent. *was publick Money.*

On the 24*th* of *January*, the Commons, in a full Houſe, proceeded further upon the Report of the Commiſſioners for the publick Accompts, and it was reſolv'd by a Majority of above an Hundred, That the taking ſeveral Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, from the Contractors for furniſhing the Bread and Bread Waggons for the Army in the low Countries, was unwarrantable and illegal.

And it was further reſolv'd, That the Two and Half *per Cent.* deducted from the Foreign Troops in her Majeſty's Pay, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for.

And on the 28*th* of *January*, the Speaker with the whole Houſe laid the ſaid Reſolutions before the Queen, who was pleas'd to give them the following Anſwer, *viz.*

Gentlemen,

I Have a great Regard for whatever is repreſented to me by my Commons, and will do my Part to redreſs what you complain of.

Reſolv'd Mr. Walpole *was guilty of a Breach of Truſt and Corruption in taking* 1000 l. *of Contractors*

It had been alſo reſolv'd, upon the ſaid Report of the Commiſſioners of publick Accompts, that *Robert Walpole* Eſq; a Member of that Houſe, in Receiving the Sum of Five Hundred Guineas, and in taking a Note for Five Hundred Pounds more, on Account of two Contracts for Forage of her Majeſty's Troops quarter'd in *North-Britain*, made by him when Secretary of War, purſuant to a Power

Power granted him by the late Lord Treaſurer, was guilty of a high Breach of Truſt, and notorious Corruption. *Secondly*, That the ſaid *Robert Walpole* Eſq; be for the ſaid Offence committed Priſoner to the Tower of *London*. And, *Thirdly*, That he be for the ſaid Offence expell'd the Houſe; and Mr. *Robert Man*, Mr. *Walpole*'s Agent, refuſing to deliver a Copy of the ſaid 500 *l.* Note to the Commiſſioners, or to be further examin'd, the Houſe order'd, That the ſaid Mr. *Robert Man*, for having contemptuouſly refus'd to be further examin'd before the Commiſſioners of Accompts, be taken into the Cuſtody of a Serjeant at Arms; and the *Borough* of *King's Lynn* afterwards proceeding to re-elect Mr. *Walpole*, a Burgeſs for that *Borough*, it was reſolv'd, That he was incapable of being elected a Member to ſerve in that Parliament, and that the Election was void; and a new Writ was iſſu'd, for the Electing a Burgeſs for the *Borough* of *King's Lynn*, in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Room of *Robert Walpole* Eſq;

10 Annæ, 1711.

Mr. Walpole *expell'd the Houſe, and being re-elected, he is voted incapable of ſerving in this Parliam.*

The Sum of the Charge againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, by the Commiſſioners for publick Accompts, was, *Firſt*, His taking of Sixty Three Thouſand, Three Hundred and Nineteen Pounds, and upwards, of the Perſons he contracted with for the Soldiers Bread. *Secondly*, His Receiving Two and a Half *per Cent.* out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops, amounting to the Sum of 460,061 *l.* which he had never accounted for to the Publick, but all along induſtriouſly conceal'd. *Thirdly*, The allowing his Secretary Mr. *Cardonnel*, to receive Five Hundred Gold Ducats on every Contract. And, *Fourthly*, For ſuffering Mr. *Sweet*, the Deputy

Sum of the Charge againſt the D. of M.

	l.
	63319.
	460061.
	523380.

10 Annæ, 1711. puty Pay-Maſter, to deduct One *per Cent.* for all the Money he paid the Contractors for Bread.

His Defence. His Grace, in his Letter to the Commiſſioners, admits the Receipt of theſe Sums; and as to thoſe he receiv'd of the Contractors for Bread, he ſaid, It was a Perquiſite always allow'd to the General of the Army, and that he had conſtantly applied it for the Service of the Publick, in keeping ſecret Correſpondence, and getting Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions and Deſigns; as he had alſo the Two and a Half *per Cent.* deducted out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops; and as to the latter, he had the Queen's Warrant for applying it to that Uſe.

The Commons Reply. To this the Commons reply'd, That the great Sums which appear'd to have been Annually paid to the Duke, on Account of the Contracts for Bread, could never be eſteem'd legal or warrantable; for they could not find that ever any *Engliſh* General had ever claim'd ſuch Perquiſites; but if any Inſtance ſhould be produc'd, it would not juſtifie the Practice; becauſe the Publick, or the Troops, muſt neceſſarily ſuffer in Proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite: And if it was a Perquiſite of the Duke's, and he had notwithſtanding applied it to the Service of the Publick, he had been wanting to himſelf, in concealing ſo great an Inſtance of his Generoſity.

But the great Caution with which this Money was conſtantly receiv'd, gave Reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was not thought a juſtifiable Perquiſite; and the General might with equal Reaſon claim a Perquiſite for every other Contract relating to the Army.

They

They obſerve alſo, that the Deduction of Two and a Half *per Cent.* and the Warrant for it, has been conceal'd theſe Nine Years from the Parliament; for which they thought his Grace had not aſſign'd ſufficient Reaſons: And it appearing by his Grace's Letter, that this Deduction was ſtipulated for by the late King's Order, they muſt be of Opinion, That it ought to be accounted for in the ſame Manner as other publick Money; eſpecially ſince the 10000 *l. per Annum*, firſt allow'd by the Foreign Troops, appear'd to be publick Money, by a Privy Seal diſcharging the Duke of *Marlborough* of Part of it. 10 Annæ, 1711.

They obſerve alſo, that the ſaid Warrant was not duly counterſign'd, or the Payments made purſuant thereto; and that the Receipts given by the Foreign Troops, are always taken in full, without any Notice of this Deduction.

The Commons afterwards reſolv'd, That the taking Five Hundred Gold Ducats annually, from the Contractors for Bread and Bread Waggons, by *Adam Cardonnel* Eſq; Secretary to the General, and a Member of that Houſe, was unwarrantable and corrupt: And that the ſaid *Adam Cardonnel* Eſq; be for the ſaid Offence expell'd the Houſe; and that the One *per Cent.* receiv'd by Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Maſter at *Amſterdam*, of the Contractors for furniſhing Bread and Bread Waggons, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for. Cardonnel, *the Duke of* Marl. *Secretary, expell'd for Corruption*

Sweet *the under Pay-Maſter voted accountable.*

Duke *Hamilton*, one of the 16 Peers of *Scotland*, having been created Duke of *Brandon* in *England*; his Right of Sitting in the Houſe of Peers, as a Peer of *Great-Britain*, was queſtion'd; and Council having been heard of all Sides, it was reſolv'd upon the Queſtion, That Scots *Peers may not ſit in the Houſe as Peers of* G. Brit. *tho' created Peers of* Scots *of* G. Brit.

10 Annæ, 1711. *Scots* Peers, created Peers of *Great-Britain* ſince the Union, have no Right to ſit in the Houſe of Peers, as Peers of *Great-Britain*.

The Old *Leaven* ſtill remaining in the Houſe of Lords, the Court found themſelves under a Neceſſity of creating ſome new Peers; and accordingly about the latter End of *December*, *James* Lord *Compton*, eldeſt Son to *George* Earl of *Northampton*, and *Charles* Lord *Bruce*, were call'd by Writ to the Houſe of Peers; and Patents were ſign'd for creating the following Gentlemen Peers of *Great-Britain*, viz.

12 new Peers made.

George Hay Eſq; one of the four Tellers of the Receipt of her Majeſty's Exchequer, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Hay*, of *Bed-warden*, in the County of *Hereford*.

Thomas Lord Viſcount *Windſor*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Mountjoy* of the *Iſle of White*, in the County of *Southampton*.

The Right Honourable *Henry Pagett* Eſq; Son and Heir apparent of the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Pagett*, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Burton*, in the County of *Stafford*.

The Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Manſell* of *Margam*, in the County of *Glamorgan*, Bart. by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Manſell* of *Margam*, in the County of *Glamorgan* aforeſaid.

Sir *Thomas Willoughby* of *Wollaton*, in the County of *Nottingham* Bart. by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Middleton* of *Middleton*, in the County of *Warwick*.

The Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Trevor* Knt. Chief Juſtice of her Majeſty's Court of *Com-*

mon-

mon-Pleas, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Trevor* of *Bromham*, in the County of *Bedford*. 10 Annæ 1711.

George Granville of *Stow*, in the County of *Cornwall* Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Landſdown* of *Biddiford*, in the County of *Devon*.

Samuel Maſſam of *Oates*, in the County of *Eſſex* Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Maſſam* of *Oates*, in the County of *Eſſex* aforeſaid.

Thomas Foley of *Witly*, in the County of *Worceſter* Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Foley* of *Kiddermiſter*, in the ſaid County of *Worceſter*. And,

Allen Bathurſt of *Battleſden*, in the County of *Bedford* Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Bathurſt* of *Battleſden*, in the County of *Bedford* aforeſaid.

Occaſional Bill paſſes.

This Seſſion, a Bill for preventing Occaſional Conformity was brought into the Houſe of Peers by the Earl of *Nottingham*, and met with a quick Paſſage thro' both Houſes, tho' it had met with ſuch Oppoſition in former Parliaments.

Faſt for a Bleſſing on the Treaty of Peace.

On the 18*th* of *January*, a Faſt was kept for imploring God's Bleſſing on the Treaty of Peace.

D. of Ormond ſucceeds the D. of Mar. as Capt. General.

Upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace, the Duke of *Ormond* was made Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces, within the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and of thoſe employ'd Abroad, in Conjunction with the Troops of the Allies; the Duke of *Northumberland* was appointed Captain of the ſecond Troop of Horſe Guards, the Earl of *Rivers* was made Maſter of the Ordinance; and the Duke of

Other Promotions.

10 Annæ, 1711. *Beauford*, Captain of the Band of Penſioners, in the Room of the Duke of *St. Albans*; Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the Lady *Maſham*, was made Lieutenant of the Tower, in the Room of Lieutenant General *Cadogan*; the Duke of *Somerſet* was remov'd from his Place of Maſter of the Horſe; and the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, and the Lady *Rialton*, Two of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Daughters, reſign'd their Places of Ladies of the Queen's Bed-Chamber.

Scots Peers diſguſted at the Judgment of the Houſe as to D. Hamilton.

About this Time, the *Scots* Peers preſented to the Queen, a Repreſentation againſt the late Judgment of the Houſe of Lords, in the Caſe of Duke *Hamilton*'s Patent, whereby he was created Duke of *Brandon*.

The Queens Anſw. to them.

The Queen told them, ſhe was ſorry there ſhould be any Occaſion given for this Repreſentation; that ſhe was reſolv'd to preſerve the Union between the Two Kingdoms, and to do her utmoſt Endeavour to find out the moſt reaſonable Method for their Satisfaction.

On the 17*th* of *January*, the Queen ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

Anne R.

Queen's Meſſage to the Commons.

HER Majeſty not having recover'd Strength enough, ſince the Return of the Gout, to be preſent this Day in Perſon, and being unwilling that the publick Buſineſs ſhould receive any Delay, thinks fit to communicate to this Houſe, the Subſtance of what ſhe intended to have ſpoke.

At the Opening of this Seſſion, her Majeſty acquainted her Parliament, that both Time and Place were appointed for the Meeting of the

the Plenipotentiaries of all the Confederates, to treat with thoſe of the Enemy, concerning a general Peace; and alſo expreſs the Care, which ſhe intended to take of all her Allies, and the ſtrict Union in which ſhe propos'd to join with them, in Order to obtain a good Peace, and to guarrantee and ſupport it, when obtain'd. 10 Anne, 1711.

That the Plenipotentiaries are arriv'd at Utrecht.

Her Majeſty can now tell you, that her Plenipotentiaries are arriv'd at *Utrecht*, and have begun, in Purſuance of their Inſtructions, to concert the moſt proper Ways of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, according to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly with Relation to *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*.

That ſhe would communicate the Terms of Peace to them before it was concluded.

You may depend on her Majeſty's Communicating to her Parliament the Terms of Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded.

And that the Report as if a ſeparate Peace had been treated of, was groundleſs.

The World will now ſee how groundleſs thoſe Reports are, which have been ſpread abroad, by Men of evil Intentions, to ſerve the worſt Deſigns, as if a ſeparate Peace had been treated of; for which there has not been the leaſt Colour given.

Her Majeſty's Miniſters have Directions to propoſe, that a Day may be fix'd for the Finiſhing, as was done for the Commencement of this Treaty, and in the mean Time all the Preparations are haſtning for an early Campaign.

The Zeal which this Houſe has already expreſs'd, is a ſure Pledge that they will proceed in giving the neceſſary diſpatch to the Supplies which have been ask'd of them.

Propoſes a Law for preventing ſcandalous Libels.

Her Majeſty finds it neceſſary to obſerve, how great Licenſe is taken in Publiſhing falſe and ſcandalous Libels; ſuch as are a Reproach

10 Annæ, 1711. to any Government: This Evil ſeems to be grown too ſtrong for the Laws now in force; It is therefore recommended to you, to find a Remedy equal to the Miſchief.

St. James's, 17*th* Jan. 1711-12.

Meſſage to the Lords concerning the Peers of Scotland.

THE ſame Meſſage was ſent to the Houſe of Lords, only inſtead of the ſeventh Paragraph about the Supply, the following Words were inſerted, *viz.* There is one Thing, in which her Majeſty's Subjects of the *North* Part of this Kingdom are extreamly concern'd; the Diſtinction ſuch of them, who were Peers of *Scotland* before the Union, muſt lie under, if the Prerogative of the Crown is ſtrictly barr'd againſt them alone: This is a Matter which ſenſibly affects her Majeſty, and ſhe therefore lays it before this Houſe, earneſtly deſiring their Advice and Concurrence, in finding out the beſt Method of ſettling this Affair, to the Satisfaction of the whole Kingdom.

On the 18*th* of *January*, the Houſe of Lords waited on her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

The Lords Addreſs on her Majeſty's Meſſage.

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, beg leave to expreſs our extreme concern for the Continuance of your Majeſty's Indiſpoſition, by which we were depriv'd of the Honour of your Royal Preſence: And at the ſame time beſeech your Majeſty to accept of the moſt humble Thanks of this Houſe, for your moſt gracious Meſſage on the

the 17*th* Inſtant, wherein your Majeſty is pleas'd to expreſs your juſt Care for all your Allies, and the ſtrict Union in which your Majeſty propoſes to join with them, in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guarrantee and ſupport it when obtain'd, and for the Inſtructions your Majeſty has given to your Plenipotentiaries, to concert the moſt proper way of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Majeſty, according to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly with relation to *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, which are of ſo great concern to the ſafety and Commerce of your Majeſty's Kingdoms. 10 Annæ 1711.

Thank her for promiſing to Communicate the Terms of Peace.

We think our ſelves oblig'd more eſpecially to return our humble Acknowledgments for your Majeſty's great Condeſcention, in acquainting this Houſe with the Steps already taken, in Relation to the Peace; and for the Aſſurance your Majeſty is pleas'd to give, of Communicating to this Houſe the Terms of the Peace before the ſame ſhall be concluded. Your Majeſty's Declaration, that there has not been the leaſt Colour given for thoſe falſe and ſcandalous Reports which have been ſpread, that a Separate Peace hath been Treated, muſt be the higheſt Satisfaction to all your People; and we readily imbrace this Opportunity to aſſure your Majeſty, that we entirely rely upon your great Wiſdom, in ſettling the Terms of Peace.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Return you my moſt hearty Thanks for this Addreſs, and for the Confidence you place in me, which will better enable me to obtain

10 Annæ, 1711. obtain ſuch Terms as may be Safe and Honourable for my own Subjects, and all our Allies.

On the 20th of *January*, the Commons alſo waited on her Majeſty with an Addreſs, in anſwer to her late Meſſage, which is as follows.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Commons Addreſs in Anſwer to the Queens Meſſage concerning the Treaty of Peace.

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament Aſſembled, appear before your Majeſty with the greateſt Satisfaction, to return our moſt humble Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage.

Your Majeſty has on all Occaſions ſhewn ſuch a Tenderneſs and Regard to the Welfare of your People, and ſuch a generous and diſintereſted Concern for the Support and Advantage of your Allies, in ſo many Inſtances, during the Proſecution of the preſent War, that we have no Reaſon to doubt your Majeſty's Care of both in a Treaty of Peace; and that the moſt proper Ways will be concerted of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Majeſty, according to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly with Relation to *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*. However, we think our ſelves oblig'd with the greateſt Gratitude, to acknowledge your Majeſty's Goodneſs and Condeſcenſion, in promiſing to Communicate to your Parliament, the Terms for a General Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded. And this, if any thing can, muſt entirely ſilence thoſe ſeditious Reports, that have been induſtriouſly and maliciouſly ſpread abroad, to the diſhonour of your Majeſty, that a Separate

Reflect on thoſe Seditious Incendiaries who reported her Majeſty was Treating of a ſeparate Peace.

Peace

Peace has been Treated of; which can have been rais'd only by ſome Factious Incendiaries, who, to cover their own Diſaffection to the preſent Eſtabliſhment and Adminiſtration, and ſuch Deſigns as they have not dar'd publickly to own, endeavour to diſtract your Subjects with unreaſonable and groundleſs Diſtruſts and Jealouſies. 10 Anne, 1711.

Your Majeſty's Approbation of the Zeal your Faithful Commons have already expreſs'd, for Raiſing the neceſſary Supplies, will engage them to continue their Application, and to give all poſſible diſpatch thereunto.

We are very ſenſible how much the Liberty of the Preſs is abus'd, by turning it into ſuch a Licentiouſneſs, as is a juſt Reproach to the Nation, ſince not only falſe and ſcandalous Libels are Printed and Publiſhed againſt your Majeſty's Government, but the moſt horrid Blaſphemies againſt God and Religion. And we beg leave humbly to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will do our utmoſt to find out a Remedy equal to this Miſchief, and that may effectually cure it.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

I Have Receiv'd ſo many Proofs of the Loyalty of this Houſe of Commons, and of their Love of our Country, that the beſt Anſwer which I can return to this moſt Dutiful Addreſs is, to give you my Hearty Thanks for it, and to repeat not only that good Opinion which I have of my Commons, but alſo my Aſſurances, that the Confidence which you place in me ſhall be anſwer'd by my utmoſt endeavours to promote the Safety and Advantage of all my Subjects.

A

10 Annæ, 1711. A Bill being brought into the Houſe of Commons this Seſſions, to prevent the diſturbing thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in *Scotland*, in the Exerciſe of their Religious Worſhip, and in the Uſe of the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, and for Repealing an Act paſs'd in *Scotland* againſt Irregular Baptiſm and Marriages; The Commiſſioners of the late General Aſſembly drew up a Repreſentation to the Queen: Wherein they ſet forth, that the ſixth Act of Parliament 1707, for ſecuring the *Proteſtant Religion*, and *Presbyterian Government*, whereby all the other Acts in favour of the ſame are Ratify'd, and approv'd, is declar'd to be an Eſſential and Fundamental Condition of the Treaty of Union, without any Alteration thereof, or Derogation thereto, in any ſort, for ever, even beyond the Reach of Parliament, that they could but expreſs their ſurprize, and deep Affliction, to hear of a Bill offer'd for ſuch a large and almoſt *boundleſs Toleration*, not only threatning the Overthrow of their Church, but giving a large Licence, almoſt to all Errors and Blaſphemies, and throwing up all good Diſcipline, to the diſhonour of God, and the Scandal and Ruin of the true Chriſtian Religion, and the infallible Diſturbance of the Quiet, and to the Confuſion of that Church and Nation; and therefore with all Humility, but with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, they did beſeech, nay obteſt her Majeſty, by the ſame Mercy of God that reſtor'd that Church, and rais'd her Majeſty to the Throne, to interpoſe for the Relief of that Church, and the Maintenance of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, againſt ſuch a manifeſt and ruining encroachment, in ſuch manner as in her Royal Wiſdom and Juſtice ſhe ſhould think needful.

Scots *Repreſentation againſt the Bill for Tolerating* Epiſcopacy *in* Scotland.

But her Majesty being of Opinion, that a Toleration of Episcopacy in the *North*, was at least as Reasonable as a Toleration of *Presbytery* in the *South* part of *Britain*, they met with a very cold Reception from her. 10 Annæ, 1711.

Resolutions of the Commons on the State of the War.

On *Monday* the 4th of *February*, the Commons taking into Consideration the State of the War, came to the following Resolutions.

Deficiencies of the States as to the Sea Service.

1. That the States General have been deficient in their Quota's for Sea-Service, in proportion to the Number of Ships provided by her Majesty, some Years two thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota.

The Emperor had no Troops in Spain.

2. That towards the carrying on the War in *Spain*, in order to reduce that Monarchy to the House of *Austria*, neither the late *Emperors*, nor his Imperial Majesty, have ever had any Forces on their own Account there, till the last Year, and then only a Regiment of Foot, consisting of Two Thousand Men.

Number of the English Troops in Spain.

3. That the Forces supply'd, and Paid by her Majesty, for carrying on the War in *Spain*, from the Year 1705, to the Year 1711 inclusive, amounted to Fifty Seven Thousand, Nine Hundred Seventy Three Men, besides Thirteen Battalions, and Eighteen Squadrons, for which her Majesty has Paid a Subsidy to the Emperour.

Deficiencies in the Dutch Forces in Spain.

4. That the Forces supplied by the States General, for the Service of the War in *Spain*, from the Year 1705, to the Year 1708, both inclusive, have amounted to no more than Twelve Thousand Two Hundred Men; and that from the Year 1708, to this present time, they have sent thither no Forces at all.

Deficiencies of the Allies in Portugal.

5. That her Majesty has not only furnish'd her Proportion of Twelve Thousand Men, according to the Treaty enter'd into for the

Service

10 Annæ, 1711. Service of the War in *Portugal*, but has taken upon her the Emperor's Proportion, by furniſhing two Thirds, when the States only furniſhed one third for that Service.

6. That by the Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, there was to be furniſhed Twelve Thouſand Foot, and three Thouſand Horſe at his own Expence; and in conſideration of a Subſidy to be Paid him, Eleven Thouſand Foot, and Two Thouſand Horſe more; notwithſtanding which, it appears that the King of *Portugal* did not furniſh Thirteen Thouſand Men in the whole.

7. That ſince the Year 1706, when the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* march'd into *Caſtile*, and return'd no more into *Portugal*, her Majeſty has replac'd more than her Share, according to her Proportion, and the States General have not had any Troops in *Portugal*.

Deficiencies of the Dutch *in* Flanders. 8. That the firſt Proportion of three Fifths to two Fifths, agreed upon between his late Majeſty King *William*, and the States General, for the Service of the War in *Flanders*, has not been obſerv'd by the States General.

9. That the States General, during the Courſe of the War, have furniſh'd leſs than their proportion in *Flanders*, Twenty Thouſand Eight Hundred Thirty Seven Men.

They carry on a Trade with Fran. 10. That the Condition for prohibiting all Trade, and Correſpondence between *Holland* and *France*, on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in 1703, and afterwards continued, has not been obſerv'd by the States General.

Her Majeſty Paid more than her Proportion of Subſidies 3155,000 *Crowns.* 11. That at the beginning of this War, the Subſidies were paid in equal Proportions by her Majeſty and the States General; but her Majeſty has ſince paid more than her Proportion,

Three

Three Millions, One Hundred Fifty Five Thouſand Crowns. 10 Annæ, 1711.

It will hardly be believ'd, by Poſterity, that our good Allies could have the Confidence to impoſe upon us at this Rate; much leſs that our Miniſtry could ſuffer it for ſo many Years together: But if they reflect, that this was done in an Age when all Publick Spirit was loſt, when it was look'd on as the higheſt Folly to prefer the Welfare of our Country, to the making our private Fortunes: In an Age, when we were ſo far from being influenc'd by future Rewards, that we were Strangers even to that laudable Ambition, which animated the old *Romans*, and incited them to undertake the moſt hazardous Enterprizes in their Country's Service: Let Poſterity conſider this, and their Surprize will be the leſs.

But ſurely they muſt admire that glorious Princeſs, who eas'd us of theſe unſupportable Burthens, and with infinite difficulty reſtor'd Peace to her diſtreſs'd People, and the reſt of *Europe*.

Prince Eugene Arrives in England.

In the beginning of *January*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* arriv'd in *England*, to divert, if poſſible, the Queen's proceeding in the Treaty of Peace. In one of his Memorials, he puts her Majeſty in mind, that it was the Houſe of *Auſtria* that begun, and maintain'd the War againſt *France* and *Spain*, for above a Year alone; and that when the Allies entred into it, his Imperial Majeſty proſecuted it with the ſame Vigour in *Italy*, having beſides a conſiderable Army in the Empire: And tho' the Affairs of *Bavaria*, and the Rebellion of *Hungary*, carried the War into all his Hereditary Countries, he not only continu'd his Troops, and did all that lay in his Power for the Common Cauſe,

His Memorial to the Queen to diſſuade her from making Peace.

10 Annæ, 1711. Cauſe, but even exerted himſelf ſo far, that he had ſcarce a Garriſon left to place in his Capital, which was threaten'd with a Siege: So that it was plain, no Prince in the World could have ſhewn more Firmneſs and Zeal for the common Cauſe.

Promiſes that the Emperor will make greater Efforts than ever if ſhe will continue the War

That this Year he was ready to Redouble his Efforts, and would have 103900 Men of his own Troops in the Field; that the States General had declar'd, they would keep the ſame Number of Troops in *Spain*, they did at preſent, and that they would ſend Four Battalions more thither, as they Stipulated the laſt Year: That his Imperial Majeſty propos'd to have 30000 Men of his own Forces in *Spain*: And whereas the charge of that Service would amount to four Millions of Crowns, he would take one Million upon himſelf, which was the moſt his Imperial Majeſty could do; and if the two Maritime Powers made the like efforts, as in the preceeding Years, they might hope to put a ſpeedy and happy End to this War, and to oblige *France* to a ſafe and good Peace.

Pr. Eugene's *Reception here.*

Prince *Eugene* was highly careſs'd by the Miniſters, and the Nobility in Favour, and out of Favour, and was preſented with a Sword by her Majeſty, of the Value of Five Thouſand Pounds; but did not meet with that Succeſs in his Negotiations as he expected. We had too much experience of Imperial Promiſes, to rely upon them, or alter our Meaſures on ſuch engagements: The Prince having finiſh'd his Negotiations, on the 17th of *March* Imbark'd for *Holland*.

The Barrier Treaty voted deſtructive to England.

On the 14*th* of *February*, the Commons Reſolv'd, that in the Treaty between her Majeſty, and the States General, for ſecuring the Suc-

Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and for the ſettling a Barrier for the States General againſt *France*, there were ſeveral Articles deſtructive to the Trade and Intereſt of *Great-Britain*, and highly diſhonourable to her Majeſty. 2. That it appear'd the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, who Negotiated and Sign'd, and all thoſe who adviſ'd the Ratifying the ſaid Treaty, were Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom. 10 Annæ, 1711.

Ld Townſhend, *who Negotiated it, Voted an Enemy to the Kingdom.*

Her Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to the Commons the 14*th* of *March*, informing them that the Collections for Building the *Engliſh* Church at *Rotterdam*, were not ſufficient to compleat the charge of that Work, but that about 2500 *l.* were wanting to compleat it, which ſhe earneſtly recommended to that Houſe to make Proviſion for: Whereupon the Commons Reſolv'd, that an Addreſs of Thanks be return'd her Majeſty for her Gracious Meſſage, expreſſing her concern for the Building a Church at *Rotterdam*, and to aſſure her, that they would enable her Majeſty to complete the Charge of Building the ſame.

Queen's Meſſage to the Commons for Building the Eng. *Church at* Rotterdam.

The Commons having come to the Reſolution, aforeſaid, upon the State of the War, drew up the following Repreſentation thereupon, which they preſented to her Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, having nothing ſo much at Heart, as to enable your Majeſty to bring this long and expenſive War to an Honourable and Happy Concluſion, have taken it into

The Introduction to the Commons Repreſentation.

10 Annæ 1711.

our moſt ſerious Conſideration, how the neceſſary Supplies to be provided by us may be beſt applied, and how the common Cauſe may in the moſt effectual manner be carried on, by the United Force of the whole Confederacy; we have thought our ſelves oblig'd in Duty to your Majeſty, and indiſcharge of the Truſtrepoſed in us, to enquire into the true State of the War, in all its Parts, we have examined what Stipulations have been entred into between your Majeſty and your Allies; and how far ſuch Engagements have on each ſide been made good. We have conſidered the different Intereſts which the Confederates have in the Succeſs of this War, and the different Shares they have contributed to its Support: We have with our utmoſt care and diligence endeavoured to diſcover the Nature, Extent, and Charge of it, to the end, that by comparing the Weight thereof with our own Strength, we might adapt the one to the other in ſuch Meaſure, as neither to continue your Majeſty's Subjects under a heavier Burthen, than in Reaſon and Juſtice they ought to bear; nor deceive your Majeſty, your Allies, and our ſelves, by undertaking more than the Nation in its preſent Circumſtances is able to perform.

Their enquiries into the State of the War.

Your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleas'd, upon our humble Applications, to order ſuch Materials to be laid before us, as have furniſhed us with the neceſſary Information upon the Particulars we have enquired into; and when we ſhall have laid before your Majeſty our Obſervations, and humble Advice upon this Subject, we promiſe to our ſelves this happy Fruit from it, that if your Majeſty's generous and good purpoſes, for the procuring a ſafe and laſting Peace, ſhould, through the obſtinacy of the Enemy, or by any other means

be

be unhappily defeated, a true knowledge and underſtanding of the paſt Conduct of the War will be the beſt Foundation for a more frugal and equal Management of it for the time to come. 1711.

In order to take the more perfect View of what we propos'd, and that we might be able to ſet the whole before your Majeſty in a true Light, we have thought it neceſſary to go back to the beginning of the War, and beg leave to obſerve the Motives and Reaſons, upon which his late Majeſty King *William* engaged firſt in it. The Treaty of the Grand Alliance explains thoſe Reaſons to be for the Supporting the Pretenſions of his Imperial Majeſty, then actually engaged in a War with the *French King*, who had uſurped the entire *Spaniſh Monarchy* for his Grandſon the Duke of *Anjou*; and for the aſſiſting the States General, who, by the loſs of their Barrier againſt *France*, were then in the ſame, or a more dangerous Condition, than if they were actually Invaded. As theſe were the juſt and neceſſary motives for undertaking this War, ſo the ends propos'd to be obtain'd by it, were equally Wiſe and Honourable; for as they are ſet forth in the eighth Article of the ſame Treaty, they appear to have been *the procuring an Equitable and Reaſonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majeſty, and ſufficient Securities for the Dominions, Provinces, Navigation, and Commerce of the King of* Great-Britain, *and the States General, and the making effectual Proviſion, that the two Kingdoms of* France, *and* Spain, *ſhould never be united under the ſame Government*; and particularly, that the *French* ſhould never get into the Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, or be permitted to Sail thither, upon the Account of Traffick, or under any pre-

The Motives the War begun upon.

The ſupporting the Pretenſions of the Emperor.

And aſſiſting the States to recover their Barrier.

10 Annæ, 1711.

tence whatsoever; and lastly, the Securing to the Subjects of the King of *Great-Britain*, and the States General, all the same Privileges, and Rights of Commerce, throughout the whole Dominions of *Spain*, as they enjoy'd before the Death of *Charles* the IId. King of *Spain*, by virtue of any Treaty, Agreement, or Custom, or any other way whatsoever. For the obtaining these ends, the Three Confederated Powers engaged to assist one another with their whole Force, according to such Proportions as should be specified in a particular Convention, afterwards to be made for that purpose: We do not find that any such Convention was ever Ratified, but it appears, that there was an Agreement concluded, which, by common Consent, was understood to be binding upon each Party respectively, and according to which, the Proportions of *Great-Britain* were from the beginning Regulated and Founded. The Terms of that Agreement were, That for the Service at Land, his Imperial Majesty should furnish Ninety Thousand Men, the King of *Great-Britain* Forty Thousand, and the States General one Hundred and Two Thousand, of which there were Forty Two Thousand intended to supply their Garrisons, and Sixty Thousand to act against the common Enemy in the Field; and with Regard to the Operations of the War at Sea, they were agreed to be performed jointly by *Great-Britain* and the States General, the Quota of Ships to be furnish'd for that Service being five Eighths on the part of *Great-Britain*, and three Eighths on the part of the States General.

The Allies were to assist one another with their whole Force.

The several Quota's afterwards agreed to be furnish'd by the Allies.

The expence of the War, when it began in 1702, amounted to 3706, 494 l.

Upon this Foot, the War began in the Year 1702, at which time the whole Yearly expence of it to *England*, amounted to Three Millions,

Seven

Seven Hundred, and Six Thouſand Four Hundred Ninety Four Pounds; a very great charge as it was then thought by your Majeſty's Subjects, after the ſhort Interval of eaſe they had enjoyed from the Burden of the former War, but yet a very moderate Proportion, in Compariſon with the Load, which hath ſince been laid upon them: For it appears by Eſtimates given in to your Commons, that the Sums neceſſary to carry on the Service for this preſent Year, in the ſame manner as it was perform'd the laſt Year, amount to more than Six Millions Nine Hundred, and Sixty Thouſand Pounds, beſides Intereſt for the Publick Debts, and the Deficiencies accruing the laſt Year, which two Articles require one Million, one Hundred, and Forty Three Thouſand Pounds more: So that the whole demands upon your Commons are ariſen to more than Eight Millions for the preſent Annual Supply. We know your Majeſty's tender Regard for the Welfare of your People, will make it uneaſy to you to hear of ſo great a Preſſure as this upon them; and as we are aſſured, it will fully convince your Majeſty of the neceſſity of our preſent enquiry; ſo we beg leave to Repreſent to you, from what Cauſes, and by what Steps, this immenſe Charge appears to have grown upon us. 10 Annæ, 1711.

The preſent expence amounts to 6,960,000
Intereſt and deficiencies 1143000*l.*
Total 8,000,000 *and upwards.*

The Service at Sea, as it has been very large and extenſive in its ſelf, ſo it has been carried on through the whole Courſe of the War, in a manner highly diſadvantageous to your Majeſty and your Kingdom: For the neceſſity of Affairs requiring that great Fleets ſhould be fitted out every Year, as well for the maintaining a Superiority in the *Mediterranean*, as for oppoſing any Force which the Enemy

10 Annæ, 1711. might prepare, either at *Dunkirk*, or in the Ports of *West France*, your Majesty's Example and Readiness in fitting out your Proportion of Ships, for all Parts of that Service, have been so far from prevailing with the States General to keep Pace with you, that they have been deficient every Year to a great degree, in Proportion to what your Majesty hath furnished, sometimes no less than two Thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota: From hence your Majesty has been oblig'd, for the preventing Disappointments in the most pressing Service, to supply those Deficiencies by Additional Reinforcements of your own Ships; nor hath the single Increase of such a Charge been the only ill Consequence that attended it, for by this means the Debt of the Navy hath been inhanced, so that the Discounts arising upon the Credit of it have affected all other Parts of the Service, from the same Cause. Your Majesty's Ships of War have been forced in greater Numbers to continue in Remote Seas, and at unseasonable Times of the Year, to the great Damage and Decay of the *British* Navy. This also hath been the occasion that your Majesty hath been streightened in your Convoys for Trade; your Coasts have been exposed, for want of a sufficient Number of Cruisers to Guard them; and you have been disabled from annoying the Enemy, in their most beneficial Commerce with the *West-Indies*, from whence they receiv'd those vast Supplies of Treasure, without which they could not have Supported the Expences of this War.

States deficient in their Quota of Ships sometimes two thirds.

Which was supply'd by England.

To the destruction of the Navy Royal.

And Merchant Ships for want of Convoys.

And the neglect of the War in the West-Indies.

That part of the War which hath been carried on in *Flanders*, was at first immediately necessary to the Security of the States Gene-

ral,

ral, and hath ſince brought them great Acquiſitions, both of Revenue and Dominion; yet even there the original Proportions have been departed from, and during the Courſe of the War, have been ſinking by degrees on the Part of *Holland*, ſo that in this laſt Year, we find the Number in which they fell ſhort of their three Fifths, to your Majeſty's two Fifths, have been Twenty Thouſand Eight Hundred and Thirty Seven Men: We are not unmindful, that in the Year 1703, a Treaty was made between the two Nations, for a joint Augmentation of Twenty Thouſand Men, wherein the Proportions were varied, and *England* conſented to take half upon it ſelf. But it having been annexed as an expreſs Condition to the Grant of the ſaid Augmentation in Parliament, that the States General ſhould Prohibit all Trade and Commerce with *France*, and that Condition having not been perform'd by them, the Commons think it reaſonable, that the firſt Rule of Three to Two ought to have taken Place again, as well in that, as in other ſubſequent Augmentations, more eſpecially when they conſider, that the Revenues of thoſe Rich Provinces which have been Conquered, would, if they were duly applied, maintain a great Number of new additional Forces againſt the Common Enemy; notwithſtanding which, the States General have Raiſed none upon that Account, but make uſe of thoſe freſh Supplies of Money, only to eaſe themſelves in the charge of their firſt Eſtabliſh'd Quota.

10 Annæ, 1711.

The Dutch *deficient in* Flanders, *where they acquir'd ſuch Dominions.*

And carry on a Trade with Fran. *tho' the Q. augmented her Troops on Condition they ſhould not.*

Deficiencies on the Part of the Dutch,

As in the Progreſs of the War in *Flanders*, a diſproportion was ſoon created to the Prejudice of *England*; ſo the very beginning of the War in *Portugal*, brought an unequal ſhare of

the Emperor, and of the K. of Portugal, *in* Portg

10 Annæ, 1711. Burden upon us; for although the Emperor, and the States General, were equally Parties with your Majesty in the Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, yet the *Emperor* neither furnishing his third Part of the Troops and Subsidies Stipulated for, nor the *Dutch* consenting to take an equal share of his Imperial Majesty's defect upon themselves, your Majesty hath been oblig'd to furnish two thirds of the entire Expence created by that Service: Nor has the Inequality stopped there; for ever since the Year 1706, when the *English* and *Dutch* Forces Marched out of *Portugal* into *Castile*, the States General have entirely abandoned the War in *Portugal*, and left your Majesty to prosecute it singly at your own Charge, which you have accordingly done, by replacing a greater Number of Troops there, than even at first you took upon you to provide. At the same time your Majesty's Generous endeavours for the support and defence of the King of *Portugal*, have been but ill seconded by that Prince himself; for notwithstanding that by his Treaty he had oblig'd himself to furnish Twelve Thousand Foot, and Three Thousand Horse, upon his own Account, besides Eleven Thousand Foot, and Two Thousand Horse more, in consideration of a Subsidy Paid him; yet according to the best Information your Commons can procure, it appears, that he hath scarce at any time furnished Thirteen Thousand Men in the whole.

Forces sent to Spain *by the* Engl. *being assured the* Spaniards *were ready to Revolt; which being found a mistake, the whole burden of that War is thrown upon the* English.

In *Spain* the War hath been yet more unequal, and burdensome to your Majesty, than in any other Branch of it; for being commenc'd without any Treaty whatsoever, the Allies have almost wholly declin'd taking any Part of it upon themselves. A small Body of

of *English* and *Dutch* Troops were sent thither in the Year 1705, not as being thought sufficient to support a regular War, or to make the Conquest of so large a Country; but with a View only of assisting the *Spaniards* to set King *Charles* upon the Throne; occasion'd by the great Assurances which were given of their Inclinations to the House of *Austria*: But this Expectation failing, *England* was insensibly drawn into an establish'd War, under all the Disadvantages of the Distance of the Place, and the feeble Efforts of the other Allies. The Account we have to lay before your Majesty, upon this Head, is, that altho' the Undertaking was enter'd upon, at the particular and earnest Request of the Imperial Court, and for a Cause of no less Importance and Concern to them, than the Reducing the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*; yet neither the late Emperors, nor his present Imperial Majesty, have ever had any Forces there on their Account, till the last Year; and then, only one Regiment of Foot, consisting of 2 Thousand Men; tho' the States General have contributed something more to this Service, yet their Share also hath been inconsiderable, for in the Space of 4 Years, from 1705, to 1708, both inclusive, all the Forces they have sent into that Country, have not exceeded 12 Thousand, 2 Hundred Men; and from the Year 1708, to this Time, they have not sent any Forces, or Recruits whatsoever. To your Majesty's Care and Charge, the Recovery of that Kingdom hath been in a Manner wholly left, as if none else were interested, or concern'd in it. And the Forces which your Majesty hath sent into *Spain*, in the Space of 7 Years, from 1705, to 1711, both inclusive, have

10 Anne, 1711.

The Emperor never had any Troops in Spain *till last Year, and then but one Regiment.*

The Dutch *sent but an inconsiderable Force to* Spain.

10 Annæ, 1711. have amounted to no leſs than Fifty Seven Thouſand, Nine Hundred, Seventy Three Men, beſides Thirteen Battalions, and Eighteen Squadrons, for which your Majeſty hath paid a Subſidy to the Emperor. How great the eſtabliſh'd Expence of ſuch a Number of Men hath been, your Majeſty very well knows, and your Commons very ſenſibly feel: but the Weight will be found much greater, when it is conſider'd how many heavy Articles of unuſual and extraordinary Charge have attended this remote and difficult Service, all which have been entirely defray'd by your Majeſty, except that One of Tranſporting the few Forces, which were ſent by the States General, and the Victualling of them during their Tranſportation only. The Accounts deliver'd to your Commons, ſhow that the Charge of your Majeſty's Ships, and Veſſels employ'd in the Service of the War, in *Spain* and *Portugal*, reckon'd after the Rate of four Pounds a Man *per* Month, from the Time they ſailed from hence, till they return'd, were loſt, or put upon other Services, hath amounted to Six Millions, Five Hundred and Forty Thouſand, Nine Hundred and Sixty Six Pounds, Fourteen Shillings: The Charge of Tranſports on the Part of *Great-Britain*, for carrying on the War in *Spain*, and *Portugal*, from the Beginning of it, till this Time, hath amounted to One Million, Three Hundred Thirty Six Thouſand, Seven Hundred and Nineteen Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Eleven Pence; that of Victualling Land Forces for the ſame Service, to Five Hundred Eighty Three Thouſand, Seven Hundred and Seventy Pounds, Eight Shillings and Six Pence; and that of Contingencies, and other Extraordinaries for the

Above 60000 Men ſent to Spain *by the* Engliſh.

The vaſt Expence of Shipping in the Spaniſh *War, amounting to above 8,000,000 l.*

the ſame Service, to One Million, Eight Hundred and Forty Thouſand, Three Hundred Fifty Three Pounds. 10 Annæ, 1711.

We ſhould take Notice to your Majeſty of ſeveral Sums paid upon Account of Contingencies, and Extraordinaries in *Flanders*, making together, the Sum of One Million, One Hundred and Seven Thouſand, Ninety Six Pounds: But we are not able to make any Compariſon of them, with what the States General have expended upon the ſame Head, having no ſuch State of their extraordinary Charge before us. There remains therefore but one Particular more for your Majeſty's Obſervation, which ariſes from the Subſidies paid to Foreign Princes: Theſe at the Begining of the War were born in equal Proportion by your Majeſty and the States General; but in this Inſtance alſo, the Ballance hath been caſt in Prejudice of your Majeſty: For it appears that your Majeſty hath ſince advanc'd more than your equal Proportion, Three Millions, One Hundred, Fifty Five Thouſand Crowns, beſides Extraordinaries paid in *Italy*, and not included in any of the foregoing Articles, which arrive to Five Hundred Thirty Nine Thouſand, Five Hundred Fifty Three Pounds.

1,107, 000 *l. for Contingencies in* Flanders.

The Q. paid more than her Proportion of Subſidies to Foreign Princes 3 Mill. and a Half of Crowns.

We have laid theſe ſeveral Particulars before Your Majeſty in the ſhorteſt Manner we have been able; and by an Eſtimate grounded on the preceeding Facts it does appear, that over and above the *Quota's* on the Part of *Great-Britain*, anſwering to thoſe contributed by your Allies, more than Nineteen Millions have been expended by your Majeſty, during the Courſe of this War, by Way of Surpluſage, or exceeding in Ballance, of which none of

19, 000, 000*l. expended by the Q. in this War beyond her* Quota.

10 Anna, 1711. of the Confederates have furniſh'd any Thing whatſoever.

It is with very great Concern, that we find ſo much Occaſion given us, to repreſent how ill an Uſe hath been made of your Majeſty's and your Subjects Zeal for the common Cauſe; that the Intereſt of that Cauſe hath not been proportionably promoted by it, but others only have been eas'd at your Majeſty's and your Subjects Coſt, and have been connived at, in laying their Part of the Burden upon this Kingdom, altho' they have upon all Accounts been equally, and in moſt Reſpects, much more nearly concern'd than *Britain*, in the Iſſue of the War. We are perſwaded your Majeſty will think it pardonable in us, with ſome Reſentment to complain of the little Regard, which ſome of thoſe, whom your Majeſty of late Years entruſted, have ſhewn to the Intereſts of their Country, in giving Way, at leaſt, to ſuch unreaſonable Impoſitions upon it, if not in ſome Meaſure contriving them. The Courſe of which Impoſitions hath been ſo ſingular and extraordinary, that the more the Wealth of this Nation hath been exhauſted, and the more your Majeſty's Arms have been attended with Succeſs, the heavier hath been the Burden laid upon us; whilſt, on the other Hand, the more vigorous your Majeſty's Efforts have been, and the greater the Advantages which have redounded thence to your Allies, the more thoſe Allies have abated in their Share of the Expence.

And this conniv'd at by the Miniſtry, if not contriv'd and encouraged by them.

And the more the Nation has expended, and the greater our Succeſs has been, the heavier has been the Burden; while the Allies, who have reaped the Profit, have abated their Share of the Expence

At the firſt Entrance into this War, the Commons were induced to exert themſelves in the extraordinary Manner they did, and to grant ſuch large Supplies as had been unknown to former Ages, in Hopes thereby to prevent the

Miſ-

Miſchiefs of a lingring War, and to bring that, in which they were neceſſarily engag'd, to a ſpeedy Concluſion; but they have been very unhappy in the Event, whilſt they have ſo much Reaſon to ſuſpect, that what was intended to ſhorten the War, hath prov'd the very Cauſe of its long Continuance; for thoſe, to whom the Profits of it have accrued, have not been diſpos'd eaſily to forego them. And your Majeſty will from thence diſcern *the true Reaſon, why ſo many have delighted in a War, which brought in ſo rich an Harveſt yearly from* Great-Britain.

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Their very Succeſs was the Occaſion of the Continuance of the War: The Allies being unwilling to forego what brought them ſuch Advantages.

We are far from deſiring, as we know your Majeſty will be from concluding any Peace, but upon ſafe and honourable Terms; and we are far from intending to excuſe our ſelves from raiſing all neceſſary and poſſible Supplies, for an effectual Proſecution of the War, till ſuch a Peace can be obtain'd: All that your faithful Commons aim at, all that they wiſh, is an equal Concurrence from the other Powers, engag'd in Alliance with your Majeſty; and a juſt Application of what hath been already gain'd from the Enemy, towards promoting the Common Cauſe. Several large Countries and Territories have been reſtor'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſuch as the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and other Places in *Italy*; others have been conquer'd, and added to their Dominions, as the Two Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, the Dutchy of *Mantua*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; theſe having been reduc'd in great Meaſure by our Blood and Treaſure, may, we humbly conceive, with great Reaſon, be claimed to come in Aid towards carrying on the War in *Spain*: And therefore we make it our earneſt Requeſt to your

They inſiſt that the Revenues of the conquer'd Countries go to the Charges of the War.

to Anne 1711.

your Majeſty, that you will give Inſtructions to your Miniſters, to inſiſt with the Emperor, that the Revenues of thoſe ſeveral Places, excepting only ſuch a Portion thereof as is neceſſary for their Defence, be actually ſo apply'd; and as to the other Parts of the War, to which your Majeſty hath oblig'd your ſelf by particular Treaties to contribute, we humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be pleas'd to take effectual Care that your Allies do perform their Parts ſtipulated by thoſe Treaties; and that your Majeſty will for the future, no otherwiſe furniſh Troops, or pay Subſidies, than in Proportion to what your Allies ſhall actually furniſh and pay; when this Juſtice is done to your Majeſty, and to your People, there is nothing which your Commons will not chearfully grant, towards ſupporting your Majeſty in the Cauſe, in which you are engag'd: And whatever farther ſhall appear to be neceſſary for carrying on the War, either at Sea or Land, we will effectually enable your Majeſty to bear your reaſonable Share of any ſuch Expence, and will ſpare no Supplies which your Subjects are able, with their utmoſt Efforts to afford.

And that the Allies furniſh their reſpective Quota's.

After having enquir'd into, and conſider'd the State of the War, in which the Part your Majeſty has born appears to have been, not only ſuperior to that of any one Ally, but even equal to that of the whole Confederacy; your Commons naturally inclined to hope, that they ſhould find Care had been taken of ſecuring ſome particular Advantages to *Britain*, in the Terms of a future Peace; ſuch as might afford a Proſpect of making the Nation amends, in Time, for that immenſe Treaſure which has been expended, and thoſe heavy

Brit. *had born as much as the whole Confederacy.*

But no Advantages ſtipulated for her in Point of Trade.

heavy Debts which have been contracted, in the Courſe of ſo long and burthenſome a War. This reaſonable Expectation could no Way have been better anſwer'd, than by ſome Proviſion made for the further Security, and the great Improvement of the Commerce of *Great Britain*; but we find our ſelves ſo very far diſappointed in theſe Hopes, that in a Treaty not long ſince concluded between your Majeſty and the States General, under a Colour of a mutual Guarrantee, given for Two Points of the greateſt Importance to both Nations, the Succeſſion, and the Barrier; It appears the Intereſt of *Great-Britain* hath been not only neglected, but ſacrific'd; and that ſeveral Articles in the ſaid Treaty are deſtructive to the Trade and Welfare of this Kingdom, and therefore highly diſhonourable to your Majeſty.

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On the contrary, the late Barrier Treaty with the Dutch was deſtructive of our Trade.

Your Commons obſerve, in the firſt Place, that ſeveral Towns and Places are, by Virtue of this Treaty, to be put into the Hands of the States General, particularly *Newport*, *Dendermond*, and the Caſtle of *Ghent*, which can in no Senſe be look'd upon as a Part of a Barrier againſt *France*, but being the Keys of the *Netherlands* towards *Britain*, muſt make the Trade of your Majeſty's Subjects in thoſe Parts precarious, and whenever the States think fit, totally exclude them from it. The pretended Neceſſity of putting theſe Places into the Hands of the States General, in Order to ſecure to them a Communication with their Barrier, muſt appear vain and groundleſs; for the Sovereignty of the Low Countries being not to remain to an Enemy, but to a Friend and an Ally, that Communication muſt be always ſecure

By putting Newport, &c. into the Hands of the Dutch, they made the Trade of Engl. precarious in the Netherlands

10 Annæ, 1711. ſecure and uninterrupted; beſides that, in Caſe of a Rupture, or an Attack, the States have full Liberty allow'd them to take Poſſeſſion of all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and therefore needed no particular Stipulation for the Towns above mention'd.

And by permitting the Dutch *to take Poſſeſſion of the whole* Netherl. *whenever they ſhould think themſelves in Danger from any Power whatever, the Strength of this Country might be employ'd againſt* Brit. *it ſelf, which had been conquer'd by her Arms.*

Having taken Notice of this Conceſſion made to the States General, for ſeizing upon the whole Ten Provinces; we cannot but obſerve to your Majeſty, that in the Manner this Article is framed, it is another dangerous Circumſtance which attends this Treaty; for had ſuch a Proviſion been confin'd to the Care of an apparent Attack from *France* only, the avowed Deſign of this Treaty had been fulfill'd, and your Majeſty's Inſtructions to your Ambaſſador had been purſu'd: But this neceſſary Reſtriction hath been omitted, and the ſame Liberty is granted to the States, to take Poſſeſſion of all the *Netherlands*, whenever they ſhall think themſelves attack'd by any other neighbouring Nation, as when they ſhall be in Danger from *France*; ſo that if it ſhould at any Time happen (which your Commons are very unwilling to ſuppoſe) that they ſhould quarrel, even with your Majeſty, the Riches, Strength, and advantageous Scituation of theſe Countries, may be made uſe of againſt your ſelf, without whoſe generous and powerful Aſſiſtance they had never been conquer'd.

To return to thoſe ill Conſequences which relate to the Trade of your Kingdoms; We beg leave to obſerve to your Majeſty, that tho' this Treaty revives, and tenders your Majeſty a Party to the 14*th* and 15*th* Articles of the Treaty of *Munſter*, by Virtue of which, the Impoſitions upon all Goods and Merchandizes brought into the *Spaniſh* Low-

Countries

Countries by the Sea, are to equal those laid on Goods and Merchandizes imported by the *Scheld*, and the *Canals* of *Sas* and *Smyn*, and other Mouths of the Sea adjoining; yet no Care is taken to preserve that Equallity upon the Exportation of those Goods out of the *Spanish* Provinces, into those Countries and Places, which, by Virtue of this Treaty, are to be in the Possession of the States; the Consequence of which must in Time be, and your Commons are inform'd, that, in some Instances, it has already proved to be the Case, that the Impositions upon Goods carried into those Countries and Places, by the Subjects of the States General, will be taken off, while those upon the Goods imported by your Majesty's Subjects remain: By which Means, *Great-Britain* will entirely lose this most beneficial Branch of Trade, which it has in all Ages been possess'd of, even from the Time when those Countries were govern'd by the House of *Burgundy*, one of the most Ancient, as well as the most useful Allies to the Crown of *England*.

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The Hardships of the Eng. as to Goods exported from the Span. Provinces, to those Countries put into Possession of the States by this Treaty.

With regard to the other Dominions and Territories of *Spain*, your Majesty's Subjects have always been distinguish'd in their Commerce with them, and both by ancient Treaties, and an uninterrupted Custom, have enjoy'd greater Privileges and Immunities of Trade, than either the *Hollanders*, or any other Nation whatsoever. And that wise and excellent Treaty of the Grand Alliance, provides effectually for the Security and Continuance of these valuable Privileges to *Britain*, in such a Manner, as that each Nation might be left, at the End of the War, upon the same Foot as it stood at the Commencement of it: But this Treaty we now complain of,

10 Annæ, 1711. inſtead of confirming your Subjects Rights, ſurrenders and deſtroys them; for altho' by the 16*th* and 17*th* Articles of the Treaty of *Munſter*, made between his Catholick Majeſty and the States General, all Advantages of Trade are ſtipulated for, and granted to the *Hollanders*, equal to what the *Engliſh* enjoy'd; yet the Crown of *England* not being a Party to that Treaty, the Subjects of *England* have never ſubmitted to thoſe Articles of it, nor even the *Spaniards* themſelves ever obſerv'd them; but this Treaty revives thoſe Articles in prejudice of *Great-Britain*, and makes your Majeſty a Party to them, and even a Guarrantee to the States General, for Privileges againſt your own People.

The Advantages the Engl. *always enjoy'd in the* Spaniſh *Trade given up to the* Dutch *by this Treaty.*

In how deliberate and extraordinary a Manner, your Majeſty's Ambaſſador conſented to deprive your Subjects of their ancient Rights, and your Majeſty of the Power of procuring to them any new Advantage, moſt evidently appears from his own Letters, which, by your Majeſty's Directions, have been laid before your Commons: For when Matters of Advantage to your Majeſty, and to your Kingdom, had been offer'd, as proper to be made Parts of this Treaty, they were refus'd to be admitted by the States General, upon this Reaſon and Principle, that nothing Foreign to the Guarranties of the Succeſſion, and of the Barrier, ſhould be mingled with them; notwithſtanding which, the States General had no ſooner receiv'd Notice of a Treaty of Commerce concluded between your Majeſty and the preſent Emperor, but they departed from the Rule propos'd before, and inſiſted upon the Article, of which your Commons now com-

The Brit. *Ambaſſador permits the* Dutch *to impoſe what Terms they pleaſe upon him.*

complain; which Article your Majeſty's Ambaſſador allowed of, altho' equally Foreign to the Succeſſion, or the Barrier; and although he had for that Reaſon departed from other Articles, which would have been for the Service of his own Country. 10 Annæ, 1711.

We have forborn to trouble your Majeſty with general Obſervations upon this Treaty, as it relates to, and affects the Empire, and other Parts of *Europe*: The Miſchiefs which ariſe from it to *Great-Britain*, are what only we have preſum'd humbly to repreſent to you, as they are very evident, and very great: And as it appears, that the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* had not any Orders, or Authority for concluding ſeveral of thoſe Articles, which are moſt prejudicial to your Majeſty's Subjects; We have thought we could do no leſs than declare your ſaid Ambaſſador, who negotiated and ſigned, and all others who adviſed the Ratifying of this Treaty, Enemies to your Majeſty and your Kingdom.

The Ld. Townſhend negotiating theſe Matters without Authority, voted an Enemy to the Kingdom.

Upon theſe faithful Informations, and Advices from your Commons, we aſſure our ſelves your Majeſty, in your great Goodneſs to your People, will reſcue them from thoſe Evils, which the private Councils of ill deſigning Men have expos'd them to; and that in your great Wiſdom, you will find ſome Means for the Explaining, and Amending the ſeveral Articles of this Treaty, ſo as that they may conſiſt with the Intereſt of *Great-Britain*, and with real and laſting Friendſhip between your Majeſty and the States General.

They hope her Majeſty will reſcue 'em from thoſe Evils which ill deſigning Men have expos'd 'em to.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

The Queens Anſwer. THIS Repreſentation is a further Inſtance of that dutiful Affection to my Service, and Concern for the publick Intereſt, which this Houſe of Commons has always ſhewn.

You may be aſſur'd, that I will give ſuch Orders, as ſhall effectually anſwer what you deſire of me, in every Particular.

Purſuant to this Repreſentation of the Commons, the Earl of *Strafford* notify'd to the States, that the Queen of *Great-Britain* having taken into her Pay, beſides the 40000 Men which ſhe had in the Beginning of this War, and the Additional 10000 Men taken afterwards, a further Number of 15178 Men, to act in the *Netherlands*, upon Condition, as to the latter, that the States ſhould make an Augmentation of their own, according to the Proportion of Three Fifths to Two Fifths, which having not been comply'd with, her Majeſty expected that they would now make that Augmentation, or elſe that ſhe would be oblig'd to reduce Part of the ſaid 15178 Men, ſo as to bring them to the Proportion of thoſe of the States. The States ſent Orders to Mounſieur *de Borſelle*, their Envoy extraordinary to the Court of *Great-Britain*, to repreſent, that they could not admit the Suppoſition, on which that Declaration was grounded; and deſir'd that her Majeſty would not leſſen her Troops in the preſent Conjuncture, nor inſiſt that the States ſhould augment theirs, which the Condition of their Affairs did not permit.

And accordingly Mounſieur *Borſelle* preſented a Memorial to her Majeſty, from his Maſters the States General, upon this Subject; where-

in

in they inſiſt, that by the Grand Alliance, the Confederates were to employ *all their Strength, and all their Forces, by Sea and Land*, againſt the Enemy; and that no certain *Quota's*, or Proportions, were agreed on, by that, or any other Treaty *now ſubſiſting*. They ſay, That as *England* was more powerful than their State, it ought to bear a greater Share of the Burden of the War. That the States had employ'd their whole Strength, and conſequently had fulfill'd their Engagements. That they had been exhauſted by former Wars with the *French*, when *England* was in Peace: And that their Debts were greater in Proportion, and their Taxes more numerous, and heavier than thoſe of *England*: And that in Proportion to their Strength, they had exerted themſelves more than any of the Allies.

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The Dutch *inſiſt that* Brit. *ought to furniſh* 5 *to* 3.

That the Dut. *have done as much as they were able to do.*

And they inſiſt, that *England* was as much intereſted in the War as themſelves: That the *French* had ſet up a Competitor to the *Britiſh* Throne, and our Trade in the *Levant* and the *Indies* was in danger of being loſt.

That Brit. *was equally intereſted in the War.*

They ſay further, That there never was any certain *Quota* of Shipping agreed on, and that *England* employ'd more Ships than there was Occaſion for, both in the Channel and the *Mediterranean*; for that ſince the Deſtruction of the *French* Ships at *Vigo*, and the Sea-Fight off of *Malaga*, the *French* had never been able to put a Fleet to Sea; and that the States had employ'd ſeveral Men of War in the *North-Seas*, which were not conſider'd in the *Engliſh* Eſtimate.

That no Proportion of ſhipping was ever agreed on.

They ſay farther,

That the States maintain'd a greater Number of Troops in the *Netherlands* than *England*, tho' the *Engliſh*, in Proportion to their Strength,

That the States maintained moſt Troops in the Netherlands.

10 Annæ, 1711. Strength, ought to have furniſh'd Five to Three every where; and they deny they left 40000 Men in their Garriſons, when the Armies took the Field.

They ſlight the Efforts made by the Queen in Spain, Italy, *and* Portugal. They acknowledge that the Queen did make greater Efforts than the States in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*; but that this did not make up her Deficiency in the *Netherlands*, according to the Proportion of Five to Three, which they again inſiſt ſhe ought to have furniſh'd; and ſay, That the States maintain'd 110,000 Men in the *Netherlands*, when the *Engliſh* had but 64000 Men there.

They acknowledge a Convention made by K. Will. *but ſay it was to endure but a Year.* They acknowledge, that on the Entrance into this War, King *William* did ſend a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint them with a Convention that had been made, (*viz.*) *That the Emperor ſhould furniſh* 90000 *Men*, England 40000, *and the States General* 102,000, *of which* 42000 *were to ſupply their Garriſons, and* 60000 *to act againſt the Enemy*; but they ſay, that this was but a verbal Agreement, and never intended *by them* to remain in force above a Year.

They ſay they promiſed to forbear trading with Fran. *but a Year, when the* Q. *augmented her Troops.* They ſay further, That when *England* agreed to augment their Troops in the *Netherlands*, upon Condition the States ſhould prohibit all Commerce with *France*, they never intended that Prohibition ſhould laſt above a Year; for that this Augmentation was no more than the *Engliſh* were oblig'd to by the Grand Alliance. And they ſay further, *That the* Engliſh *Miniſtry never inſiſted on their Forbearing to trade with* France *afterwards.*

That the conquer'd Countries yielded 'em nothing. As to their maintaining their Troops out of the Revenues of the conquer'd Countries, they ſay, they were ſo ruin'd, that they could not ſubſiſt their Garriſons, and repair their Fortifications.

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As to the the Queen's taking upon her the Emperor's *Quota* in *Portugal*, and charging her ſelf with Two Thirds of the Subſidy to the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. ſhe did it voluntarily, and therefore it could be no Cauſe of Complaint againſt them. 10 Annæ, 1711. *Laugh at Brit. for taking upon her the Emperor's Share of the War.*

To this Memorial, Mr. *Secretary St. John*, by her Majeſty's Command, return'd a very ſhort Anſwer, (dated 8*th* of *May*, 1712.) He ſaid, Her Majeſty was ſurpriz'd to find, inſtead of their Acknowledgments for the great Efforts ſhe had made in *Spain* and *Portugal*, Two Theatres of the War, that had been abandon'd by the States for ſo many Years, the ſaid Efforts ſhould be look'd upon only as *Quota's*, which the Queen was oblig'd to furniſh, for which there was not the leaſt Foundation: And ſhe obſerv'd, that according to the Principles advanc'd by the *Dutch*, Great-Britain *could never contribute enough, or the united Provinces too little.* *Mr.* Secretary St. John's *Anſwer to the* Dut. *Memorial.* *The Q. reſents the Slights the* Dut *put upon the great Efforts ſhe had made.*

That the States lay it down as a Maxim, that the Power of each of the Allies, is the only Rule and Meaſure of the Efforts they are to make; and then ſet up themſelves for Judges, as well of the Power of *Great-Britain*, as their own State; and 'twas not difficult to perceive, how far this ſort of Logick might carry us; but her Majeſty, far from being oblig'd by the Reſolutions of the States, had thought fit to renew the Declarations which the Earl of *Strafford* had made, by her Order, and in her Name; that they were not Points which the Queen propos'd, as a Subject of Negotiation, but a Communication to her Allies of a Reſolution ſhe had taken, and of a Rule laid down, that they might thereupon concert their Meaſures: That the Houſe of *And that the* Dut. *ſhould make themſelves Judges of the Power of* G. Brit. *Her Majeſty renews the Declarations made by the E of* Strafford. *And expects their Compliance with them.*

10 Anne, 1711. Commons, who were competent Judges of what Burden the People were able to bear, had only granted Subsidies for that current Year, according to the Proportions, and under the Conditions which had been imparted to the States General: And her Majesty had declar'd to the House, That she thought those Conditions reasonable, and had given her Orders according to that Plan, in which, by consequence, there was not the least Alteration to be expected.

The Q. desires to maintain a strict Union with the States as far as it might be done without abandoning the Interest of her own Kingdoms.

That the Queen look'd upon an Union between herself and the States, as the strongest Support of the common Cause; and for that Reason, had done all that she could to traverse the Designs of those factious Spirits, who endeavour'd to break that Union; and the Proposals which had been made by her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, to the Ministers of the States, did uncortrovertibly manifest the Queen's Desire to enter into a good Correspondence, and strict Union with the States; and her Majesty flatter'd herself, that they would have the Effect she ought to expect from them; and that they would dissipate all those vain Fears, and ill grounded Jealousies, which had been dispers'd with so much Industry throughout the Seven Provinces: But however that was, her Majesty would have this Comfort, that she had neglected nothing in her Power to contribute towards the Satisfaction of the States General, without abandoning the Interest of her own Kingdoms.

Reflections on the Du. *Memorial.*

But to consider the *Dutch* Memorial a little more particularly: Admitting that the Allies were to assist each other with their whole Force; this must be intended of such Forces, as they are able to raise Annually, and

and not by anticipating their Revenues, and mortgaging their Country in the Quarrel, beyond any Poſſibility of Redemption, as *Britain* ſubmitted to do, when ſhe took upon her to ſupply the Deficiencies of the other Confederates. 10 Annæ, 1711.

And farther the States acknowledge, That in Order to induce the *Engliſh* to enter into this War, King *William* did acquaint the Parliament of *England*, That as well the Emperor as the *Dutch* had agreed, each of them to furniſh above double the Number of Land-Forces they requir'd of *Great-Britain*: But this the *Dutch* inſinuate was only to wheedle us into the War; and that they never intended to abide by this Agreement: And they tell us too, that when *England* augmented her Troops in *Flanders*, upon Condition that the *Dutch* ſhould not carry on a Trade with *France*, they never intended to part with that Trade above a Year; and that they conſented to it at preſent, only to ſerve their Turn; and our Miniſtry, they ſay, were ſo extreamly eaſie, that they did not inſiſt on the Prohibition continuing longer: Now can any one alive gueſs what made our Miniſtry ſo eaſie in this Matter; one would be tempted almoſt to think, their Friends the *Dutch* bely'd them. They pretend alſo, That there never was any *Quota* of Shipping agreed on between the Two Nations; but the Lords of the Admiralty of *England*, in the Account they prepar'd to be laid before the Houſe of Commons, of the *Quota's* of her Majeſty's Ships, and thoſe of her Allies, and the Agreements and Conventions that had been made for the ſaid *Quota's*, and how the ſame had been obſerv'd, did report, That by the Treaties be-

10 Annæ, 1711. between the Queen of *Great-Britain* and the States General, their Proportion of the Ships of the Line of Battle, to act in Conjunction with those of this Kingdom, in the Channel, in and about the *Mediterranean*, ought to be 3 to our 5.

The Deficiencies of the Dutch *in their* Quota's *by Sea.*

That since the Commencement of this present War, not only Sir *David Mitchell*, but Sir *James Wisheart* had been appointed, by her Majesty's Command, to go to *Holland*, and to adjust with the States General, or their Deputies, the *Quota's* of their Ships of War, to act in Conjunction with those of her Majesty aforesaid; and what was done in Pursuance of those Treaties, was sent to her Majesty's principal Secretary State; to which they refer.

And as to the Number of Ships of the Line of Battle, which the States General had each Year, during the War, join'd to her Majesty's, on the aforemention'd Service, the same, they said, would appear by the following Account, which had been computed with as much Exactness as the Nature of the Thing would bear, *viz.*

In the Year 1702, her Majesty had 44 Ships employ'd in the Channel and Soundings of the Line of Battle, and 30 in and about the *Mediterranean*, making in the whole 74; and they were join'd with no more than 33 of the States General, whereas there should have been 44.

1703, Seventy Nine of her Majesty's Ships were employ'd in the aforesaid Services, and but 22 of the States General, which should have been 44.

1704, There were 74 of the Queen's Ships, and 18 *Dutch*, which should have been 44.

1705,

1705, Seventy Nine of her Majeſty's Ships were employ'd as aforeſaid, and 20 *Dutch*, inſtead of 47. 10 Anne, 1711.

1706, There were but 15 Ships of the States General acted in Conjunction with 78 of the Queen's Ships, whereas they ſhould have been 46.

1707, To 72 Ships of her Majeſty's, there were no more than 27 of the States General, inſtead of 43.

1708, The States General join'd 25 Ships of the Line, to 69 of her Majeſty's, inſtead of 43.

1709, No more than 11 Ships of the States were join'd to 67 of the Queen's Ships, inſtead of 42.

1710, Her Majeſty had 62 Ships employ'd on the aforeſaid Services, and the States General appointed no more than 13 to act in Conjunction with them, inſtead of 37.

1711, There was no more than 12 *Dutch* Ships, inſtead of 35 appointed to act with 59 of the Queen's Ships, which, as well as thoſe in preceeding Years, were employ'd in the *Mediterranean*, and not ſo much as one Ship allotted by the States General, to act in concert with thoſe of her Majeſty's, againſt the Enemy's Ships before *Dunkirk* and in the Channel.

Sign'd by

James Wiſheart.
George Byng.
William Drake.
George Clarke.

Admiralty Office,
21 Jan. 1711-12.

Sign'd *John Burchett.*

Up-

10 Annæ. 1711. Upon this Report it was, that that Part of the Repreſentation of the Commons, relating to the *Quota's* of Shipping, and the Deficiencies of the *Dutch*, was founded; and I may refer it to the *Whigs* themſelves, whether we ought to Credit Sir *James Wiſheart*, Sir *George Byng*, and the reſt of the Lords of the Admiralty of *England* in this Point, or the *Dutch* Envoy's Memorial, whoſe Buſineſs it was to prevaricate and caſt a Miſt before our Eyes at that Time; tho' he would never have attempted it in that Manner, if he had not obſerv'd ſome People here ſo ſtrongly biaſs'd in Favour of his Maſters, that any Thing, how groſs ſoever, would go down with them.

Farther Reflections on the Repreſentations of the Dutch.

I don't perceive the *Dutch* themſelves abſolutely deny, That there had been ſome Agreements and Conventions among the Allies, for ſettling their reſpective *Quota's*; all that they ſay poſitively is, *That there were none ſubſiſting at the Date of the Memorial*, which is not impoſſible, for they were renew'd Annually, but they would make the World believe, that Quota's are never adjuſted. That by the Treaty of Alliance, each Party was to afford his whole Strength, and that they (the *Dutch*) were the proper Judges what they could afford; and ſuppoſing this to be true, what Opinion muſt the World have of the Miniſtry of *England*. But ſure my dear Countrymen cannot be capable of believing, that there was to be no Convention, as to the Number of Forces each Power was to furniſh; for if it was left to every Ally to judge of his own, and the Abilities of the reſt, does he ſuppoſe any two of them would agree in their Opinions two Years together? I am ſure whoever

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can ſuppoſe this, I ſhall not take up my time to convince him of the contrary. 1o Annæ, 1711.

But to proceed: The *Dutch* will have it we were equally concern'd in the event of the War, and therefore, *&c.* But they can't ſay we were ſo *immediately concern'd*; for the Enemy were at their Doors, while we had the Sea between us and them: And had the War continued no longer than their Barrier might have been obtain'd, the Queen acknowledg'd, and our Trade ſecur'd, it had ended ſix Years ſooner; nay, it was ſo long ſince the *French* King offer'd to abandon his Grandſon, and leave him to defend his Crown himſelf, and to contribute with his own Treaſure towards dethroning him; he only deſir'd they would excuſe his aſſiſting with his Troops, to drive him from that Throne he had aſſiſted him to Mount. The States ſay further, that they maintain'd more Forces than the *Engliſh* in the *Netherlands*. It may be anſwer'd, in the firſt Place, this was no more than they Stipulated to do. 2. We made it up abundantly in other Places, if it was ſo. And laſtly, unleſs we add the *Dutch* Garriſons in the Towns we took for them to the Account, I queſtion whether the Troops of *England* did not exceed thoſe of the *States*.

It may be gathered alſo from the Memorial of the *Dutch* Envoy, that the Conquer'd Towns, how much ſoever they had been ruin'd, maintain'd the Garriſons put in them, and therefore certainly thoſe Garriſons ought not by any means to be look'd upon as part of the *Dutch* Quota againſt the Enemy.

And if they did Bubble the *Engliſh*, and make them Supply the *Emperors* Deficiencies and their own, as they acknowledge, One would

10 Annæ, 1711. would think, for the ſake of their Friends the *Whigs*, who were then in the Miniſtry, they ſhould have forborn to Laugh at our good Nature, and tell us, we did it Voluntarily, even without being deſir'd: And when we ſent our Ships to the *Mediterranean*, to ſupply what they had Stipulated for, and left our own Merchants expos'd for want of Convoys, to tell us, when we did all this without Grumbling, that we did more than we need to have done; what can be more provoking. Indeed nothing ſeems neceſſary in their Opinion, during the whole Courſe of the War, but the enlarging their own Dominions. The War in *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Portugal*, was in a manner abandon'd by them; thoſe Conqueſts they knew would be of little Advantage to their State, or they had been Proſecuted in another manner: But whether it was want of Penetration, Supineneſs, or Corruption, or altogether, that induc'd our *Whigs* to concur with them, in meaſures ſo deſtructive to their Country, I ſhall not take upon me to determine.

The Kirk alarm'd at the Bill for reſtoring Patronages.

The Commons having paſs'd a Bill to *Reſtore Patrons to their ancient Rights in* Scotland, and ſent it up to the Lords for their Concurrence, the Kirk of *Scotland* took the Alarm, and the Commiſſioners of the late General Aſſembly drew up a Repreſentation to the Houſe of Peers, ſetting forth that they look'd upon this Bill as a Breach of the Treaty of Union, in one of its moſt fundamental and eſſential Articles, and therefore hop'd it would not be approv'd by their Lordſhips: It ſeems the *Scots* Clergy, who drew up this Repreſentation, made a Scruple of directing it to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and therefore had at firſt directed, *To the moſt Honourable the Peers of* Great-

Great-Britain; but being acquainted, that it would not be accepted, unleſs it were in the uſual Stile, they got over their Qualm, and conſented to acknowledge the *Lords Spiritual*; and poſſibly there is not many things that would have been much harder digeſted by the Saints; but what cannot Almighty Intereſt do with this Generation. However they were diſappointed, the Bill paſs'd the Houſe, and afterwards receiv'd the Royal Aſſent. 10 Anne, 1711.

The Commons alſo paſs'd a Bill for reſuming King *William*'s Grants, which met with greater Oppoſition in the Houſe of Peers, and upon a Diviſion, the Voices and Proxies being equal, according to the Rules of that Aſſembly, it was thrown out.

But it will be neceſſary, before we bring this Seſſion of Parliament to a Concluſion, to look back a little, and obſerve how the Negotiations of Peace proceeded at *Utrecht*.

Negotiations of Peace at Utrecht

The Miniſters of *Great-Britain* and *France*, of the States General, and the Duke of *Savoy*, arriving at *Utrecht* about the 20*th* of *January* 1711, a Regulation was agreed on for the opening and holding the Congreſs. And on the 29*th* of *January*, the firſt Conference was held: It was open'd by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Lord Privy-Seal, who addreſs'd himſelf to the the *French* Plenipotentiaries in the following Words.

Gentlemen,

Biſhop of Briſtol's *Speech at the opening them.*

WE are this Day met together, in the Name of God, to lay the Foundation of a General Peace between the High Allies, and the King your Maſter: We bring ſincere Intentions, and alſo poſitive Orders from our Principals,

10 Annæ, 1711. Principals, to concur in every thing on their part, which may tend to the furtherance and happy Concluſion of ſo Beneficial and Chriſtian-like a Work.

On the other Hand, we are in hopes, Gentlemen, that you are of the ſame mind, and that your Inſtructions are ſo full, as to enable you to anſwer, without loſs of time, the Expectation of the High Allies, in explaining your ſelves clearly, and roundly, upon the Points which are to be ſettled in theſe Conferences; and that you will do it in ſo plain and particular a manner, that all and every of the Confederate Princes, and States, may find a juſt and a reaſonable Satisfaction upon their reſpective Pretenſions.

The Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*, firſt Plenipotentiary of *France*, anſwer'd, that it could not be doubted, but his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had a ſincere and ardent deſire to give Peace to *Europe*, adding, that with this view his Majeſty had furniſh'd his Plenipotentiaries with ample Inſtructions, and a full Power to come to the Concluſion of ſo beneficial a Work, which was ſo earneſtly deſir'd by all *Europe*. After this, the *Abbot d' Polignac* made a Speech, wherein he declar'd, on the part of the King his Maſter, that the ſeven Propoſitions, which his Colleague Monſieur *Meſnager* ſign'd at *London*, were obligatory to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty only, and not to any of the Allies, adding that upon this Foot, the Miniſters of the ſaid Allies might Repair to *Utrecht*, aſſiſt at the Conferences, and produce their Demands and Pretenſions, and that Endeavours ſhould be us'd to give them a reaſonable Satisfaction.

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The other Plenipotentiaries alſo made Speeches ſuitable to the Occaſion. 10 Annæ, 1711.

On the 4th of *February*, *N. S.* the Count *de Metternich*, Plenipotentiary of the King of *Pruſſia*, arriv'd at *Utrecht*; and on the 8th, Monſieur *d' Elorne*, Plenipotentiary of the King of *Poland*: The next day, Count *Sinzendorf*, and Monſieur *Gronsbruck*, two of the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries, arriv'd: And a Conference being held the 11th, the Plenipotentiaries of *France* deliver'd their Propoſals in Writing, which being but Propoſals, the Recital of them is not material: The ſame day arrived the Miniſters of *Portugal*, and ſeveral Miniſters of the *German* Princes, ſo that now there was a pretty full Congreſs: And upon the 5th of *March*, the Miniſters of the Allies deliver'd to the Miniſters of *France* their reſpective Specifick Demands.

The Fren. *deliver their Propoſals in Writing.*

And the Allies their Specifick Demands in Writing.

And the Allies inſiſted, that the Miniſters of *France* ſhould give in a Specifick Anſwer in Writing, to their Specifick Demands; but the *French* Miniſters ſaid, their Inſtructions were only to Treat Verbally, that they had already given each other their Pretenſions in Writing, and they did not conceive themſelves oblig'd to give any further Anſwer in Writing, but were ready to enter into a Negotiation with all the Allies, in the uſual manner obſerv'd at other Treaties: But it appearing very plainly, that the Imperial and *Dutch* Miniſters had no Inclination to Treat at all, and refuſing abſolutely to enter into any Meaſures with the *Britiſh* Miniſters, they found themſelves under a neceſſity of carrying on the Treaty without them; and the *Dutch*, to ſhew their Averſion to Peace, order'd a Faſt to be Proclaim'd in *April*, for the Succeſs of the War, which was

The Allies inſiſt on a Specifick Anſwer in Writing, which the French *refuſe.*

10 Annæ, 1712. obſerv'd with unuſual ſtrictneſs. Their General, the Earl of *Albemarl*, alſo open'd the Campaign with burning and deſtroying the Magazines of *Arras*.

11 Annæ, 1712. On the 21ſt of *May*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Ormond*, aſſembled the Army between *Doway* and *Marſhienes*, which upon a Review was found to conſiſt of 295 Squadrons, and 143 Battalions, amounting in the whole to 122250 Men: With theſe Forces the Generals march'd towards the Enemy. But the Duke of *Ormond* declar'd to Prince *Eugene*, that the Queen having a proſpect, that the Negotiations of Peace would prove ſucceſsful, had given him orders not to act Offenſively againſt the Enemy: Of which Declaration, the Prince, and the Deputies in the Army, ſoon ſent Advice to the *Hague*: Whereupon the Deputies of the States complain'd to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, that theſe Orders were given without their Concurrence: But his Excellency told them, her Majeſty had much more Reaſon for complaint, ſince notwithſtanding all the advances ſhe had made from time to time to the States, in order to engage them to enter with her upon a Plan of Peace, their High Mightineſſes had not anſwer'd her as they ought, and as her Majeſty hop'd they would. And therefore, *They ought not to be Surpriz'd, if her Majeſty did now think her ſelf at Liberty to enter into Separate Meaſures, in order to obtain Peace*: However, her Majeſty, in hopes that at length the Confederates would be wrought upon by her goodneſs, to join with her in procuring a general Peace, did condeſcend to permit the Duke of *Ormond*, to concur with them in a Siege, and the

The D. of Ormond *has Orders not to Fight.*

The Dutch *refuſe to enter upon a Plan of Peace with her Majeſty.*

the Confederates thereupon ſat down before *Queſnoy*. 11 Annæ, 1712.

Great Efforts were made in the Houſe of Lords, to procure the Cenſure of that Illuſtrious Aſſembly, upon the Orders given to the Duke of *Ormond*, *not to act Offenſively*; but the impotent Attempts of the Faction were baffled here; and a Motion of the ſame Nature being made in the Houſe of Commons, it was not only rejected by a great Majority, *viz.* 203 Voices againſt 37, but they came alſo to this Reſolution, namely, That this Houſe hath an entire Confidence in her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Promiſe, to communicate to her Parliament the Terms of the Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded; and *that they will Support her Majeſty in obtaining an Honourable and Safe Peace, againſt all ſuch Perſons, either at Home or Abroad, who have endeavour'd, or ſhall endeavour to obſtruct the ſame.* *Reſolutions of the Commons as to Peace.*

This Reſolution being laid before her Majeſty the 30*th* of *May*, ſhe ſaid, Gentlemen, I thank you moſt Heartily for this Reſolution, which is Dutiful to me, Honeſt to our Country, and very ſeaſonable at this time, *when ſo many Artifices are uſed to obſtruct a good Peace, or to force one diſadvantageous to* Britain.

In the Debate in the Houſe of Lords, concerning the Orders given the Duke of *Ormond*, *Not to act Offenſively*, it being ſaid by a Relation of the Duke's, that he was concern'd for the Duke of *Ormond*'s Reputation, that he ſhould be made the Inſtrument in ſuch a Proceeding: A certain Earl anſwer'd, that no Body could doubt the Duke of *Ormond*'s Bravery, but *that he was not like a certain General, who led Troops to the Slaughter, that a great Number of Officers might be knock'd on the Head in a Battle, or againſt* *Reflections upon a certain General.*

11 Annæ, 1712. *Stone Walls, in order to fill his Pockets, by diſpoſing of their Commiſſions.*

This ſevere Reflection met with no Anſwer in the Houſe; but it was not many Days before a Noble Lord ſent the Author of it a Challenge by the Lord *Mohun*, imagining it was intended againſt him. Indeed by the Mediation of Friends, and her Majeſty's Authority, the matter was made up: But I remember the Town was very Merry, that our intrepid General ſhould pitch upon a Man, that could not ſee to the Point of his Sword to wreak his Vengeance on.

On the 6*th* of *June*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, her Majeſty, according to her Promiſe, Communicated to them the Terms on which a Peace might be had, in the following Speech, *viz.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's Speech to the Parliament upon the Plan of Peace.

THE making Peace and War, is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown; yet ſuch is the juſt Confidence I place in you, that at the opening of this Seſſion, I acquainted you that a Negotiation for a general Peace was begun, and afterwards by Meſſages, I promis'd to Communicate to you the Terms of Peace, before the ſame ſhould be concluded.

In purſuance of that Promiſe, I now come to let you know upon what Terms a general Peace may be made.

She takes Notice of the Contrivances to obſtruct this work.

I need not mention the Difficulties which ariſe from the very Nature of this Affair; and it is but too apparent, that theſe Difficulties have been encreas'd by other Obſtructions, artfully contriv'd to hinder this great and good Work.

Nothing

Nothing however has mov'd me from ſteadi- 11 Annæ, 1712.
ly purſuing, in the firſt Place, the true Intereſts of my own Kingdoms; and I have not omitted any thing, which might procure to all our Allies, what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Security.

The Aſſuring of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd in the Houſe of *Hanover*, to theſe Kingdoms, being what I have neareſt at Heart, particular care is taken not only to have that acknowledg'd in the ſtrongeſt Terms, but to have an additional Security, by the Removal of that Perſon out of the Dominions of *France*, who has pretended to diſturb this Settlement.

The Apprehenſion that *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* might be united to *France*, was the chief inducement to begin this War; and the effectual preventing of ſuch an Union, was the Principle I laid down at the Commencement of this Treaty: Former Examples, and the late Negotiations, ſufficiently ſhew how difficult it is to find means to accompliſh this Work: I would not content my ſelf with ſuch as are Speculative, or depend on Treaties only: I inſiſted on what was Solid, and to have at Hand the Power of Executing what ſhould be agreed.

I can therefore now tell you, that *France* at laſt is brought to offer, that the Duke of *Anjou* ſhall, for himſelf, and his Deſcendants, Renounce for ever all Claim to the Crown of *France*; and that this important Article may be expos'd to no Hazard, the Performance is to accompany the Promiſe.

At the ſame time the Succeſſion to the Crown of *France* is to be declar'd, after the Death of the preſent *Dauphin*, and his Sons, to be in the Duke of *Berry*, and his Sons, in the Duke of

11 Annæ, 1712. *Orleans*, and his Sons, and ſo on to the Reſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

As to *Spain* and the *Indies*, the Succeſſion to thoſe Dominions, after the Duke of *Anjou* and his Children, is to deſcend to ſuch Prince as ſhall be agreed upon at the Treaty, for ever excluding the Reſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

For confirming the Renunciations and Settlements before-mention'd, 'tis further offer'd, that they ſhould be Ratified in the moſt ſtrong and Solemn manner, both in *France* and *Spain*; and that thoſe Kingdoms, as well as all the other Powers engag'd in the preſent War, ſhall be Guarrantees to the ſame.

The Nature of this Propoſal is ſuch, that it Executes its ſelf; the Intereſt of *Spain* is to ſupport it; and in *France*, the Perſons to whom that Succeſſion is to belong, will be ready and Powerful enough to vindicate their own Right. *France* and *Spain* are now more effectually divided than ever. And thus, by the Bleſſing of God, will a Real Ballance of Power be fix'd in *Europe*, and remain liable to as few Accidents as humane Affairs can be exempted from.

A Treaty of Commerce between theſe Kingdoms and *France* has been enter'd upon; but the exceſſive Duties laid on ſome Goods, and the Prohibitions of others, make it impoſſible to finiſh this Work ſo ſoon as were to be deſir'd; Care is however taken to eſtabliſh a method of ſettling this Matter, and in the mean time Proviſion is made, that the ſame Privileges, and Advantages, as ſhall be Granted to any other Nation by *France*, ſhall be granted in like manner to us.

The Diviſion of the Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher*, between us and the *French*, having been the Cauſe of great Inconveniency and Damage to my Subjects, I have demanded to have an abſo-

lute

lute Ceſſion made to me of the whole Iſland, and *France* agrees to this demand. 1 Annæ, 1712.

Our Intereſt is ſo deeply concern'd in the Trade of *North America*, that I have uſed my utmoſt endeavours to adjuſt that Article in the moſt beneficial manner. *France* conſents to Reſtore to us the whole *Bay*, and *Streights* of *Hudſon*, to deliver up the Iſland of *Newfoundland*, with *Placentia*; and to make an abſolute Ceſſion of *Annapolis*; with the Reſt of *Nova Scotia*, or *Accadie*: The ſafety of our home Trade will be better provided for, by the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.

Our *Mediterranean* Trade, and the *Britiſh* Intereſt, and Influence in thoſe Parts, will be Secur'd by the Poſſeſſion of *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*, with the whole Iſland of *Minorca*, which are offer'd to remain in my Hands.

The Trade to *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, may in general be ſettled, as it was in the time of the late King of *Spain*, *Charles* the IId, and a particular Proviſion be made, that all Advantages, Rights, or Privileges, which have been Granted, or may hereafter be Granted by *Spain* to any other Nation, ſhall be in like manner Granted to the Subjects of *Great-Britain*.

But the part which we have born in the Proſecution of this War, Entitling us to ſome Diſtinction in the Terms of Peace: I have inſiſted, and obtained, that the Aſſients, or Contract for furniſhing the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* with *Negroes*, ſhall be made with us for the Term of Thirty Years, in the ſame manner as it has been enjoy'd by the *French* for Ten Years paſt.

I have not taken upon me to determine the Intereſts of our Confederates, theſe muſt be adjuſted in the Congreſs at *Utrecht*, where my beſt Endeavours ſhall be employed, as they have

11 Annæ, 1712. hitherto conſtantly been, to procure to every one of them all juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction: In the mean time, I think it proper to acquaint you, that *France* offers to make the *Rhine* the *Barrier* of the Empire; to yield *Briſack*, the Fort of *Kehl*, and *Landau*, and to Raſe all the Fortreſſes, both on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, and in that River.

As to the *Proteſtant* Intereſt in *Germany*, there will be on the Part of *France* no Objection to the Reſettling thereof, on the Foot of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

The *Spaniſh* low Countries may go to his Imperial Majeſty: The Kingdoms of *Naples*, and *Sardinia*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Places belonging to *Spain* on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, may likewiſe be yielded by the Treaty of Peace to the Emperour.

As to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, though there Remains no diſpute concerning the Ceſſion of it by the Duke of *Anjou*, yet the Diſpoſition thereof is not yet determin'd.

The Intereſts of the States General, with Reſpect to Commerce, are agreed to, as they have been demanded by their own Miniſters, with the Exception only of ſome very few Species of Merchandize; and the entire Barrier, as demanded by the States in Seventeen Hundred and Nine from *France*, except two or three Places at moſt.

As to theſe exceptions, ſeveral Expedients are propos'd; and I make no doubt but this Barrier may be ſo ſettled, as to render that Republick perfectly ſecure againſt any Enterprize on the part of *France*; which is the Foundation of all my Engagements upon this Head with the States.

The

The demands of *Portugal* depending on the disposition of *Spain*, and that Article having been long in dispute, it has not been yet possible to make any considerable Progress therein; but my Plenipotentiaries will now have an opportunity to assist that King in his Pretensions. 11 Anne, 1712.

Those of the King of *Prussia*, are such as I hope will admit of little difficulty on the part of *France*; and my utmost endeavours shall not be wanting to procure all I am able to so good an Ally.

The difference between the Barrier demanded for the Duke of *Savoy* in 1709, and the Offers now made by *France*, is very inconsiderable: But that Prince having so Signally distinguish'd himself in the Service of the Common Cause, I am endeavouring to procure for him still farther Advantages.

France has consented, that the Elector *Palatine* shall continue his present Rank among the Electors, and Remain in Possession of the upper *Palatinate*.

The Electoral Dignity is likewise acknowledg'd in the House of *Hanover*, according to the Article inserted at that Prince's Desire in my Demands.

And as to the rest of the Allies, I make no doubt of being able to secure their several Interests.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have now communicated to you, not only the Terms of Peace, which may, by the future Treaty, be obtain'd for my own Subjects; but likewise the Proposals of *France*, for satisfying our Allies.

The

11 Annæ, 1712. The former are ſuch as I have Reaſon to expect, to make my People ſome Amends for that great and unequal Burden which they have lain under, through the whole Courſe of this War; and I am willing to hope, that none of our Confederates, and eſpecially thoſe, to whom ſo great Acceſſions of Dominion and Power are to accrue by this Peace, will envy *Britain* her Share in the Glory and Advantage of it.

The latter are not yet ſo perfectly adjuſted, as a little more Time might have rendred them; but the Seaſon of the Year making it neceſſary to put an End to this Seſſion, I reſolv'd no longer to defer communicating theſe Matters to you.

I can make no doubt but you are all fully perſwaded, that nothing will be neglected on my Part, in the Progreſs of the Negotiation, to bring the Peace to an happy and ſpeedy Iſſue; and I depend on your entire Confidence in me, and your chearful Concurrence with me.

On the 9th of *June*, the Commons waited on her Majeſty, with an Addreſs of Thanks, for communicating to them the Terms, on which a Peace might be made; as follows.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Commons Addreſs on the Queen's communicating to them the Terms of Peace.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave moſt humbly to acknowledge your Majeſty's great Condeſcenſion, in communicating to us the Terms, upon which a general Peace may be made.

Our

Our Hearts are full of Gratitude, for what your Majeſty has already done; and we want Words to expreſs the Satisfaction, with which we have have receiv'd all that your Majeſty has been pleas'd to impart to your Commons. 11 Anne, 1712.

We have an entire Confidence in your Majeſty, that you will ſteadily purſue the true Intereſt of your own Kingdoms, and that you will endeavour to procure for all your Allies, what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Security.

Theſe Aſſurances are the leaſt Returns which your faithful Commons can make, to ſo much Condeſcenſion and Goodneſs; and they humbly deſire your Majeſty, that you will pleaſe to proceed in the preſent Negotiations, for the obtaining a ſpeedy Peace.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

I Have the Safety and Intereſt of all my People ſo much at Heart, that I cannot but take a great Deal of Pleaſure in this your dutiful and prudent Addreſs, and thank you moſt kindly for it. *Queen's Anſwer to the Commons.*

I have ſtudy'd your Welfare, and by this you will find the good Effects of that Confidence which you place in me, and which ought always to remain between ſo affectionate a Prince, and ſuch faithful Subjects.

On the 10*th* of *June*, the Houſe of Lords alſo attended her Majeſty, with an Addreſs of Thanks, for communicating to them the Terms of Peace; as follows.

Moſt

11 Annæ, 1712.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Lords Addreſs to the Queen on communicating to them the Terms of Peace.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return our humble Thanks to your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; and for your Majeſty's extraordinary Condeſcenſion, in communicating to your Parliament the Terms upon which a general Peace may be made: And we cannot but expreſs our entire Satisfaction in your Majeſty's great Care, for ſecuring the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*; and for your Majeſty's ſteadily purſuing, in the firſt Place, the true Intereſt of your own Kingdoms; and for endeavouring to procure to your Allies, what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Safety: And we do with all Duty and Humility aſſure your Majeſty, That this Houſe doth entirely rely on your Majeſty's Wiſdom to finiſh this great and good Work.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

Queen's Anſwer to the Lords.

I Moſt heartily thank you for this Addreſs; the Satisfaction you expreſs in what I have laid before you, will contribute very much to remove the Difficulties which have ariſen in the Courſe of this Negotiation; and the Confidence you place in me, will enable me better to finiſh this great Work, for the Advantage of my own People, and the Safety and Intereſt of my Allies.

About

About this Time, the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* taking upon him, in a Preface to ſome of his Sermons, to reflect upon her Majeſty's Change of the Miniſtry, and the Advances that had been made towards a Peace; the Commons, upon reading it in their Houſe, reſolv'd, 1*ſt*, That the ſaid Preface is Malicious and Factious, highly reflecting upon the preſent Adminiſtration of publick Affairs under her Majeſty, and tending to create Diſcord and Sedition among her Subjects. 2*d*, That the ſaid Preface be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman in the Palace Yard *Weſtminſter*; and that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* do aſſiſt the Serjeant at Arms, in the Execution thereof; *which was perform'd accordingly.*

11 Annæ, 1712.

Bp. of St. Aſaph's factious Preface burnt by the Hangman.

The States General alſo ſent over a Letter, directed indeed to the Queen, but calculated chiefly to raiſe the Paſſions of the Mob, and give them ill Impreſſions of her Majeſty, and the Treaty ſhe was carrying on; which they procur'd to be printed, and diſpers'd in *England*, at the very Inſtant, if not before it came to her Hands.

States Letter to the Q. on the Declarations made by the D. of Ormond and the Bp. of Briſtol.

In this Letter they acquaint her Majeſty, That they are ſurpriz'd, and afflicted at the Two Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Biſhop of *Briſtol*. That after her Majeſty had aſſur'd them her Troops ſhould act with the uſual Vigour; it was very difficult for them to conceive how an Order ſhould be obtain'd againſt their Acting offenſively; and they hop'd they had given no Occaſion, by their Conduct, for that Declaration made by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*: Namely, *That ſhe held herſelf to be diſengag'd from every Obligation with Regard to them.* They acknowledged indeed, That her Majeſty's Miniſters

11 Annæ, 1712. niſters had demanded to know of theirs, if they were furniſh'd with full Powers to treat of Peace, (which it ſeems they were not;) and that they had refus'd to come into her Majeſty's Plan, leaſt the Emperor ſhould have taken Umbrage at it: But

They ſaid, If they had ſhewn ſome Backwardneſs to act in Concert with her Majeſty, they hop'd ſhe would attribute it only to an Exceſs of Prudence and Caution in them; and if they had really acted contrary to their Treaties and Engagements with her Majeſty, ſhe ought not immediately to look upon her ſelf as *diſengag'd from all Obligations*, till ſhe had repreſented wherein they had fail'd, and they had refus'd to have given Redreſs. That all the Difference between her Majeſty and them, was no more, if rightly conſider'd, than a Diſparity of Sentiments; and if for ſuch a Cauſe, Confederates united by the ſtrongeſt Ties might quit their Engagements, no Engagements could be rely'd on for the Time to come.

The Houſe of Commons, upon the Publiſhing this Letter in *England*, addreſs'd her Majeſty, and aſſur'd her, they had a juſt Senſe of the Indignity offer'd her Majeſty, by Printing and Publiſhing this Letter; and humbly deſired her Majeſty, that ſhe woud ſo far reſent ſuch Indignities, as to give no Anſwer, for the future, to any Letters or Memorials that ſhould be ſo printed or publiſh'd: And ſoon after her Majeſty ſent the following Anſwer to the States.

High

11 Anne, 1712.

High and Mighty Lords, Friends, Allies, and Confederates,

THERE is nothing dearer to us, than the Conſervation of a good Underſtanding, and a perfect Union with your State. This has been the principal Object of our Care, and we have ſo little Ground to accuſe our ſelves of having in the leaſt contributed to the Leſſening of the ſame, that we reflect with Pleaſure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Inſtances we have made, that the Diſputes which have happen'd, with relation to the Intereſts of the Two Nations, ſhould be amicably determin'd, ſo as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another without reſerve, upon thoſe of the Publick; for in the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankneſs on both Sides, and a mutual Confidence. *The Queen's Anſwer to the States Letter.*

We ſuppoſe the Alarms which you took, on Account of the Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, are now over; and we repeat to you, what we have ſo often declar'd, That it will be your own Fault, as it has been in Time paſt, if all our Meaſures about War, or Peace, be not taken in Concert with your State.

The Earl of *Strafford* will be with you in a few Days, with full Inſtructions concerning our Intentions: Our Miniſters will be diſpos'd, and authoriz'd to do all that is incumbent on us, to renew an entire Confidence with you, and to prevent, for the future, ſuch Miſunderſtandings as have been fomented with ſo much Artifice, and ſo litte Foundations.

But

11 Annæ, 1712. But we cannot paſs over in Silence our great Surprize, to ſee that your Letter of the 5*th* Inſtant, N. S. was printed and publiſh'd almoſt as ſoon as we received it from the Hands of your Miniſter; a Proceeding, which is equally contrary to good Politicks and Decency: *'Tis a Remonſtrance, inſtead of a Repreſentation; and an Appeal to the People, inſtead of an Addreſs to the Sovereign.* We hope that you will not ſuffer the like to be done again; for our Honour will engage us to give no Anſwer to any Letters, or Memorials, which ſhall be publiſh'd in that Manner. For the Reſt we Pray, *&c.*

Kenſington, the $\frac{9th}{20th}$ June 1712.

Reflections on the States Letter. Had the Letter from the States been fram'd with a View of Impoſing upon any but the Mob, they could not have had the Face to affirm, they had never acted contrary to their Treaties, or Engagements with *England*; or that their Breach of Faith had never been taken Notice of by us, or repreſented to them. Is it not apparent, that from the Beginning of the War, they never furniſh'd their *Quota* of Shipping one Year, and hardly one their *Quota* of Land Forces? Will they deny that they continued to trade and correſpond with *France* during the War? Will they ſay, they were ignorant of the many Repreſentations the Houſes of Parliament, both *Whig* and *Tory*, made upon theſe Subjects to the Throne? Or that they were not preſs'd by her Majeſty to furniſh their *Quota's*? And when they had thus impos'd upon us for 7 Years ſucceſſively, and *made our Miniſters eaſie*, (tho' 'twas impoſſible the

the Nation ſhould under this unequal Burthen, do they now wipe their Mouths, and ask what Treaties have we broken, or when has any Thing of this Nature been repreſented to us; even the *Engliſh* Mob were not thus to be impos'd upon, and theſe vile Inſinuations and Suggeſtions had very little Effect *even upon them.* 11 Annæ, 1712.

Nor was their Behaviour in the Treaty of Peace more ingenuous than their Conduct in the War; they aſſum'd a Power of preſcribing, as well the Manner of Treating, as the Terms to be accepted. They would inſiſt upon ſome impoſſible Condition, and thereby render every Negotiation ineffectual. Nothing could be more advantageous to them, they thought, than a Continuance of the War, in the Manner it was manag'd: And they had gain'd ſuch a Party among our ſelves, that we were induc'd, for many Years, to ſubmit to whatever they were pleas'd to impoſe upon us; nay, our Miniſters were not ſo much as admitted to ſome Treaties, but we contented our ſelves with their Reports; and yet after all, the Adminiſtration in thoſe Days is ſtill applauded to the Skies by ſome.

On the 17*th* of *June*, Mr. *Hampden* propos'd to addreſs the Queen, that ſhe would give Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries, that the ſeveral Powers in Alliance with her Majeſty might be Guarrantees of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion; but this was carried in the Negative by a great Majority, and, on the contrary, it was reſolv'd, 1. That this Houſe has ſuch an entire Confidence in the repeated Declarations her Majeſty has been pleas'd to make of her Concern, for aſſuring to theſe Kingdoms the *Proteſtant* Suc-

Reſolution of the Commons as to the Confidence they had in her Majeſty.

11 Annæ, 1712. Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd in the Houſe of *Hanover*, that they can never doubt her Majeſty's taking the proper Meaſures for the Security thereof; and that this Houſe will ſupport her Majeſty againſt Faction at Home, and her Enemies Abroad; and that this Houſe does humbly beſeech her Majeſty, that ſhe will be pleas'd to diſcountenance all thoſe, who ſhall endeavour to raiſe Jealouſies between her Majeſty and her Subjects, eſpecially by miſrepreſenting her good Intentions for the Welfare of her People. 2. That the ſaid Reſolution be laid before her Majeſty.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

The Queen's Anſwer. I Return you hearty Thanks for this Reſolution, which is very becoming you, who truly repreſent all my Commons.

You have ſhewn your ſelves honeſt Aſſertors of the Monarchy, zealous Defenders of the Conſtitution, and real Friends to the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion.

What I have ſaid and done, is ſufficient to ſatisfie any Perſon who is in earneſt, for the Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſh'd in the Houſe of *Hanover*, that I need not be put in mind of doing any Thing, which may contribute to render that Succeſſion ſecure.

The Queen grants the Rents of the Biſhops Lands in Scotland *to the Epiſcopal Clergy there.* On the 19*th* of *June*, Mr. *Secretary St. John* reported to the Houſe,

That their Addreſs of the 31*ſt* of *May* laſt, relating to the Rents of the Biſhops Lands in *North-Britain*, that remain in the Crown, having been preſented to her Majeſty, Her Majeſty

jeſty had commanded him to acquaint this House, That the Profits ariſing from the Biſhops Eſtates in *Scotland*, which remain in the Crown, ſhall be applied to the Support of ſuch of the Epiſcopal Clergy there, as ſhall take the Oaths to her Majeſty, according to the Deſire of this Houſe. 11 Annæ, 1712.

On the 21ſt, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE laſt Time I was here, I ſpoke ſo fully, and afterwards receiv'd from both Houſes ſuch ſatisfactory Addreſſes, that there remains little more for me to ſay, at the Cloſe of this Meeting of Parliament, but to repeat my hearty Thanks for your late ſolemn Aſſurances: They will give me the Strength to ſtruggle with any Difficulties which may yet be rais'd; and I hope, that neither they who envy the making a good Peace, nor thoſe who think it their Intereſt to continue the War, will be able to defeat our joint Endeavours, for the Honour and Advantage of *Britain*, and the Security of all our Allies. *The Queen's Speech at the Riſing of the Parliament.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

At the ſame Time that I thank you moſt kindly, for the Supplies you have chearfully granted; I cannot but let you know my Satisfaction in the near View I have of a Peace, ſince it will in ſome Meaſure recompence my Subjects for the vaſt Expences, and *Acquaints them with the near View ſhe has of a Peace.*

11 Annæ, 1712. also lighten the heavy Burden they have born during the War.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You have expreſs'd how ſenſible you are of the Advantage and Security which accrue to *Britain* and our Allies, by the Terms propos'd for a Peace; and I need not mention to you the Miſchiefs which muſt follow the Breaking off this Treaty: Our Burdens would be at leaſt continued, if not encreas'd: The preſent Opportunity would be irrecoverably loſt, of *Britain*'s eſtabliſhing *a real Ballance of Power in* Europe, and improving our own Commerce; and if any of our Allies ſhould gain ſomething by ſuch a Proceeding, the reſt would ſuffer in the common Calamity; but I hope, by God's Bleſſing, ſuch fatal Deſigns will be diſappointed.

You are now returning into your reſpective Countries, and I perſwade my ſelf, you will not be wanting in your Endeavours, to obviate the Deſigns of any ill minded Perſons, who may attempt to ſow Sedition amongſt my Subjects; and *under ſpecious Pretences, carry on Deſigns they dare not own.*

I hope, at your next Meeting, there will be an Opportunity of perfecting what I have recommended to you, which you have left unfiniſh'd in this Seſſion.

I cannot conclude without aſſuring you, That nothing ſhall move me from ſteadily purſuing the true Intereſt of ſo dutiful and affectionate a People.

And then the Parliament was adjourn'd to the 8*th* of *July*.

On

On the Riſing of the Parliament, the City of *London*, and after them, all the Counties and Corporations in the Kingdom, preſented their ſeveral Addreſſes to her Majeſty; expreſſing their Thanks for communicating to the People the Terms of Peace, and their Satisfaction in the wiſe Meaſures her Majeſty had taken to bring it to a happy Concluſion. 11 Annæ, 1712. *Addreſſes of Thanks from the City of* London, *&c. on communicating the Terms of Peace.*

The Peace being now far advanc'd, her Majeſty thought fit to propoſe a Ceſſation of Arms to the Allies: And accordingly, on the 24*th* of *June*, N. S. the Duke of *Ormond*, purſuant to the Directions he had receiv'd from Court, ſent to Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the States attending the Army, to deſire a Conference with them the next Day; wherein he declar'd, That he had receiv'd Orders from the Queen his Miſtreſs, to publiſh, within 3 Days, a Suſpenſion of Arms for 2 Months, between his Army and the *French*, and to make a Detachment to take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*; which Place, the King of *France* would put into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, as a Security for the Performance of his Promiſes; for which Purpoſe, his Grace had already nam'd Ten Battalions to take forthwith the Rout of *Furnes*. The *Britiſh* General alſo propos'd, That the like Suſpenſion of Arms ſhould be publiſh'd in the Confederate Army; and Prince *Eugene* and the States Deputies demanding ſome Time to write about it, to their reſpective Sovereigns, the Duke of *Ormond* anſwer'd, That was not in his Power to grant; and that if they perſiſted to carry on the Siege of *Queſnoy*, he could cover the ſame no longer; but muſt march off with his Troops within 3 Days. His Grace *A Ceſſation of Arms propos'd.*

11 Annæ, 1712. likewiſe acquainted the Generals of the Foreign Troops in the *Britiſh* Pay, that they muſt obey his Orders, otherwiſe they ought not to expect to have Bread, or Pay, or their Arrears: To which thoſe Generals anſwer'd, That being commanded to act againſt the *French*, they could not follow contrary Orders, without knowing the Intentions of their Principals; and therefore demanded Time to conſult them; declaring that in the mean Time they would continue with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*: Whereupon the Duke of *Ormond* declar'd again, that he would march within Three Days.

The Britiſh *Mercenaries refuſe to obey the D. of* Ormond.

However, his Grace ſuſpended the March of his Troops ſome Days beyond the Time he had limitted, to give Time to the reſt of the Allies to come into the Ceſſation of Arms; but Prince *Eugene* having before tamper'd with the Mercenaries in the *Britiſh* Pay, and perſwaded them not to march off with the Duke, they abſolutely refus'd to come into the Ceſſation; and Prince *Eugene* and the Deputies of the States ſent Orders to the Governours of the Frontier Towns, not to ſuffer the *Engliſh* Troops, deſign'd for *Dunkirk*, to march thro' thoſe Towns, thoſe very Towns which the *Engliſh* had been ſo laviſh of their Blood and Treaſure to make them Maſters of.

Orders that the Engliſh *Troops ſhall not paſs thro' the Towns garriſon'd by the* Dutch.

On the 27*th* of *June*, the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, at a Conference held at *Utrecht*, between the Miniſters of the Allies, communicated to them the Offers made by *France*, and propos'd to them a Ceſſation of Arms for Two Months, in Order to adjuſt the Demands of all the Confederates; but no Anſwer being return'd, the Biſhop left them to conſider of the Propoſal.

A Ceſſation of Arms propos'd by the Biſhop of Briſtol *at* Utrecht

On

On the 28*th* of *June*, N. S. the Duke of *Ormond* sent his Adjutant with a written Order to the Generals of the Foreign Troops in the *British* Pay, to hold their Forces in a Readineſs to march; but they all refus'd to obey his Orders, except Major General *Brenner*, who commanded 4 Squadrons and a Battalion of the Troops of *Holſtein Gottorp*; and Major General *Waleſ*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons of the Troops of *Liege*; nor is it at all to be wonder'd at, that theſe Mercenaries ſhould prefer their Trade of War to any Peace whatever: But to proceed. On the 3*d* of *July*, *Queſnoy* ſurrendred, the Armies not being yet ſeparated, and the Garriſon being made Priſoners of War, were ſent to *Holland*. 1 Anne, 1712. *Queſnoy ſurrendred.*

The Imperialiſts and the *Dutch* having try'd every Stratagem to divert the Queen of *Great-Britain* from proceeding in the Treaty of Peace, at length a great Book of Lamentations was publiſh'd in *Holland*, call'd, *The Sighs of* Europe, full of Invectives againſt the *Britiſh* Court, and diſmal Prophecies of approaching Slavery, Perſecution, *&c.* which they pretended to prognoſticate, would be the certain Conſequences of a Peace with *France*. This Piece receiv'd a pretty ſmart Anſwer from another anonymous Author; and moſt of the Objections againſt a Peace being here anſwer'd, I depend upon my Readers Pardon for inſerting Part of it.

He tells the noble Lord, to whom he directs this Diſcourſe, That the Object which excites the Sighs of *Europe*, is the Queen of *England*'s Speech to her Parliament, concerning the Project of a general Peace. You will be ſurpriz'd, my Lord, ſays he, that *Europe* is made to ſigh, upon the View of a Plan of Peace, at

11 Annæ, 1712.

a Time when the People every where concur by their Vows, to obtain of Heaven that which makes the Happineſs of all the World.

The Ambition of the Emperor and the Dutch, *the true Motives for their continuing the War.*

The Queen of *Great-Britain* being more ſenſibly touch'd with the real Calamities of *Europe*, than with its pretended Sighs, and her Eyes open'd with Reſpect to the Motives which put Chriſtendom in a Flame; ſhe found that the ambitious Deſigns of Two Powers bred that Combuſtion, *viz.* Thoſe of the Houſe of *Auſtria* on one Side, and thoſe of the States General of the united Provinces on the other.

Such was the Artifice of thoſe Two Powers, that they gain'd the Secret of Arming in their Quarrel half the Princes of *Europe*, to baffle the chimerical Project of univerſal Monarchy, which they charg'd upon *France*; while 'tis plain, both from their publick and private Treaties, their only Drift was, to aggrandize themſelves, at the Expence of the other Princes in Alliance with them.

The Care of the two Generals to conceal their Deſigns from the Britiſh *Court.*

Many Years elaps'd before the Veil which cover'd this Artifice was taken off: Two great Captains held the Two Ends out, and took Care to hinder the Power which contributed moſt to the Support of the War, and receiv'd leaſt Advantage by it, from prying into the Myſtery of the Emperor and the *Dutch*.

'Tis no new Thing to ſee the Houſe of *Auſtria* intent upon her Grandeur; but it is to ſee the principal Members of the Germanick Body labour for their own Deſtruction, by contributing towards the Succeſs of her ambitious Projects. Had not their Hatred of *France* hoodwink'd moſt of the Princes of the Empire, there's not one but would conſider

what

what it has coſt him, ſince by an uninterrupted Succeſſion, the Imperial Dignity has been conferr'd upon one Family only: *Italy*, formerly ſo Studious to keep the Emperors at a Diſtance from her Neighbourhood, has lately experienced, through her own Indolence, what ſhe has one Day to fear; ſince the Emperor, from the time he firſt enter'd that Country, has made all the Princes thereof Sigh in good earneſt, by exacting immenſe Sums from them, and forc'd Torrents of Tears from the Eyes of all the People where-ever his Troops have come, ſparing neither things Sacred nor Prophane. 11 Anne, 1712.

Reflections on the Dutch for diſpoſſeſſing the Engliſh of their Factories abroad.

The *Dutch* have no leſs manifeſted their Ambition, tho' they have carried it after a more ſly and covert manner: Every one knows, that ſince the Eſtabliſhment of their Sovereignty, by the Aſſiſtance of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *Henry* the 4*th*, *Lewis* 13*th*, and *Lewis* 14*th*, Kings of *France*, there's not a Quarter of the World which they have not Viſited, in order to lay a Foundation for their Government, under Pretence of Commerce, and that too at the Expence of thoſe, who are even now their greateſt Friends, and deareſt Allies.

While *Spain* was in a manner in Combuſtion, under the Reign of *Charles* the 2*d*, the *Dutch* took Advantage of that State of Impotency, to augment their Barrier, and to reap ſome Profit from the Commerce of the *Weſt-Indies*; from that time there has appear'd no Treaty, either of Commerce or of War, but the States General have ſlid into it. Some new Clauſes to their Advantage, and 'tis their dangerous Politicks, that are now lately ſeen thro', and this kind of Management, which have induc'd the Queen

of

11 Anne, 1712. of *England*, and the new Miniſtry, to open their Eyes, with Regard to the true Intereſts of their Nation; and with greater Wiſdom than thoſe who Govern *Holland*, to liſten to the Propoſals of the *French* King, tho' much Inferior to thoſe which that Prince made at the *Hague* in 1709, and at *Gertruydenburgh* in 1710.

The Ambition and Avarice of the Generals, the Foundation of the Zeal for the War.

Your Lordſhip muſt not imagine, that, agreeably to what the *Dutch* gave out, it was the Intereſt of their Allies, which then made them ſo difficult; *England* has diſcover'd, notwithſtanding all their Precautions, that they were animated by a private Intereſt, ſupported by the two Generals who Commanded their Armies, and who found means, by continuing the War, to make themſelves neceſſary, to enrich themſelves, and to Govern.

The Queen has expos'd that Myſtery of Iniquity, by diſplacing the Duke of *Marlborough*, and all his Family, to the great ſurprize of the *Dutch* and the *Whigs*, who could not with all their Efforts hinder the Parliament from Proceeding againſt the Fortunate Commander, for the Sums he had appropriated to himſelf.

The Emperor would ſoon be appriz'd of the Intentions of the States General, if he himſelf were to enter into a particular Examen of this War: His Imperial Majeſty would find, that the Syſtem of the Grand Alliance was to engage his Houſe in ſuch great Enterprizes, to the End, that after the Peace, remaining Titular Prince of the *Netherlands*, and not being able to Reimburſt the Sums advanced by *Holland*, he muſt, by way of Pledge, leave in the Hands of that Republick, the beſt Places of thoſe Provinces, which ſo, would undergo the Fate of *Maeſtricht*; and being made Part of the Barrier demanded of *France*, muſt conſequently

sequently render the *Dutch* Sovereigns of the Seventeen Provinces: Add to this, that if the Emperor were to be Master of *Spain* and the *Indies*, that Prince not being in a Condition to Traffick by Sea, he would be oblig'd to have Recourse to them, and by that means would exclude all other Nations from the Commerce of *America*. 11 Annæ, 1712.

This, my Lord, is the discovery which the Queen of *England*, and her new Ministry, have made, and which is to the *Dutch* a real occasion of Sighing: It is hard indeed to see themselves frustrated of so many Advantages by a Plan of Peace, when they thought to obtain them by the Continuation of the War: No wonder therefore they have kept up so good a Harmony with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, and set so many different Engines at Work to Baffle the Queen's Projects, and that they promis'd themselves such great matters from the Junto of *Whigs*. *The true occasion of the* Dutch *Sighs.* *The discovery of their designs.*

Would the Emperour's Council but reflect without Passion, upon the Queen of *England*'s Scheme, they must acknowledge, That that Princess gives his Imperial Majesty a Satisfaction, which in Fact is not his due; since by the Treaty of Alliance, he is excluded from all the Territories of the *Spanish* Monarchy, in Case he should come to the Empire: Now this Case has happen'd, and yet he is the first that cries out, and exclaims against the Queen's Conduct. *King* Charles *excluded by the Grand Alliance from Possessing* Spain *with the Empire.*

'Tis *Europe's* Misfortune that Princess was not sooner inform'd of the Intentions of the *Dutch*, she would then have sav'd all the Blood that has been spilt these three last Years, by taking just Measures to put an end, by a speedy Peace,

11 Annæ, 1712. Peace, to a War, that has made *Europe* Groan for theſe Dozen Years.

Thoſe who read the Queen's Speech to her Parliament without Prejudice, will be ſurpriz'd at the Wicked turn which the Allies give it: But more at the Endeavours of the Author of the *Sighs*, to perſuade the Publick, that the Allies never had the leaſt Intimation of the Queen's Deſigns with Relation to a General Peace.

The pretence that the Queen did not acquaint the Allies with her Intentions to make Peace Ridiculous.

That Author has forgot how the Book of the Conduct of the Allies has bely'd his Diſcourſe, ſince for theſe Twelve Months paſt, they have not ceas'd to ſet their Emiſſaries at Work in *England*: If it be true what that Author advances, That they were Ignorant of the Queen's Deſigns: Why ſuch debating in the two Houſes of Parliament? Why ſo many Struggles to ſupport the *Whigs*, in Oppoſition to the Court and new Miniſtry? Why was Count *Gallas* oblig'd to leave *England*, for Speaking with too little Moderation againſt the Project of Peace? Why, to conclude, was a new way of Negotiating at *Utrecht* invented; and the Regulating of the Conferences there, according to thoſe of *Nimeguen* and *Ryſwick*, obſtinately refus'd.

If after all theſe fruitleſs Attempts, they will plead Ignorance of a Fact made Publick by ſolemn Communications, they muſt take the whole World for a Pack of Fools. Let them ſay, they dont like it, and Welcome; but 'tis a Shame to affirm they did not know it.

And what has been left undone, in order to dethrone King *Philip?* How many Rivers of Blood ſpilt, what immenſe Treaſure laviſh'd, to gain that Point? Can Men hope for greater Succeſſes than thoſe they have had, which avail'd them nothing, as long as the *Spaniards* continued

nued Faithful. You might get 20 Battles of *Saragoſa*, and 25 times take *Madrid*, and yet be forced after all to retire in Confuſion. 11 Annæ, 1712.

The Allies are the ſame, with Reſpect to *Spain*, as the Chymiſts are about the Philoſopher's-Stone; they always thought to hold it faſt, and yet they always loſt it, becauſe, indeed, they wanted the *Materia Prima*, or the Hearts of the People: Is it juſt therefore to fall out with the Queen, becauſe ſhe was the firſt that found out the Impoſſibility of an Enterprize, the Court of *Vienna* was pleas'd to put her upon? Are not the moſt ſhort liv'd Errors the beſt? *The Conqueſt of Spain at this time, a Romantick Project.*

But then, ſays the Author of the *Sighs*, you accuſe the Queen of Flattering her ſelf without Foundation, when ſhe declar'd to her Parliament ſo many times over, that the War may be carried on, till the Houſe of *Auſtria* was put in Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Indies*.

To this I anſwer, That we muſt diſtinguiſh, 1. While the *Emperor Joſeph* was yet alive, the two Branches of that Houſe might be look'd upon as ſeparate, in like manner as that of *Bourbon* now is; but ſince his Death without Male-Iſſue, all is United upon the ſame Head: And let our Author with his Ridiculous Calculations ſay what he will, ſo great Power in the Hands of one Prince, at leaſt as Proud and Ambitious as any of his Predeceſſors, would be exorbitant: The Queen therefore has good Reaſon to have different Sentiments ſince *April* 1711. 2*dly*, Experience teaches us many Things: Could it be imagin'd at firſt that *Philip V.* was ſo beloved of his Subjects, that he ſhould ever find in them Reſources againſt the greateſt Rebuffs of Fortune; and that his Rival ſhould not be leſs Maſter of *Spain*, than when *And not the Intereſt of the Allies ſince the Death of the Emperor Joſeph.*

1 Anne, 1712. when in Poſſeſſion of its Capital. Such Events are ſo miraculous, that they could not be believ'd without Experiment; but to have two ſeveral Tryals, and not to believe it, is an unpardonable Blindneſs in Men, who ſit at the Helm of Government. 3. The Queen was not yet ſenſible of the Breach of Faith of her Allies. Certain Perſons abuſing the Confidence her Majeſty fancy'd to be due to their Wit, and Parts, and Succeſſes, Sacrific'd her inſenſibly to the Court of *Vienna*, to *Holland*, and to their private Intereſts, by inducing her to continue, under the Colour of a ſcrupulous Fidelity to her Engagements, a War, from which ſhe alone was to reap no Advantage, tho' at the ſame time it ruin'd her Subjects. 'Tis true we read in *Eſop*'s *Fables*, that the *Monkey* made uſe of the *Cat*'s Paw to take the *Cheſnuts* out of the Fire; but we do not find, that when the *Cat* grew weary of her Complaiſance, the *Monkey* had the Impudence to cry out Murder, and to upbraid her with Breach of Faith.

False reaſoning of the Allies to induce the Queen to continue the War.

We have but one thing more to examine, namely, whether *Europe* ought rather to Sigh upon the making a Peace according to the Queen's Plan, than upon the Proſpect of an everlaſting War, agreeable to the Schemes of the Imperialiſts and the *Dutch*. Not to inſiſt upon the common Place, which ſays, *A bad Peace is better than a good War*, let us ſee with our Author, whether the Peace now in Agitation is not preferrable to the War in Cogitation. If it is bad, the High Allies were in the Wrong, when in the Year 1701, they made their grand Alliance; for by this Project of Peace they have all they then deſir'd, and all the Advantages they propos'd to themſelves by

The Allies have all the advantages by the Peace they propos'd by the Grand Alliance.

by taking up Arms. It is properly from that Treaty, that the Queen of *Great-Britain* has drawn up the Articles of a General Satisfaction. If the *Emperor* and the *Dutch* have taken no care of their Intereſts, at a time when nothing hinder'd them from Stipulating what they pleas'd, they can blame no Body but themſelves: But, ſays our Author, their Stomach is ſince come to them, and they'll cry if they are not humour'd. They thought to have Swallow'd up one Crown, and to have divided the other: Here I muſt put my laſt Queſtion to him, and intreat him, and all the Scribblers of Libels againſt *France*, to tell me once for all, upon what Foot we ought to regard that Crown: They generally alledge two things againſt her. 1. That her Power muſt abſolutely be reduc'd. And, 2. That this might eaſily be done: Theſe two Suppoſitions ſeem to them neceſſary to excite Hatred and Hope at the ſame time, but unhappily they incur a childiſh Contradiction. For to prove the one, they ſay *France* has formidable Forces, and inexhauſtible Funds, and that if care be not taken, ſhe will overrun *Europe*: To prove the other, they affirm that *France* is at the laſt Gaſp, has but one Squeek for her Life, and that one Puſh more would effectually do her Buſineſs. This does not at all agree, and therefore is very eaſily anſwer'd. If ſhe is ſo weak, why are you afraid of her? If ſhe is ſo ſtrong, how will you reduce her? Men of Sence and Gravity, who do not exaggerate matters, content themſelves with ſpeaking a Truth upon this Occaſion, to wit, that *France* is powerful enough to withſtand the greateſt Efforts of her Enemies, and yet is not ſtrong enough to Attack the Liberties of *Europe*.

11 Anne, 1712.

If the Emperor and the Dutch obſtinately refuſe to come in, and make their Demands, they muſt blame themſelves.

The Arguments of thoſe who are for continuing the War contradictory.

We

11 Anna, 1712.

The continuance of the War can ſerve only to aggrandize the Emperor and the Dutch.

We muſt therefore conclude, that a War, which, if ſucceſsful, would tend to nothing but to double the Territories of the *Dutch*, and to Quadruple thoſe of the Emperor, and which, if not ſucceſsful, might give *France* more Territories than ſhe deſires, is a War which it is high time to put an end to. And that, on the contrary, a Peace, which leaves the two great Houſes in an exact Equilibrium, and reſtores a perfect Tranquillity to Poor *Europe*, torn in Pieces by ſo many Calamities, can make no body Sigh, but the Diſturbers of the publick Peace, and the common Enemies of Mankind.

I am, &c.

Mr. Secretary St. John *acquaints the Foreign Miniſters how much her Majeſty was offended with the Mercenaries, who refuſ'd to obey the Duke of* Ormond.

On the 20*th* of *June*, Mr. *Secretary St. John* had a Conference with the Foreign Miniſters, whoſe Maſters Troops were in the Pay of *Great-Britain*; wherein he acquainted them, with the Intelligence her Majeſty had receiv'd, that thoſe Troops refus'd to obey the Duke of *Ormond*'s Orders: He ſaid, that the Conditions of Peace and War were now no longer the matter in Queſtion; but, *whether her Majeſty ſhould have the Management of the Negotiations of Peace, or the Dutch.* That her Majeſty would look upon the Refuſal of the Auxilliary Troops to obey the Duke of *Ormond*, as a Declaration againſt herſelf; and that ſhe had reſolv'd not to Pay any more any Subſiſtence, Subſidy, or Arrears, to thoſe who ſhould continue to diſobey the Duke's Orders: He told them alſo, that Orders would forthwith be diſpatch'd to the Duke of *Ormond*, to take Poſſeſſion of ſuch Towns as *France* had offer'd to deliver up to her Majeſty, as a Security for the Performance of what ſhe had ſtipulated; which Places could not be taken

taken in two Years War, and were far more advantageous than any that could be now reduced; and therefore her Majeſty hop'd, that the Allies would think it more for their Intereſt to concur with her, than to enter into other Meaſures. 10 Annæ, 1712.

To this the Foreign Miniſters only anſwer'd, That they would acquaint their reſpective Maſters with this Declaration.

Soon after, her Majeſty receiv'd Advice from *Paris*, that notwithſtanding the Allies had refus'd to concur with *Great-Britain*, in a general Ceſſation of Arms, the *French* King, to ſhew his ſincere Intentions for Peace, and the Confidence he repos'd in her Majeſty, was ready to deliver up *Dunkirk* into her Hands, not doubting of her Endeavours to bring the Allies into the Plan of Peace, concerted between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *France*.

The Engliſh take Poſſeſſion of Dunkirk.

Hereupon Sir *John Leake* was order'd to Convoy a Body of Troops from *England*, to take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*; for the Mercenaries refuſing to march with the Duke of *Ormond*, it was not thought prudent to leſſen the *Engliſh* Troops under his Command, by ſending a Detachment of them to *Dunkirk*, as was at firſt intended: Therefore on the 7th of *July*, Sir *John Leake*, with Brigadier *Hill*, who Commanded the Land Forces, ſet Sail from the *Downs*, and at two the ſame Afternoon they came to an Anchor before *Dunkirk*; and the next day the Troops being Landed, the *French* march'd out of the Cittadel, Fort *Lewis*, and the *Riſebank*, and all the other Forts: Of which the *Engliſh* took Poſſeſſion, and placed Guards at all the Gates: After which the Count *de l' Aumont*, the *French* Governor, came and took his leave of Brigadier

11 Annæ, 1712. *Hill*, and deliver'd up to him the Keys of the Town.

Prince Eugene *acquaints the Duke of* Ormond, *with his Intentions to decamp.*

On the 14*th* of *July* in the Evening, Prince *Eugene* ſent an *Aid de Camp*, to acquaint the Duke of *Ormond*, that he was oblig'd to Decamp the next Day, both for Forage, and to proſecute the Operations of the Campaign; and if his Grace intended to do the like, and concert with him thereupon, his Highneſs would Confer with him at ſuch a Place as his Grace ſhould pleaſe to appoint: The Duke anſwer'd in Writing, that he thought it ſtrange ſuch a Meſſage ſhould be ſent him by an Ordinary *Aid de Camp*, and that only twelve or thirteen Hours before the Prince was to March, becauſe no Meaſures had been Concerted between them, relating either to their Motions, or any further Undertaking; for which Reaſons his Highneſs ought not to expect that he ſhould accompany him, or be aſſiſting in any Operations wherein he had not been conſulted: That he gave the Prince this Notice, that he might Regulate himſelf accordingly, and not attribute to him any Misfortune which might happen. And that he alſo thought it proper to let his Highneſs underſtand, that if the Imperial Army march'd away and left him, he ſhould be oblig'd to take the beſt Methods he could for the Security of the Queen's Troops.

Prince Eugene *ſeparates his Forces from the* Britiſh *Troops, and Inveſts* Landrecy

Whereupon Prince *Eugene*, on the 16*th* of *July N. S.* decamp'd from *Haſpre*, and march'd off with the Troops under his Command, being follow'd by all the Mercenaries in *Britiſh* Pay, except four Squadrons of *Vander Nath*, a Battalion of *Holſtein Gotthorp*, and Baron *Waleſs* Regiment of Dragoons; and the next Day, Prince *Eugene* caus'd *Landrecy* to be Inveſted: The

The Duke of *Ormond* alſo decamp'd, and came to *Aveſne le Secq*, and the ſame Day he caus'd the Ceſſation of Arms between *Great-Britain* and *France*, for two Months, to be Proclaim'd: On the 17*th* in the Evening, an *Aid de Camp* arrived in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Camp from Marſhal *Villars*, with the News that the Ceſſation of Arms had likewiſe that Day been Proclaim'd in the *French* Army: Before this Separation of the Confederate Troops, the Deputies of the States did not ſcruple to ſay Publickly, *That they hop'd the Duke of Ormond did not intend to March thro' any of their Towns*, (meaning the Towns that had been conquer'd by the *Engliſh* Arms) and accordingly when ſome *Engliſh* Officers would have paſs'd thro' *Bouchain*, they were refus'd entrance at the Gates, and told by the *Guard*, *That poſitive Orders were given to let not* Engliſh-man *come into the Town*: And the Officers deſiring that the Commandant might be acquainted they were at the Gates, he return'd them the ſame anſwer: And when the *Britiſh* Army came near *Doway*, where was their Hoſpital, and great part of their Stores, and Ammunition, and Baggage, the Commandant would not ſuffer an *Engliſh-man* to come into the Town; the Duke of *Ormond* hereupon, in order to reduce the *Dutch* to Reaſon, bent his March towards the City of *Ghent*, where part of his Artillery and Stores were laid up. Prince *Eugene* and the Deputies of the States having Notice of the Duke's marching towards *Ghent*, and being ſenſible he would ſoon have it in his Power to Revenge the Affront that had been put upon him, they diſpatch'd Count *Naſſau Wondenburgh*, to excuſe the Inſolent Behaviour of the Commandants of *Bouchain* and *Doway*, pretending,

11 Anne, 1712.

Ceſſation of Arms between Great-Britain and Fran. Proclaim'd

The Dutch *refuſe the* Engliſh *Paſſage thro' the Towns in* Flanders.

11 Annæ, 1712.

That what had been done, was without their Authority or Privity. The Duke of *Ormond* however continued his March, and with the Earl of *Strafford*, arriv'd at *Ghent* the 23*d* of *July*, *N. S.* (the Troops Encamping about a Mile and a half from that City) here they were highly Complimented, and Careſs'd by the Magiſtrates, the Preſident of the Council of *Flanders*, and the two Colleges, which compoſe the Government of that City; and mighty Profeſſions they made of their Zeal for the Queen's Service, and of their Readineſs to promote her Majeſty's good Intentions, for procuring Peace to *Europe*: The Duke of *Ormond* having put four Battalions of the *Britiſh* Troops into *Ghent*, and as many into *Bruges*, he detach'd ſix Battalions to Reinforce the Garriſon of *Dunkirk*, with a Train of Artillery and Ammunition.

The Duke of Ormond *takes Poſſeſſion of* Ghent *and* Bruges.

It was not long before the Confederates diſcover'd their Error, in ſeparating themſelves from the *Britiſh* Troops, and refuſing to come into the Queen's Meaſures; for having form'd the Siege of *Landrecy* without conſulting the Duke of *Ormond*, as has been mention'd, and detach'd the Earl of *Albemarle*, with 13 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, to take poſt at *Denain*, on the *Schelde*, to ſecure their Communication with *Marchiennes*, where was their great Magazine, and from whence they drew their Ammunition and Proviſion; The Marſhal *Villars* fell upon this Body on the 24*th* of *July*, before Prince *Eugene* could bring any Forces to their Aſſiſtance, and routed them entirely: About 3000 of the Confederate Troops were kill'd or drowned, and as many more taken Priſoners, and among them the Earl of *Albemarle* their General, Count *Dhona*, Lieutenant-General, and Governour of *Mons*, was drown'd, and Count *Naſſau*,

The Allies defeated at Denain.

Naſſau Wondenburgh died by the Sword: And the *French* found in the Camp 12 Braſs Cannon, great Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſion, beſides Horſes, and a very conſiderable Booty, which they divided among their Soldiers. 11 Anne, 1712.

St. Amand taken by the French.

The *French* afterwards made themſelves Maſters of *St. Amand*, the Garriſon, to the Number of 800 Men, ſurrendring themſelves Priſoners of War; then they inveſted *Marchiennes*, where was the great Magazine of the Confederates. This Garriſon alſo ſurrender'd Priſoners of War the 31*ſt* of *July*: There were in this Place above a Hundred Bilanders, laden with three Hundred Thouſand Weight of Powder, which the *Dutch* Commiſſary caus'd to be ſunk in the *Scarpe* before the Siege. There were alſo above an Hundred Pieces of Cannon, 300 Waggons with their Harneſſes; the Hoſpital of the Army; and in the Store-Houſes, or in the Bilanders, a prodigious Number and Quantity of Bombs, Grenadoes, Bullets, Musket-Balls, Powder, Corn, Meal, Hams, Bacon, Cheeſe, Butter, Beer, Wine, Brandy, Merchandize, Ladders, Hatchets, Bills, Planks, Match, Flints, and in a Word, all ſorts of Proviſions neceſſary for making two Sieges; there were likewiſe many Horſes: Part of the Proviſions were given to the Soldiers. The Priſoners who march'd out of the Place were to the Number of about 4000, without including 8 or 900 Wounded or Sick; and in this Siege not above 600 Men of the *French* Troops were kill'd or wounded.

And Marchiennes, where was the Magazine of the Allies.

After the Defeat at *Denain*, and the loſs of their Magazine at *Marchiennes*, the Confederates were no longer able to carry on the Siege of *Landrecy*, but were forced to riſe from before that

Siege of Landrecy rais'd. Doway beſieg'd by the Fren.

11 Annæ, 1712. that Place with ſome Precipitation. And Marſhal *Villars* found himſelf in a Condition to beſiege *Doway*, which he caus'd to be Inveſted the 13*th* of *Auguſt*.

And now the Allies began to wiſh they had Treated their old Friends the *Engliſh* with leſs Contempt: When they firſt tamper'd with the *Britiſh* Mercenaries, and induc'd them treacherouſly to deſert her Majeſty's Service, they thought they ſhould have been able to have carried on the War offenſively, without the National Troops of *England*; who conſiſting but of about Twenty Thouſand Men, they did not believe they could incline the Ballance one way or other, eſpecially while they had their much admir'd Heroe, Prince *Eugene*, at their Head; and how baſe and ingrateful ſoever the Practice might appear at preſent, of Inveighling the Troops in her Majeſty's Pay to deſert her Service, a little Succeſs they knew would ſanctifie the Action, at leaſt in the Opinion of their own Subjects: And indeed, an ill Action is ſeldom conſider'd with a juſt deteſtation and abhorrence, till ſome Misfortune overtakes us, and then it never fails to appear in its true Dreſs. But to return. Fort *Scarpe* Surrendred to Marſhal *Villars*, the 28*th* of *Auguſt*, and the Town of *Doway* it ſelf, on the 8*th* of *September* following. The *French* immediately after laid Siege to *Queſnoy*, which ſurrendred alſo the 4*th* of *October*: The Garriſon being made Priſoners of War, as the Garriſon of *Doway* had been. According to the *French* Account, they found in *Queſnoy* 116 heavy Cannon, and a great Number of others, 40 Mortars, four or five Hundred Thouſand Weight of Powder, with a proportionable Quantity of other Ammunition and Proviſion, amount-

Surrenders.

Queſnoy *taken by the* Fren.

amounting to the Value of Three Millions of Livers; and they aſſure us that this Garriſon compleated the Number of 40 Battalions of the Allies they had deſtroy'd, or made Priſoners, ſince the Defeat of *Denain*, which happen'd the 24*th* of *July*. 11 Annæ, 1712.

In the mean while, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* began to ſhew ſome Diſpoſition for Peace, and propos'd a new Plan, which came much nearer to that of her Majeſty's, than any that had been hitherto offer'd: Whereupon her Majeſty thought fit to renew the Suſpenſion of Arms with *France*, for four Months longer, *viz.* From the 22*d* of *Auguſt*, to the 22*d* of *December*. This Negotiation was Tranſacted and Signed at *Paris*, by the Lord *Bullingbroke* on the Part of *England*, and by the Marquiſs *de Torcy* on the Part of *France*: And the latter end of *Aug.* the ſaid Ceſſation was Proclaim'd both in *England* and *France*: The *Dutch* refuſing to come into the Suſpenſion of Arms, Marſhal *Villars* ſat down before *Bouchain* on the 10*th* of *Oct.* and on the 19*th* of the ſame Month, the Garriſon ſurrendred Priſoners of War, which put an end to the Campaign in *Flanders*.

Bouchain taken by the Fren.

On the 26*th* of *October*, a Chapter of the moſt noble Order of the Garter was held at *Windſor*, where *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, Captain of her Majeſty's Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, *James* Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, Maſter-General of her Majeſty's Ordnance, *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, *John* Earl *Pawlet*, Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, Lord High-Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*, and *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, one of her Majeſty's Ambaſſadors, and Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, and firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, were Elected Knights Companions of the ſaid moſt noble Order, having been firſt

Knights of the Garter Elected.

11 Annæ, 1712. introduc'd into the Chapter (except his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, who had formerly Receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, when he was Inveſted with the Order of *St. Andrew*, or the Thiſtle) and Knighted by the Sovereign with the Sword of State, and then withdrawing again, they were afterwards ſeverally ſent for (in the Order above-mention'd,) and Inveſted with the *Garter* and *George*, the two Principal Enſigns of the ſaid Order, with the uſual Ceremonies.

King Philip's Renunciation of the Crown of France.

The Lord *Lexington*, who was appointed to go to *Spain*, to be preſent at King *Philip*'s Renunciation of the Crown of *France*, for himſelf and his Poſterity, ſet out for that Kingdom on the 13*th* of *Sept.* and on the 18*th*, his Lordſhip arriv'd at *Madrid*. On the 5*th* of *November N. S.* the Renunciation being drawn up in form, was ſign'd by King *Philip*. The Cortez, or States of *Spain*, being Aſſembled on this Occaſion, to add the greater Force to it, his Majeſty in that Aſſembly formally Renounced all Pretenſions, which he or his Deſcendants might have to the Crown of *France*, and deſir'd their Concurrence in it. And the ſaid Act of Renunciation was afterwards ſolemnly approv'd, and confirm'd by them.

Portugueſe come into the Ceſſation of Arms.

The *Portugueſe* thought fit this Winter to come into the Ceſſation of Arms, and accordingly a Treaty to that effect was Sign'd by the *French* and *Portugueſe* Miniſters at *Utrecht*, the 7*th* of *November*, which put an end to the War on that ſide.

Ceſſation of Arms in Catalonia.

In *Catalonia*, there was little Action this Year, and on the 8*th* of *September*, Brigadier *Pierce*, who Commanded the *Engliſh* Troops there, notified to Count *Staremberg*, that a Ceſſation of Arms having been agreed upon between *England* and *France*, he ſhould ſeparate from the Army with his Troops, and accordingly

ingly he march'd to *Sitias*, on the Coaſt between *Barcelona* and *Terragona*: And ſoon after the *Germans*, as well as the *Spaniards*, went into Winter Quarters. 11 Annæ, 1712.

On the 19*th* of *November*, the *Engliſh* Troops in *Catalonia* embark'd at *Barcelona*, and ſail'd to *Port-Mahon*, where the Duke of *Argyle* being arriv'd from *England*, caus'd the Emperor's Colours to be taken down, and the *Engliſh* Colours to be hoiſted upon the ſeveral Caſtles and Forts: And the Governour of *Minorca* for the Emperor, was given to underſtand, that he muſt take the Oaths to her Majeſty, if he thought fit to remain in the Iſland; which he refuſing to do, had leave to retire to *Barcelona*; but the reſt of the Magiſtrates took an Oath of Fidelity to the Queen of *Great-Britain*. *The* Engliſh *Troops ſail to* Port-Mahon.

In *Flanders*, the Deputies of the States attended the Duke of *Ormond*, to perſwade him to let Part of the Mercenaries, who had been in *Britiſh* Pay, to take up their Winter Quarters in *Ghent*; but his Grace would not conſent to it. And having left the *Britiſh* National Troops in *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and viſited *Dunkirk*, his Grace return'd to *England* the 4*th* of *November*, where he was very graciouſly received by her Majeſty.

On the 15*th* of this Month of *November*, a Duel was fought between his Grace Duke *Hamilton*, and the Lord *Mohun*, Principals; and Colonel *Hamilton*, and Colonel *Maccartney*, their Seconds. The Two Principals died upon the Spot, but their Seconds not receiving much Hurt, *Maccartney* thought fit to fly for it, and afterwards went beyond Sea: And Colonel *Hamilton* ſurrendring himſelf to a Committee of Council, made a Depoſition before them to this Effect, *viz.* That *A Duel between D.* Hamilton *and the Ld.* Mohun.

1. Anne, 1712. That on *Saturday* Morning the 15*th* of *November*, Duke *Hamilton* ſent his Servant to Colonel *Hamilton*, deſiring him to get up and dreſs immediately; but before he was half ready, the Duke himſelf came, and hurry'd him into his Chariot, ſo ſoon, that he had finiſhed the buttoning his Waſtcoat there. By that Time they had got into *Pall Mall*, the Duke obſerv'd that the Colonel had left his Sword behind him; whereupon he ſtop'd his Chariot, and gave his Footman a Bunch of Keys, with Orders to fetch a Mourning Sword out of ſuch a Cloſet. At the Return of the Footman, they drove on to *Hide Park*, where the Coachman ſtopt, and the Duke order'd him to drive on to *Kenſington*; when they came to the Lodge, they ſaw a Hackney-Coach at a Diſtance, in which, his Grace ſaid, there was ſome body he muſt ſpeak with; but driving up to it, and ſeeing no Body, he ask'd the Coachman where the Gentlemen were whom he brought; he anſwer'd, a little before: The Duke and the Colonel got out in the Bottom, and walk'd over the Ponds Head, when they ſaw the Lord *Mohun*, and Colonel *Maccartney* before them. As ſoon as the Duke came within hearing, he ſaid, He hop'd he was come time enough; and *Maccartney* anſwer'd, In very good Time, my Lord. After this, they all jump'd over the Ditch in the Nurſery, and the Duke turn'd to *Maccartney*, and told him, Sir, you are the Cauſe of this, let the Event be what it will. *Maccartney* anſwer'd, My Lord, I had a Commiſſion for it: Then my Lord *Mohun* ſaid, theſe Gentlemen ſhall have nothing to do here; at which *Maccartney* ſaid, We'll have our Share; then

then the Duke anſwer'd, There is my Friend then, he will take his Share in my Dance. They all drew immediately, and *Maccartney* made a full Paſs at *Hamilton*, which he parrying down with great Force, wounded himſelf in his Inſtep; however, he took that Opportunity to cloſe with and diſarm *Maccartney*; which being done, he turn'd his Head, and ſeeing my Lord *Mohun* fall, and the Duke upon him, he ran to the Duke's Aſſiſtance; and that he might with the more Eaſe help him, he flung down both the Swords; and as he was raiſing my Lord Duke up, he ſays, he ſaw *Maccartney* make a Puſh at his Grace; that he immediately look'd to ſee if he had wounded him; but ſeeing no Blood, he took up his Sword, expecting *Maccartney* would attack him again, but he walk'd off. Juſt as he was gone, came up the Keepers and others, to the Number of 9 or 10; among the reſt *Ferguſon*, my Lord Duke's Steward, who had *Buſſiere*'s Man with him; who opening his Grace's Breaſt, ſoon diſcover'd a Wound on the left Side, which came in between the left Shoulder and Pap, and went ſlantingly down through the Midriff into the Belly. This Wound, 'twas thought impracticable for my Lord *Mohun* to give him. The Lords of the Council ſate till Twelve at Night, when Colonel *Hamilton* was order'd into Cuſtody of one of her Majeſty's Meſſengers. 11 Anne, 1712.

Great Diſputes have ariſen, whether my Lord Duke was kill'd by the Lord *Mohun*, or *Maccartney*; but however that Matter was, there is little doubt to be made, but that both my Lord *Mohun* and *Maccartney* were incited to undertake this Quarrel, by a certain Party of Men, who were no great Friends to the

11 Annæ, 1712. the Government. There was not in the Court, a Man of greater Honour, Integrity and Courage, than his Grace, and (what principally rendred him the Object of theſe Mens Malice) more devoted to her Majeſty, or ready to execute her Commands, and this at a Time when ſuch Gentlemen were extreamly wanted; and the Examiner truly obſerv'd, *That his Grace's Friends could not forbear mingling ſome Cenſure with their Lamentations, that ſuch a Life ſhould be put upon a Level, with that of a moſt profligate Coward, whoſe Hands had been already dyed with Three foul Murders; and yet, who had ſwallow'd the groſſeſt Affronts.*

The General's Retreat to Germany. The next Thing the Town was amus'd with, after this tragical Adventure, was the Retreat of a great General to his Friends in *Germany*; where, if there was any ſuch Thing as Gratitude left among Men, (which his own Conduct made ſome begin to queſtion) he was ſure to meet with all the Satisfaction he could wiſh in his Retirement. The ungrateful *Engliſh* had indeed begun a Proſecution againſt the Heroe, for a ſmall Perquiſite of Three or Four-Score Thouſand Pounds, which, they ſaid, he had clandeſtinely deducted out of the Soldiers Bread; and for about 6 or 7 Hundred Thouſand Pounds, which they ſuggeſted, he detain'd out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops: And tho' he could eaſily have ſhewn, (if he would have given himſelf the Trouble) that theſe were lawful and cuſtomary Perquiſites; yet his Friends ſay, he took it in ſuch mighty Dudgeon, that his Integrity ſhould be queſtion'd, that he choſe a voluntary Exile, rather than reſide amongſt ſuch an inquiſitive, ungrateful Generation. His Enemies indeed ſay, *His intrepid Soul dare not ſtand the Shock of a Parliamentary*

mentary Enquiry, and therefore he prudently made a timely Retreat: But whether he was influenc'd moſt by his Prudence, or his Fears, moſt certain it is, that on the 30*th* of *November* he embarqu'd at *Dover*, and left us to bewail our Loſs of *the moſt finiſh'd and accompliſh'd General* that ever the World ſaw, who was vers'd in the Buſineſs of Safe-Guards, Contribution, and Military Execution, beyond any of his renowned Predeceſſors in the Art of War: *Go mighty Prince*, &c. 11 Anne. 1712.

The Parliament having been prorogu'd the 8*th* of *July*, I ſhould have given an Account of the Acts that paſs'd the laſt Seſſions ſooner; but finding it would interrupt the Thread of the Hiſtory, I deferr'd it till this Time.

Acts paſſed 10 *Annæ*, 17^{11}_{12}.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1712. *Cap.* 1.

An Act for preſerving the *Proteſtant* Religion, by better ſecuring the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd; and for confirming the Toleration granted to *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, by an Act, entitul'd, *An Act for exempting their Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects, diſſenting from the Church of* England, *from the Penalties of certain Laws*, and for ſupplying the Defects thereof; and for the further ſecuring the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, by requiring the Practicers of the Law in *North-Britain*, to take the Oaths, and ſubſcribe the Declaration therein mention'd. *Cap.* 2. *Occaſional Bill paſs'd.*

By this Statue it was enacted, That if any Perſon, after the 25*th* of *March* 1712, who hath *Perſons in Office going to a Conventicle forfeit* 40*l. and their Office.*

11 Anne, 1712. hath any Office, Civil or Military; or who receives any Pay or Salary, by Patent or Grant from the Crown; or ſhall receive any Fee, or Wages of her Majeſty, her Heirs, or Succeſſors; or ſhall have any Place of Command, or Truſt in *England*, or in the Navy, or in *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*; or ſhall be admitted into any Employment in the Houſhold; or if any Magiſtrate of a Corporation, or Cinque Port, either in *England*, *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick*, who by the Acts 13 *Car.* II. for regulating Corporations, or by the Act of the 25 *Car.* II. entitul'd, *An Act for preventing Dangers from* Popiſh *Recuſants*, or either of them, are obliged to receive the Sacrament, and ſhall after their Admiſſion into their Offices, or after having ſuch Patent, or Grant, or Place of Truſt, and during their Continuance in ſuch Office, or having ſuch Patent, or Place of Truſt, or any Profit from the ſame, knowingly be preſent at any Conventicle for the Exerciſe of Religion, at which there ſhall be Ten Perſons, or more aſſembled, over and beſides thoſe of the ſame Houſhold; if it be in a Houſe where any Family dwells, or if it be not where a Family dwells, then where any Ten Perſons ſhall be aſſembled as aforeſaid; or ſhall knowingly be preſent at any Meeting in ſuch Houſe or Place, tho' the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England* is uſed, and where the Royal Family ſhall not be there pray'd for in expreſs Words, according to the ſaid *Liturgy*, ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* to be recover'd by any Plaintiff who will Sue for it, by an Action of Debt, or Information, in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*.

Diſabled to hold any other Office. The Perſon convicted in any ſuch Action, Information, or Indictment, either in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or at the Aſſizes, ſhall be diſabled, and

and adjudg'd incapable from thenceforth to hold ſuch Office, or any other Office or Employment whatſoever. 11 Annæ, 1712.

Provided, That if after any ſuch Conviction and Diſability, the Perſon ſhall conform to the Church of *England* for one Year, without being preſent at any Conventicle, and receive the Sacrament at leaſt 3 Times in the Year, he ſhall be capable of the Grant of any Office or Employment. *But on conforming re-capacitated.*

Provided, That the Perſon conforming after Conviction, ſhall at the next Term after his Admiſſion into any Office, or Employment, make Oath in Writing, in ſome Court at *Weſtminſter*, or at the next Quarter Seſſions for the County, or Place where he reſides, between the Hours of 9 and 12 in the Morning, that he hath conform'd to the Church of *England* for one Year, without being preſent at a Conventicle, and that he hath receiv'd the Lord's Supper 3 Times in that Year; which Oath ſhall be there enroll'd.

Provided, That no Perſon ſhall be puniſh'd by this Act, unleſs Oath be made of his Offence before a Judge, or Juſtice of Peace, within 10 Days after the Offence committed, and unleſs the Proſecution be within 3 Months after the Offence done; and there ſhall be no Conviction, but upon the Oaths of 2 Witneſſes. *Oath muſt be made of the Offence within ten Days. Proſecution to be within 3 Months.*

Provided, That this Act ſhall not make void any Office of Inheritance, ſo as the Perſon who enjoys the ſame, ſhall ſubſtitute a ſufficient Deputy to execute the Office, until the Perſon ſhall conform.

The Toleration granted to *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, by the Act of 1. *William* and *Mary*, is hereby ratify'd and confirm'd.

And

11 Annæ, 1712. And for Rendring the Act of Toleration more effectual, 'tis enacted, That if any *Diſſenter* (not in Holy Orders, nor any Teacher or Preacher of any Congregation,) who ſhould have the Benefit of this Act, if he had made and ſubſcribed the Oaths and Declaration, and who ſhall be proſecuted upon a penal Statute, from which *Diſſenters* are exempted by the ſaid Act, ſhall at any Time make, and ſubſcribe the ſaid Declaration, and alſo the Declaration of Fidelity, and ſubſcribe the Profeſſion of their *Chriſtian* Belief, according to the ſaid Act, or before any 2 Juſtices of Peace, who are required to return the ſame to the next Quarter Seſſions: Such Perſon ſhall be entituled to the Benefit of that Act, as fully as if he had qualify'd himſelf within the Time thereby preſcribed, and ſhall be diſcharged from thenceforth from all the Penalties incurred by any penal Statute.

Diſſenters taking the Oaths after Proſecution to have the Benefit of the Toleration.

A Preacher, or Teacher duly qualify'd according to the ſaid Act, may officiate in any Congregation, altho' it be not in the County where he was qualify'd, ſo as ſuch Place of Meeting hath been duly Certified, and recorded according to the Act, before ſuch Officiating, and ſuch Preacher ſhall, if requir'd, produce a Certificate of his having qualify'd himſelf, under the Hand of the Clerk of the Peace for the County, or Place where he qualify'd himſelf; and ſhall alſo, if requir'd, make, and ſubſcribe ſuch Declaration, and take ſuch Oaths as mention'd in the ſaid Act, before any Juſtice of the Peace of ſuch County where he ſhall ſo officiate.

Diſſenting Teacher may preach in any County if the Place be licens'd.

Before the 15*th* of *June* next, all Advocates, Writers to the Signet, Notaries Publick, and other Members of the College of Juſtice in

Lawyers in Scotland to take the Oaths.

Scot-

Scotland, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the Oath made 6 *Anne*, entitul'd, *An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government*, before the Lords of the Seſſion, *&c.* and the Perſon neglecting, or refuſing, ſhall be *Ipſo Facto* adjudg'd incapable to exerciſe his Employment, or Practice. 11 Annæ, 1712.

No Man ſhall be admitted to the Employment of an Advocate, Writer to the Signet, Notary Publick, or to any Office belonging to the College of Juſtice, until he hath taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid Oath.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1712; and for applying Part of the Coinage Duties, to pay the Deficiency of the Value of Plate coin'd, and to pay for the Recoining the Old Money in *Scotland*. Cap. 3.

An Act for ſettling the Precedence of the moſt excellent Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs and Dutcheſs *Dowager* of *Hanover*, of the Elector her Son, and of the Electoral Prince the Duke of *Cambridge*. Cap. 4.

An Act to repeal the Act of the Seventh Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitul'd, *An Act for naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants*; (except what relates to the Children of her Majeſty's natural born Subjects, born out of her Majeſty's Allegiance.) Cap. 5.

An Act for explaining and altering the Laws now in being, concerning the Aſſizes of Fuel, ſo far as they relate to the Aſſize of Billet made, or to be made of Beech Wood only. Cap. 6.

An Act to prevent the Diſturbing thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion, in that Part of *Great-Britain* call'd *Scotland*, in the Exerciſe of their religious Worſhip, and in the Uſe of Cap. 7. *Toleration of thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in Scotland.*

11 Annæ, 1712. the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*; and for repealing the Act paſs'd in the Parliament of *Scotland*, entitul'd, *An Act againſt irregular Baptiſms and Marriages.*

By this Statute it was enacted, That it ſhall be free for thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in *Scotland*, to aſſemble for divine Worſhip, to be perform'd by Paſtors, ordain'd by *Proteſtant* Biſhops, without any Diſturbance; and all Magiſtrates are to Protect them in thoſe Aſſemblies, held in any Place, except in the Pariſh-Churches.

Proviſo, That none ſhall officiate in thoſe Aſſemblies, unleſs ſuch as have receiv'd Holy Orders from a *Proteſtant* Biſhop; and that before he officiates, he ſhall preſent his Letters of Orders to the Juſtices in their Quarter Seſſions, to be held for the Place in which the Epiſcopal Congregation ſhall meet; and the ſame ſhall be regiſtred, paying 1 *s.*

Miniſters muſt take the Oaths. Miniſters of the eſtabliſh'd Church, and alſo of the Epiſcopal Congregations, ſhall take the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration, in ſuch Manner, and under ſuch Penalties, as any Officer Civil or Military is oblig'd to take the Oath, recited 6 *Annæ*, Cap. 14. entitul'd, *An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon*, &c. The ſaid Oaths muſt be taken, and ſubſcribed, before they exerciſe their reſpective Functions.

Proviſo, That the Epiſcopal Meetings be held, with their Doors not lock'd or bolted; and that Perſons frequenting thoſe Meetings, ſhall not be exempted from paying Tythes, or other Church Duties, to the Miniſter of the Pariſh to which they belong.

Epiſcopal Miniſters may baptize or marry. The Act made *Anno* 1693, entitul'd, *An Act againſt irregular Baptiſms and Marriages*, by which Epiſ-

Epiſcopal Miniſters were prohibited to baptize, or to marry, upon Pain of perpetual Impriſonment, or Baniſhment, is repeal'd, and no Perſon ſhall incur any Penalty for reſorting to an Epiſcopal Meeting; but the Subjects of *Scotland* may meet together for divine Service, and ſettle their Congregations any where, except in Pariſh-Churches; and Epiſcopal Miniſters may pray and preach, adminiſter the Sacraments, and marry, without incurring any Penalty. 11 Annæ, 1712.

Provided, That Parents who have their Children baptiz'd by Epiſcopal Miniſters, do cauſe an Entry to be made of their Birth, and Chriſtening, in the Regiſter Books of the Pariſh where they reſide. Provided alſo, That no Epiſcopal Miniſter in *Scotland*, do marry any but where *Banns have been publiſh'd* Three *Sundays* in the Epiſcopal Congregations which the 2 Parties frequent, and in the Churches to which they belong as Pariſhioners, under the ſame Penalties as are already inflicted by the Laws of *Scotland* for clandeſtine Marriages; and the Miniſters of the Pariſh-Churches are hereby oblig'd to publiſh the Banns; and if they neglect, or refuſe, it ſhall be ſufficient to publiſh them in any Epiſcopal Congregation alone. *Births to be regiſtred in the Pariſh Books.* *Banns muſt be publiſh'd in the Pariſh-Churches, as well as in Epiſcopal Meetings.*

Provided, That all Laws made againſt Immorality and Prophaneneſs, and for coming to Church on *Sunday*, ſhall be in force.

Provided, That this Act ſhall not extend to give any Eaſe to *Papiſts*, or to any who ſhall deny the Trinity.

If any Perſon ſhall willingly come into a Congregation of religious Worſhip allow'd by this Act, and diſturb the ſame, at the Doors

11 Annæ, 1712. or Windows, or miſuſe any Miniſter, and Proof being made thereof by Two Witneſſes, before Two Juſtices of the Peace, he ſhall find Two Sureties to be bound in a Recognizance of 50 *l.* Sterling, to appear at the next Quarter Seſſions, or before the Court of *Juſticiary*; and in default thereof, ſhall be committed; and if convicted of the ſaid Offence, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* Sterling: One Moiety to the Informer, the other to the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence was done; and if any Magiſtrate in *Scotland* ſhall hinder thoſe of the Epiſcopal Perſwaſion to meet for divine Worſhip, or ſhut up their Doors, upon Proof thereof before the Court of *Juſticiary*, by Two Witneſſes, ſhall forfeit One Hundred Pounds, to be divided as aforeſaid.

100 l. Penalty for diſturbing an Epiſcopal Miniſter.

No Pain to be incurr'd on an Excommunication by the Kirk.

No Pain or Forfeiture ſhall be incurr'd by any Perſon, by Reaſon of any Excommunication by the Church Judicatory in *Scotland*.

Royal Family to be pray'd for, on pain of 20 l.

Every Miniſter, both of the eſtabliſh'd and the Epiſcopal Church in *Scotland*, ſhall, in Time of divine Service, pray in expreſs Words for the Queen and Royal Family; otherwiſe, for the firſt Offence, he forfeits 20 *l.* Sterling, to be recover'd and divided as aforeſaid: And for the ſecond Offence, every Miniſter of the eſtabliſh'd Church being convicted by the Oaths of Two Witneſſes, before the Lords of the *Juſticiary*, ſhall *Ipſo Facto* be depriv'd, and incapable of any Eccleſiaſtical Living Three Years; and every Epiſcopal Miniſter being convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall loſe the Benefit of this Act, and be incapable likewiſe for Three Years to officiate in any Epiſcopal Congregation.

Pro-

Proviſo, That no Preacher ſhall ſuffer ſuch Penalties, unleſs the Proſecution be within 2 Months after the Offence. 11 Annæ, 1712.

An Act to continue the Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for taking, examining, and ſtating the publick Accompts of the Kingdom for one Year longer. *Cap.* 8.

An Act for recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1712. *Cap.* 9.

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters. *Cap.* 10.

An Act for enlarging the Time given to the Commiſſioners, appointed by her Majeſty, purſuant to an Act for granting to her Majeſty ſeveral Duties on Coals, for building 50 New Churches, in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purpoſes therein mention'd; and alſo for giving the ſaid Commiſſioners farther Powers for better effecting the ſame; and for appointing Monies for Rebuilding the Pariſh-Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth*, in the City of *London*. *Cap.* 11.

An Act to reſtore the Patrons to their ancient Rights, of preſenting Miniſters to the Churches vacant in the Part of *Great-Britain* call'd *Scotland*. *Cap.* 12. *Patrons reſtor'd to their Right of Preſentation in* Scotland.

By this Statute it was enacted, That the Act made *Anno* 1690, entitul'd, *An Act concerning Patronages in* Scotland, ſo far as it relates to the Preſentat ion of Miniſters by Heretors and Elders, ſhall be made void; and that the 15*th* Act of the 15*th* Seſſion, and 13*th* Act of the 6*th* Seſſion of the 1*ſt* Parliament of King *William*, be, and is hereby repeal'd; and that the Right of Preſentation to Churches,

11 Annæ, 1712. and the Diſpoſing vacant Stipends to pious Uſes, be ſettled and confirm'd in the Patrons; and that after the 1ſt of *May* 1712, all Patrons, who have not made a formal Renunciation under their Hands, may preſent a qualify'd Miniſter to any Church, where they are Patrons, and which ſhall be vacant after the firſt of *May*; and the Presbytery of the reſpective Bounds is hereby oblig'd to receive and admit ſuch qualify'd Miniſter, as the Miniſters preſented before the making this Act ought to be admitted.

Patrons that have relinquiſhed their Rights excepted.

Provided, Where any Patron hath received any Money from the Heretors, or Life Renters, *&c.* in Satisfaction of his Right of Preſentation, and hath renounced the ſame, ſuch Patron ſhall not be reſtor'd to his former Right.

Provided, If any Patron ſhall refuſe, or neglect to preſent a qualify'd Miniſter to any Vacancy after the 1ſt of *May*, for the Space of Six Months, that then the Right of Preſentation ſhall accrue to the Presbytery, *tanquam jure Reveluto.*

The Patronages which belonged to the dignified Perſons, in the Year 1689, before Epiſcopacy was aboliſhed; as alſo thoſe which belonged to the Crown, ſhall, and do ſtill belong to the Crown, and the Queen and her Succeſſors may preſent to the ſame.

Provided, That this Act ſhall not make void the 23d Act of the 2d Seſſion of the 1ſt Parliament of King *William*, excepting ſo far as it relates to the Calling and Preſenting Miniſters.

Patrons to take the Oaths.

Every Patron, who hath not taken the Oath enjoin'd by an Act 6 *Ann.* Entitul'd, *An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty*, &c. before his preſenting a Miniſter to a Church, ſhall,

ſhall, at his Signing ſuch Preſentation, take and ſubſcribe the ſaid Oath before the Sheriff of the Shire, or Steward of the Stewartry, or before Two Juſtices where ſuch Patron reſides; which if he refuſe, or neglect to do, then his Preſentation ſhall be void; and in ſuch Caſe the Crown may preſent within Six Months after ſuch Neglect or Refuſal. 11 Annæ, 1712. *Or the Preſentation Lapſes to the Crown.*

Any Perſon ſuſpected to be a *Papiſt*, and who hath a Right of Preſentation, ſhall be oblig'd, before he ſigns the Preſentation, to take and ſign the *Formula* contain'd in the 3*d* Act made in the Year 1700, entitul'd, *An Act made for preventing the Growth of* Popery; and if he neglect, or refuſe to take and ſubſcribe the ſame, being tender'd to him by the Sheriff, Steward, or Two Juſtices, the Preſentation ſhall for that Time belong to the Crown, who may preſent any qualify'd Perſon within Six Months after ſuch Neglect or Refuſal. *Patron to ſign the Formula if ſuſpected to be a* Papiſt.

An Act for repealing Part of an Act paſs'd in the Parliament of *Scotland*, entitul'd, *For diſcharging the Yule Vacance*, [*Or*, Chriſtmas Holydays.] *Cap.* 13. Chriſtmas *Holy-Days revived.*

An Act for reviving, and continuing ſeveral Acts therein mention'd, for the Preventing Miſchiefs which may happen by Fire; for building and repairing County Goals; for exempting Apothecaries from ſerving Pariſh and Ward Offices, and ſerving upon Juries; and relating to the Returning of Jurors. *Cap.* 14.

An Act for repealing a Clauſe, in the Statute made in the 21*ſt* Year of the Reign of King *James* the I. entitul'd, *An Act for the further Deſcription of a Bankrupt, and Relief of Creditors*, againſt ſuch as ſhall become Bankrupts; and for inflicting Corporal Puniſhment upon Bankrupts *Cap.* 15.

11 Annæ, 1712. rupts in ſome ſpecial Caſes, which makes Deſcriptions of Bankrupts; and for the Explanation of the Laws relating to Bankrupcy, in Caſes of Partnerſhip.

Cap. 16. An Act for regulating, Improving, and encouraging the Woollen Manufacture of mixt or medly Broad Cloth, and for the better Payment of the Poor employ'd therein.

Cap. 17. An Act for the better Collecting, and recovering the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, and for the further Benefit thereof; and for the preſerving her Majeſty's Harbour-Moorings.

Cap. 18. An Act to give further Time for enrolling ſuch Leaſes granted from the Crown, as have not been enroll'd within the reſpective Times therein limitted; and for making the Pleading of Deeds of Bargain and Sale enroll'd, and of Fee-Farm Rents, more eaſy.

Cap. 19. An Act for laying ſeveral Duties upon all Soap, and Paper made in *Great-Britain*, or imported into the ſame; and upon Checquer'd and ſtrip'd Linens imported; and upon certain Silks, Callicoes, Linens, and Stuffs printed, painted, or ſtain'd; and upon ſeveral kinds of ſtampt Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, and upon certain printed Papers, Pamphlets, and Advertiſements, for raiſing the Sum of 1,800,000 *l.* by Way of a Lottery, towards her Majeſty's Supply, and for licenſing an Additional Number of Hackney Chairs, and for Charging certain Stocks of Cards and Dice; and for better ſecuring her Majeſty's Duties, to ariſe in the Office for the Stamp Duties, by Licenſes for Marriages and otherwiſe; and for Relief of Perſons, who have not claimed their Lottery Tickets in due Time, or have loſt

Exche-

Exchequer Bills, or Lottery Tickets, and for borrowing Money upon Stock, (Part of the Capital of the *South-Sea* Company) for the Uſe of the Publick. 11 Annæ, 1712.

An Act for Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, by obliging their Creditors to accept the utmoſt Satisfaction they are capable to make, and reſtoring them to their Liberty. *Cap.* 20.

An Act to prevent Abuſes in making Linen Cloth, and Regulating the Lengths, Breadths, and equal ſorting of Yarn, for each Piece made in *Scotland*, and for whitening the ſame. *Cap.* 21.

An Act for the Relief of Merchants importing Prize Goods from *America*. *Cap.* 22.

An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for Electing Knights of Shires to ſerve in Parliament. *Cap.* 23.

An Act for prolonging the Term for Payment of certain Duties, Granted by an Act made in the 12*th* and 13*th* Years of his late Majeſty King *William*, Intituled, An Act for Recovering, Securing, and keeping in Repair the Harbour of *Minehead*, for the Benefit and Support of the Navigation and Trade of this Kingdom. *Cap.* 24.

An Act for Raiſing the Militia for the Year 1712, altho' the Months Pay formerly advanced be not Repaid, and for rectifying a miſtake in an Act paſs'd this Seſſion of Parliament, Intituled, An Act for Puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters, and for taking Accounts of Trophy-Money, formerly Rais'd and Collected. *Cap.* 25.

An Act for laying additional Duties on Hides, and Skins, Vellum, and Parchment, and new Duties on Starch, Coffee, Tea, Drugs, Gilt and Silver *Cap.* 26.

11 Anne, 1712. Silver Wire, and Policies of Inſurance, to ſecure a Yearly Fund, for Satisfaction of Orders to the Contributors of a further Sum of 1800,000 *l.* towards her Majeſty's Supply, and for the better ſecuring the Duties on Candles, and for obviating Doubts concerning certain Payments in *Scotland*, and for ſuppreſſing unlawful Lotteries, and other Devices of the ſame kind, and concering Cake Soap, and for Relief of *Mary Ravenall*, in Relation to an Annuity of 18 *l. per Ann.* and concerning Prize Cocoa-Nuts brought from *America*, and certain Tickets which were intended to be ſubſcribed into the Stock of the *South-Sea* Company, and for appropriating the Monies Granted in this Seſſion of Parliament.

Cap. 27. An Act for making effectual ſuch Agreement as ſhall be made between the Royal *African* Company of *England*, and their Creditors.

Cap. 28. An Act for continuing the Trade and Corporation Capacity of the United *Eaſt-India* Company, although their Fund ſhould be Redeem'd.

Cap. 29. An Act for better aſcertaining and ſecuring the Payments to be made to her Majeſty, for Goods and Merchandizes to be Imported from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and other Places, within the limits of the Charter Granted to the *Eaſt-India* Company.

Cap. 30. An Act for continuing the Trade to the *South-Seas*, Granted by an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, although the Capital Stock of the ſaid Corporation ſhould be Redeemed.

Cap. 31. An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, Tranſport-Service, and Sick and Wounded.

An

An Act for enlarging the time for the Miniſters, Advocates, and other Members of the College of Juſtice in *Scotland*, to take the Oaths therein mentioned. 11 Annæ, 1712. Cap. 32.

An Act for appointing the Circuit Courts in that part of *Great-Britain* call'd *Scotland*, to be kept only once in the Year. Cap. 33.

An Act for explaining ſeveral Clauſes in an Act paſs'd the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, for the Relief of the Sufferers of the Iſlands of *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtopher*, by Reaſon of the Invaſion of the *French* there, in the Year 1705. Cap. 34.

In the Convocation there happen'd little remarkable the laſt Year, unleſs it was a Diſpute concerning the Validity of Baptiſm by Lay-hands, the State of which Controverſy may be gather'd from the following Paper, *viz.*

On *Wedneſday May* 14, 1712, the Lords the Biſhops ſent down the following Paper to the lower Houſe of Convocation.

The two Houſes of Convocation divided about the Validity of Lay-Baptiſm.

FOR as much as ſundry Perſons have of late by Preaching, Writing, and Diſcourſes, poſſeſs'd the Minds of many People in the Communion of our Church, with Doubts and Scruples about the Validity of their Baptiſm, to their great trouble and diſquiet, we the Preſident and Biſhops, and — have thought it incumbent on us to declare, in Conformity with the Judgment and Practice of the Catholick Church of Chriſt, and of the Church of *England* in particular, that ſuch Perſons as have already been Baptized in, or with Water, in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, tho' their Baptiſm was Irregular, for want of a proper Adminiſtrator, ought not to be Baptiz'd again: This we do, to prevent, and (to uſe the Words of Archbiſhop *Whitgift* on this

11 Annæ, 1712. this very point) not to bring Confuſion into the Church, for let Men take heed that they uſurp not an Office whereunto they be not call'd, for God will call them to an Account for ſo doing; but to Teach a Truth, to take a Yoke of Doubtfulneſs from Mens Conſciences, and to Reſiſt an Error not much differing from Donatiſm and Anabaptiſm.

On the 23*d* of *May*, the Prolocutor of the lower Houſe of Convocation carried up the following Paper to the Houſe of Lords.

THE lower Houſe having, on *May* the Fourteenth, Receiv'd from your Lordſhips a Paper, relating to the Validity of Baptiſm adminiſtred by unauthoriz'd Perſons, did enter into a Debate thereupon, and thought it no ways proper to take into Conſideration the matter of that Paper, during the ſitting of this Convocation, and have reſolv'd to lay before your Lordſhips ſome of the Reaſons for which they declin'd entring into the Conſideration of the ſaid Paper.

Firſt, Becauſe the Validity of ſuch Baptiſm is a point, which the Catholick Church, and the Church of *England* in particular, hath hitherto avoided to determine, by any Synodical Declaration.

Secondly, Becauſe the Inconveniencies manifeſtly attending ſuch a Determination, would, in their humble Opinion, far outweigh the Conveniencies propos'd by it, eſpecially at a time when the Divine Authority of the Prieſthood is ſo openly ſtruck at by ſome, and the Advantage of an Epiſcopal Miſſion, derived by an undoubted Succeſſion from the Apoſtles, is ſo much undervalued by others.

But,

But, Thirdly, were it thought proper Synodically to conſider, and determine this matter, yet they humbly conceive that nothing of this kind ought to be done, but in a full Aſſembly of the Clergy, after due Notice given to all their Members to attend, and afford their Aſſiſtance on ſo Important an Occaſion. 11 Annæ, 1712.

Having taken a View of our Domeſtick Affairs, it is time to change the Scene, and obſerve what Progreſs has been made on the other ſide the Water, in the Negotiations of Peace.

Earl of Strafford *offers the* Dutch *a new Plan of Peace.*

On the 20*th* of *November*, the Earl of *Straford* ſet out from *London* for the *Hague*, where he arriv'd the 6*th* of *December*, with a new Plan of Peace, which he Communicated to the States: He told them at the ſame time, That he wiſh'd the love of War, and the private Intereſts of ſome Perſons, had never given Occaſion for a Coldneſs in that Friendſhip, which might have prov'd Fatal to their State, and might yet prove ſo, if the laſt Offers now made on the part of her Majeſty, for Reeſtabliſhing a perfect Union with this State, ſhould not be accepted: That it was apparent, that the Irreſolution of the States had been attended by very unhappy Accidents, and that her Majeſty was very deſirous they would at length fix upon ſome Propoſitions, which might be reaſonable in themſelves, and of ſuch a Nature, that in the unlucky Conjuncture Affairs nowſtood, they might be obtain'd of *France*. He ſaid, he had brought with him alſo a Plan of a new Treaty of Succeſſion, and Barrier, and muſt inſiſt that this Treaty might be ſign'd before the Peace: For in the preſent Treaty

And inſiſt on making alterations in the Barrier Treaty.

11 Annæ, 1712. Treaty of Barrier, many things were inſerted diſadvantageous to *Britain*, and which could not be reconciled, either to the Letter, or the Deſign of the Grand Alliance; nor were conformable to any Principles, upon which the preſent Confederacy was made, and the War begun.

And laſtly, he told them, that notwithſtanding all the Provocations, and all the Delays on the part of the States, the Queen had hitherto kept the Negotiation open: But ſhe thought ſhe had now retarded it long enough, and poſſibly too long in good Policy. That therefore the Offers which her Majeſty now made, were her ultimate Reſolutions: And that this was the laſt time ſhe would addreſs herſelf to their High Mightineſſes, in caſe they form'd new Delays, and did not anſwer her Majeſty's good Intentions for their own Intereſts: He ſaid, her Majeſty alſo expected the Concurrence of the States, in all ſhe had Stipulated for his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, as alſo in obliging the *Emperor* to a Neutrality in *Italy*, and to withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia*.

The Dutch *come into the Queen's Meaſures.*

The States having conſider'd the new Plan propos'd, but much more the Circumſtances they had reduc'd themſelves to, by haughtily contemning all former Propoſitions made them by her Majeſty, immediately laid hold of this Opportunity of reconciling themſelves to her, and on the 29*th* of *December N. S.* wrote a very ſubmiſſive Letter to her Majeſty: Wherein they told her, they thought themſelves oblig'd to return her Majeſty Thanks, for the overtures ſhe had cauſed the Earl of *Strafford* to lay before them, and for the Aſſurances, no leſs obliging than ſtrong, ſhe had added

to

to them, both of her Majeſty's Deſire to procure a good Peace for all *Europe*, and to provide for the ſafety, and even *Augmentation of their State*: And declar'd, they were reſolv'd to join with her Majeſty in the Meaſures ſhe had taken, and to conclude, and ſign the Peace at the ſame time jointly with her; as alſo to enter into a new Treaty with her Majeſty, about the Succeſſion and Barrier, and to conclude and ſign it before the Peace. 11 Annæ, 1712

The Circles of the Empire refuſe to Treat.

On the contrary, The Aſſociated Circles of *Germany* made heavy Complaints againſt the Plan of Peace propos'd by her Majeſty. They ſaid, *the Circles had perform'd all the Conditions to which the Treaty of the Grand Alliance oblig'd them*: That they had ſtood the greateſt Brunts, and ſuffer'd all the Inconveniencies that could be expected from ſo bloody and ruinous a War, and ſo powerful an Enemy: *And that at their own Expence, and without troubling her Majeſty for one Peny Subſidy*, having an entire Confidence, that her Majeſty, as ſhe had often declar'd, would not fail to remember their good Services: That they were encourag'd to hope they ſhould now have reap'd ſome Fruit of their Expences and Sufferings: But that no amends, no Barrier or Security was Stipulated for them by this Treaty. And they ſubmitted it to her Majeſty's Wiſdom, and the *Generoſity of the Britiſh Nation*, (that is, they appeal'd to the People) whether *ſuch good and faithful Allies* ought to be abandon'd, and left in the miſerable Condition they had been plung'd by former Treaties.

Pretend they have done all that could be deſir'd of them during the War.

The Britiſh *Miniſters Anſwer to the Circles.*

To this the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries anſwer'd with much more Truth: That if the aſſociated Circles did not obtain all they deſir'd, and her Majeſty could wiſh them, the Blame was by

11 Annæ, 1712. by no means to be laid at her Door: *First*, because during the War, the Empire had very much neglected the Profecution of it on that fide; and inftead of 80000 Men, which the *Emperor* was engag'd to furnifh, and 120000 which by the *Matricula* of the Empire, the whole Princes and States were oblig'd to bring upon the *Rhine, they never actually furnifh'd* 30000, *and fome Years not* 20000 *Men, and thofe ill Provided with things neceffary, and that only for two or three Months at the moft in a Year, thereby leaving the whole Burden of the War to fall upon her Majefty and the States General, in* Flanders; *the getting whofe Money, by Exorbitant Bargains for their Troops, they have all along feem'd to have more at Heart than the furnifhing their Contingent to their own Army,* as her Majefty and the States did every Year in Vain exhort them; which if they had done, the War had in all Appearance been long fince at an end, and they in Poffeffion of that which is now perhaps impoffible to obtain, and therefore 'tis their own Princes the Circles they have to Thank, if they fhould now fall fhort of their Expectations: But their Negligence in the War was not all; what has ftill put it more out of her Majefty's Power to ferve them fo effectually as fhe always defir'd, has been *the Oppofition they have made to her Meafures in the Treaty of Peace, and that by infifting fo ftiffly, at the Beginning of the Treaty, upon the Demand of an Anfwer in Writing from the* French *Miniflers,* which they were told, was not only in Vain, and an endlefs way of Proceeding, but by adhering to which, they would only lofe time, and the only opportunity of obtaining what they defir'd; and when afterwards a general Ceffation of Arms was found neceffary, and propos'd to them by her Majefty, and they

The deficiencies of the Princes of the Empire during the War, the occafion the War was no fooner ended.

Their refufing to Conceur with the Queen, the occafion they had no better Terms.

they were told, *That if they would enter into it, the Allies being United in their Councils, might have obliged the Enemy to grant them any thing they could reasonably have Insisted on; but they rejected that Proposal, and deserted her Majesty, to follow the Chimerical Projects of Prince* Eugene; which, how fatal they have been to the common Cause, the Event has sufficiently demonstrated, and 'tis to be fear'd, will more evidently appear, if they do not prevent another Campaign by reasonable Proposals of Peace. Her Majesty's Case was therefore very hard, that when she was Prosecuting the War, *the Allies, some of them acted with almost as much Coldness; and Indifference, as if they had been in Peace, or at least had no Interest in the War; and when she found a Peace necessary, they should then only begin to think of War; and after all, when by this Unaccountable way of Acting, they had brought themselves into Inextricable Difficulties, they should Cry out, that they were deserted, and endeavour to throw the Odium and Blame of it upon Her:* However, their Excellencies concluded, that her Majesty would still do for the four Circles, as well as the Rest of her Allies, all that she was oblig'd to by Treaty, and what more they had by their Conduct left in her Power to do; and that in Relation to themselves, no good Offices and Endeavours should be wanting on their part, to support their Pretensions, and procure them all possible and reasonable Satisfaction.

11 Annæ 1712.

Had the Allies join'd with her Majesty in a Treaty of Peace, they might have obtain'd all they desir'd.

They ought to attribute their misfortunes to Prince Eugene's *Chimerical Projects.*

The unaccountable Behaviour of the Empire both as to War and Peace.

The Cessation of Arms being near expiring, it was again continued four Months longer, *viz.* from the 22*d* of *December* until the 22*d* of *April*, 1713, *N S.*

Cessation of Arms renew'd.

On the 5*th* of *December* the Marquis of *Monteleon*, whom King *Philip* had appointed to be one of his Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, arriv'd

Spanish *Plenipotentiary arrives at* London.

11 Annæ, 1712. arriv'd at *London*, where he return'd her Majeſty a Thouſand Thanks for the great Pains ſhe had taken to reſtore Peace to *Europe*.

Duke of Shrewſbury *goes Ambaſſador to* France.

Her Majeſty having named the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, to be her Ambaſſador in *France*, in the Room of Duke *Hamilton* deceas'd; His Grace ſet out for that Kingdom on the 14*th* of *Decem.* and before the end of the Month, the Duke *D' Aumont*, Ambaſſador of *France* to her Majeſty, arriv'd at *London*. The Duke of *Powis* made his Excellency an offer of his Houſe in *Ormond-Street*, which he accepted; but he had hardly reſided there a Month, when by ſome unlucky Accident the Houſe was Burnt to the Ground: It was afterwards very elegantly Rebuilt, at the charge of the *French* King (as 'tis ſaid). Upon this Accident, her Majeſty aſſign'd the Duke *D' Aumont* an Apartment in *Somerſet Houſe*, where he reſided, during his ſtay in *England*.

Duke D' Aumont *arrives in* London.

He reſides at Powis *Houſe, which is Burnt.*

Queen's Letter to the States.

Her Majeſty wrote a Letter to the States General, in the beginning of *January*, wherein ſhe had expreſs'd great Satisfaction in the Letter ſhe receiv'd from them, on the 29*th* of the laſt Month, when they agreed to concur with her in all her Meaſures: She told them, this might make ſome amends for the Misfortunes that had been occaſion'd by the diſunion of the Allies, and prevent thoſe that were to be fear'd, for the future: That ſhe ſhould take their Intereſts to Heart equally with her own, and be ready to do all that lay in her Power to advance them: But ſhe was ſorry ſhe was not in a Condition to ſupport both theirs, and thoſe of the other Allies, as effectually as ſhe could have done the laſt Spring.

The

The new Treaty of Barrier and Succeſſion was ſign'd by the Miniſters of *Great-Britain*, and the *States*, the 30*th* of *January*, *N. S.* and ſent over to *England* to be Ratified. By this Treaty, the States engage to aſſiſt and defend the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, according to the Act of Settlement, againſt all Oppoſers: And her Majeſty Stipulated, and agreed, that the States ſhould Garriſon *Furnes*, *Fort Knock*, *Ipres*, *Menin*, the Town and Cittadel of *Tournay*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, the Town and Caſtle of *Namur*, the Caſtle of *Ghent*, the Forts *la Perle*, *Philip*, *and Damme*, *and Fort St. Donat*, and that the Fort *Rodenhugſen* by *Ghent* ſhould be demoliſh'd: And that the Revenues of thoſe Towns which had been taken from *France*, (over and above what was neceſſary for the ſupport of the Civil Government) ſhould belong to the States for the Maintenance of their Garriſons; and that a Million of *Florins* Yearly, or 100000 Crowns every three Months, ſhould alſo be paid the States, out of the cleareſt and moſt certain Revenues of the *Spaniſh* low Countries, which the late King *Charles* was in Poſſeſſion of at the time of his Death, towards the Expences of the other Garriſons.

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New Treaty of Barrier Sign'd.

Barrier Towns Specified.

And that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſhall be upon the ſame Foot, in point of Trade, in the *Netherlands*.

That *England* ſhould aſſiſt the *Dutch* with 10000 Men, and 20 Men of War, in caſe they ſhould be Attack'd: And the States ſhould aſſiſt the *Engliſh* with 6000 Men, and 20 Men of War: And if this ſhould not be ſufficient, they ſhould aſſiſt each other with their whole Forces.

The Number of Troops and Ships each Party is to aſſiſt the other with.

The Convention for the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and Neutrality of *Italy*, being alſo agreed on,

Convention for the Evacuation of Catalonia Sign'd.

11 Annæ, 1712.

on, was Sign'd the 14*th* of *March, N. S.* by the Miniſters of the *Emperor, Great-Britain, France,* and *Savoy.*

By this Treaty, as many of the *Catalans* as pleas'd, were at Liberty to remove to *Italy* with their Effects: And by the 8*th* Article, to all the Subjects, and Inhabitants of *Catalonia,* and the Iſles thereto belonging, Clergy and Laity, of what Rank ſoever, a general Amneſty, and perpetual Oblivion was granted, of all that had been done by them during this War; and upon that Account, in any place or manner whatſoever, againſt the Parties in War; inſomuch that for theſe, and the like Cauſes, they ſhall not in General, or in Particular, openly, or ſecretly, directly, or indirectly, by way of right, or fact, be moleſted, nor ſuffer any Damage or Injury, either in Perſon or in Eſtate, Reputation, and Security; but that all the Injuries, Violences, Hoſtilities, and Damages, caus'd as well during the War, as by means thereof by Word, Writing, or Action, ſhall be entirely forgotten and aboliſh'd, without any diſtinction of Perſons, or things; nor ſhall any Trouble be given on theſe Accounts to the *Catalans,* and the Inhabitants and Subjects of the ſaid Iſles.

The Catalans *Indemnified.*

And her Majeſty of *Great-Britain* alſo, by a ſubſequent Treaty, obtained for them, that *they ſhould enjoy their antient Privileges in their full Extent, and other Privileges with the reſt of* Spain, *from which they had hitherto been excluded*; and yet loud Outcries have been made, (thro' Ignorance, I preſume, I would not impute it altogether to Malice) as if her Majeſty had abandon'd theſe People, and Sacrific'd them to the Rage of their inſens'd Prince, without Stipulating any thing in their behalf: Therefore

fore once for all, to confute this groundless and Impudent Calumny, give me leave here to recite, *Verbatim*, the 13*th* Article of the Treaty of Peace, between her *British* Majesty and King *Philip*, which was concluded at *Utrecht* the 2*d* of *July*, 1713. 11 Annæ, 1712.

viz. Whereas the Queen of Great-Britain *has continually* The Queen procures the Catalans the Privileges of the Castillians. *press'd, and insisted with the greatest Earnestness, that all the Inhabitants of the Principallity of* Catalonia, *of whatever State or Condition they may be, should not only obtain a full, and Perpetual Oblivion of all that was done in the late War, and enjoy the entire Possession of all their Estates, and Honours, but should also have their ancient Privileges preserv'd safe and untouch'd: The Catholick King, in Compliance with the said Queen of* Great-Britain, *hereby Grants and Confirms to all the Inhabitants of* Catalonia *whatsoever, not only the Amnesty desir'd, together with the full Possession of all their Estates and Honours, but also gives and Grants to 'em, all the Privileges, which the Inhabitants of both* Castiles, *who of all the* Spaniards *are the most dear to the Catholick King, have and enjoy, or may hereafter have and enjoy.*

To proceed: The Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* having solemnly Renounc'd all Right and Interest, which they, or their Descendants, had, or might hereafter by any means have a Claim to the Crown of *Spain*: To which the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and Mr. *Prior*, her *British* Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and the Duke *d' Ossuna*, Plenipotentiary of *Spain*, were Witnesses. Dukes of Berry and Orleans Renounce their Right to the Crown of Spain.

The Plenipotentiaries of *Great-Britain* declar'd to the Ministers of the Allies, that they were ready to Sign the Peace; and on the 11*th* of *April* 1713, *N. S.* the *British* Plenipotentiaries having first deliver'd a Memorial to the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, in behalf of the *French* 12 Annæ, 1713.

12 Annæ, 1713. Proteſtants, they went to Count *Sinzendorf's*, the *Emperor's* Miniſter, and Communicated to him the Plan of Peace they had agreed on with *France*, for the *Emperor* and *Empire*, (which his Imperial Majeſty was to have time to conſider of, till the firſt of *June*) and declar'd again, that they were going to Sign the Peace between *Great-Britain* and *France*; and they afterwards made the like Declaration to the Miniſters of the reſt of the Allies: And being return'd to the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, the *French* Ambaſſadors came thither, and about two that Afternoon, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great-Britain* and *France* were Sign'd: The Miniſters of the Duke of *Savoy* Sign'd their Treaty with *France* next, and the ſame Day, the Miniſters of the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Pruſſia*, and the States General, Sign'd their reſpective Treaties with *France*. Of which Tranſactions Expreſſes were immediately diſpatch'd to their ſeveral Maſters.

The Peace ſign'd by the Miniſters of Great-Britain, France, Savoy, Portugal, Pruſſia, *and the* States, 11 *April* 1713. *N. S.*

Thankſgiving for it in Holland.

Two days after the States General order'd a publick Thankſgiving to be obſerv'd for the Concluſion of the Peace, and return'd their Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries Thanks for their good Conduct in the Negotiations of Peace.

The Germans *reſolve to continue the War alone.*

The Imperial and *German* Miniſters expreſs'd great Reſentment, that the Allies ſhould conclude a Peace without their Conſent, and pretend to preſcribe Conditions to them: They gave out, that they would ſtill carry on the War, and hazard all, rather than ſubmit to ſuch uſage.

Engliſh *Affairs.*

To return to *England*: The Peace being concluded, The Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, the 9*th* of *April*, *O. S.* when her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My

12 Annæ 1713.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Ended the laſt Seſſion with my hearty Thanks, for the ſolemn Aſſurances you had given me, by which I have been enabled to overcome the Difficulties contriv'd to obſtruct the General Peace.

Queen's Speech to the Parliament on the Concluſion of the Peace.

I have deferr'd opening the Seſſion until now, being deſirous to Communicate to you, at your firſt Meeting, the Succeſs of this Important Affair: It is therefore with great Pleaſure I tell you, the Treaty is Sign'd, and in a few Days the Ratifications will be exchang'd.

The Negotiation has been drawn into ſo great a length, that all our Allies had ſufficient Opportunity to adjuſt their ſeveral Intereſts, tho' the Publick Charge has been thereby much encreas'd; yet I hope my People will be eaſy under it, ſince we have happily obtain'd the end we propos'd.

What I have done for ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the perfect Friendſhip there is between me and the Houſe of *Hanover*, may convince ſuch, who wiſh well to both, and deſire the Quiet and Safety of their Country, how vain all Attempts are to divide us; and thoſe who would make a Merit, by ſeparating our Intereſts, will never attain their ill ends.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

As great a Progreſs has been made in Reducing the publick Expence, as the Circumſtances of Affairs would admit.

What Force may be neceſſary for Securing our Commerce by Sea, and for Guards and Garriſons, I leave entirely to my Parliament.

12 Annæ, 1713. Make your ſelves ſafe, and I ſhall be ſatisfied.

Next to the Protection of the Divine Providence, I depend upon the Loyalty and Affection of my People.

I want no other Guarrantee.

I recommend to your Care thoſe brave Men, who have ſerv'd well by Sea, or Land, this War, and cannot be employ'd in Time of Peace.

I muſt deſire you to provide the Supplies you ſhall judge requiſite, and to give ſuch Diſpatch, as may be neceſſary for your own Eaſe, and the publick Service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many Advantages I have obtain'd for my own Subjects, have occaſioned much Oppoſition, and long Delay to this Peace.

It affords me great Satisfaction, that my People will have it in their Power, by degrees, to repair what they have ſuffer'd, during ſo long and burdenſome a War.

The Eaſing our Foreign Trade, as far as is conſiſtent with National Credit, will deſerve your Care.

And to think of proper Methods for improving, and encouraging our Home Trade and Manufactures; particularly the Fiſhery, which may be carry'd on to employ all our ſpare Hands, and be a mighty Benefit even to the remoteſt Parts of this Kingdom.

Several Matters were laid before you laſt Seſſion, which the Weight and Multiplicity of other Buſineſs would not permit you to perfect: I hope you will take a proper Opportunity to give them due Conſideration.

I cannot, however, but expreſly mention my Diſpleaſure at the unparallell'd Licentiouſneſs in publiſhing ſeditious and ſcandalous Libels. 12 Annæ, 1713.

The Impunity ſuch Practices have met with, has encouraag'd the Blaſpheming every Th ng ſacre d, and the Propagating Opinions tending to the Overthrow of all Religion and Government.

Proſecutions have been order'd, but it will require ſome new Law to put a Stop to this growing Evil, and your beſt Endeavours, in your reſpective Stations, to diſcourage it.

The impious Practice of Duelling, requires ſome ſpeedy and effectual Remedy.

Now we are entring upon Peace Abroad, let me conjure you all, to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours for calming Mens Minds at Home, that the Arts of Peace may be cultivated.

Let not groundleſs Jealouſies, contriv'd by a Faction, and fomented by Party Rage, effect that which our Foreign Enemies could not.

I pray God to direct all your Conſultations for his Glory, and the Welfare of my People.

On the 10*th* of *April*, the Peers attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Lords Addreſs on the Concluſion of the Peace.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do, with the greateſt Joy and Satisfaction, return our humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and for communicating to your Parliament, that a Peace is concluded; by which, we hope, with

12 Anne, 1713. with the Bleſſing of God, that your People will in a few Years recover themſelves, after ſo long and expenſive a War; and alſo do congratulate your Majeſty, upon the Succeſs of your Endeavours for a general Peace.

We never had the leaſt doubt, but that your Majeſty, who is the great Support and Ornament of the *Proteſtant* Religion, would continue to take, as you have always done, the wiſeſt Meaſures for ſecuring the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion; towards which, nothing can be more neceſſary, than the perfect Friendſhip there is between your Majeſty and the Houſe of *Hanover*.

And we do humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that as you expreſs your Dependance to be, next under God, upon the Duty and Affection of your People: We think our ſelves bound by the ſtricteſt Tyes of Religion, Loyalty, and Gratitude, to make all the dutiful Returns that can be paid by the moſt obedient Subjects, to the moſt indulgent Sovereign.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Do moſt heartily thank you for this Addreſs; and be aſſur'd, that I take a particular Satisfaction, that you ſo kindly expreſs the Confidence you have in me.

On the 11*th* of *April*, the Commons alſo attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

Moſt

12 Anne, 1713.

Meſt Gracious Sovereign,

Commons Addreſs on the Concluſion of the Peace.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave, with all Humility, to approach your Royal Perſon, with our unanimous Acknowledgements for all the Benefits we enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign.

The many and great Succeſſes which have attended your Majeſty's Arms, had left nothing to be wiſh'd, but ſuch a Peace as might be conducted by your Councils, which now we have the Happineſs to ſee accompliſh'd: And as we are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's gracious and generous Intentions in undertaking that great Work; ſo we have all poſſible Reaſon to admire your Steadineſs in carrying it on, and overcoming the many Difficulties contriv'd to obſtruct it. And it is with the higheſt Satisfaction we congratulate your Majeſty upon the happy Concluſion of this Treaty; for we are ſo much convinc'd of your Majeſty's tender Regard to the publick Welfare, and the many Inſtances of your Wiſdom have taught us to have ſo perfect a Reliance upon it, that we cannot doubt, but your Majeſty hath procur'd all reaſonable Satisfaction for your Allies, and eſtabliſhed the Intereſt of your own Kingdoms in ſuch a Manner, as to make us, not only ſecure for the future, but a flouriſhing and a happy People.

Your Majeſty can give no higher Proof of the Care you take of Poſterity, than by the Concern you are pleas'd to expreſs for the

Pro-

1 Annæ, 1713. *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, upon which, the future Happineſs of this Kingdom ſo much depends: We hope, and truſt, that nothing will ever be able to interrupt the Friendſhip between your Majeſty and that illuſtrious Family; ſince the wicked Deſigns of thoſe, who would endeavour to ſeparate your Intereſts, muſt be too plain ever to ſucceed.

Your faithful Commons can never enough expreſs the grateful Senſe they have of the many gracious Aſſurances contained in your Majeſty's Speech; and after what your Majeſty hath done, to eaſe your Subjects of the heavy Burden, which before lay upon them; and after your unparallell'd Goodneſs, in demanding nothing from them for the Time to come, but what they themſelves ſhall judge requiſite for their own Safety; the beſt Return they can make, will be a ready and dutiful Compliance with every Thing you have been pleas'd to recommend to them; and they cannot fail moſt cheerfully to ſet about providing the Supplies neceſſary for this Year's Service. Your Majeſty's repeated Condeſcentions muſt, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, engage the Hearts and Affections of all your Subjects to your Majeſty: And we are ſatisfied, we cannot more truly repreſent them, than by contributing our utmoſt Endeavours to make your Reign as proſperous, glorious, and eaſy to your ſelf, as it is beneficial and happy to your People.

The

The Queen's Answer,

Gentlemen,

THIS Address cannot but be very agreeable to me, as it comes from my loyal Commons; and as it is a Continuation of those Expressions of Duty and Affection, which you have shewn thro' this whole Parliament.

The Peace being concluded between *France* and all the Allies, except the Emperor and Empire; I shall here give an Abstract of the most material Articles, in the several Treaties, passing by only Matters of Form, and such other Particulars as have no Relation to *Great-Britain.*

Treaty between Great-Britain and Fran.

By the *4th* Article of the Treaty between *Great-Britain* and *France*, the *French* King acknowledges, and approves the Act of Limitation of the Succession to the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*: And on the Faith and Word of a King, and on the Pledge of his own and his Successors Honour, he does declare and engage, That no one, besides the Queen her self, and her Successors according to the Series of the said Limitation, shall ever by him, or by his Heirs or Successors, be acknowledged, or reputed to be King or Queen of *Great-Britain.*

Protestant Succession acknowledg'd.

And whereas the *Pretender* is lately gone, of his own accord, out of the Kingdom of *France*; The said most *Christian* King, his Heirs and Successors, will take all possible Care that he shall not at any Time hereafter, or under any pretence whatsoever, return into the Kingdom of *France*, or any the Dominions thereof.

And

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And by the 5*th* Article, He in like Manner engages, not to disturb or molest her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors in the *Protestant* Line; and that he will not give any Succour, or Aid, to any that shall endeavour to oppose the said Succession.

French *and* Spanish *Crowns are for ever separated.*

In the 6*th* Article, the King of *Spain*'s Renunciation of the Crown of *France*, and the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleance*, their Renunciation of the Crown of *Spain*, with the *French* King's Letters Patents admitting and confirming the said Renunciations, being inserted, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the most *Christian* King, engage to each other solemnly, and on their Royal Words, That nothing ever shall be done by them, or their Heirs and Successors, or allow'd to be done by others, whereby the said Renunciations, and the other Transactions aforemention'd, may not have their full Effect: But, on the contrary, their Royal Majesties, with joint Councils and Forces, will always sincerely take that Care, and use those Endeavours, that the said Foundations of the Publick Safety (*viz.* the Separation of the *French* and *Spanish* Crowns) may remain unshaken, and be preserved untouch'd for ever.

By the 7*th*, That there shall be a free Use of Navigation and Commerce, as heretofore in Time of Peace, and before the Declaration of the last War.

Dunkirk *to be demolish'd.*

By the 9*th*, The most *Christian* King shall demolish the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* at his own Expence, within 5 Months after the Conclusion of the Peace.

Colonies restored to Great-Britain *in* America *and the* West-Indies.

By the 10*th*, The most *Christian* King obliges himself to restore to *Great-Britain*, the Bay and Streights of *Hudson*, with the Lands, Seas, Sea Coasts, Rivers, and Places situate in the said

ſaid Bay and Streights; with the Fortreſſes there erected, in the Condition they now are, and alſo all the Cannon and Cannon Ball therein, with a proportionable Quantity of Powder, and other Proviſion of War uſually belonging to Cannon. Provided, That the Subjects of *France* have Liberty to remove themſelves and their other Effects; and Commiſſaries on the Part of *Britain* and *France* ſhall determine, within a Year, the Limits to be fix'd between the ſaid Bay of *Hudſon*, and the Places appertaining to the *French*; which Limits, both the *Britiſh* and *French* Subjects ſhall be wholly forbid to paſs over, or thereby go to each other by Sea or Land: And the ſame Commiſſaries ſhall alſo ſettle the Boundaries between the other *Britiſh* and *French* Colonies in thoſe Parts. 12 Anne, 1713.

By the 11*th*, Satisfaction ſhall be given to the *Engliſh* Company trading to *Hudſon*'s Bay, for all Depradations of the *French* in Time of Peace: And Satisfaction ſhall alſo be given to the *French*, for any Damage done them by the *Britiſh* Subjects in Time of Peace.

By the 12*th*, The Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher*'s, *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadie*, *Port-Royal*, or *Annapolis Royal*, with their Lands and Dependencies, are entirely yielded and made over to *Great-Britain*, in ſuch ample Manner, that the Subjects of *France* ſhall be hereafter excluded from all kind of Fiſhing in the ſaid Seas, Bays, and other Places on the Coaſts of *Nova Scotia*; that is to ſay, on thoſe which lie towards the *Eaſt*, within 30 Leagues, beginning from the Iſland, commonly call'd *Sable*, incluſively, and thence ſtretching along towards the *South-Weſt*.

By the 13*th*, The Iſland of *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent Iſlands, ſhall belong of right wholly

to

12 Anne, 1713. to *Britain*: But the Subjects of *France* ſhall be allow'd to catch Fiſh, and dry them on the Land, in that Part only of the ſaid Iſland, and no other, which ſtretches from the Place call'd *Cape Bonaviſta* to the *Northern* Point of the ſaid Iſland, and from thence running down by the *Weſtern* Side, reaches as far as the Place call'd *Point Riche*; but the *French* ſhall not fortifie any Place in *Newfoundland*, or erect any Buildings there, beſides Stages made of Boards, and Hutts neceſſary and uſual for drying of Fiſh, or reſort to the ſaid Iſland beyond the Time neceſſary for Fiſhing, and drying of Fiſh: But the Iſland call'd *Cape Breton*, and all others in the Mouth of the River St. *Laurence*, and in the Gulph of that Name, ſhall belong to the *French*, who may fortifie any Places there.

By the 14*th*, The Subjects of *France* are to have the Space of a Year to remove themſelves, and their Effects, from the Places and Colonies yielded by *France*; but thoſe who chooſe to remain, and be ſubject to *Great-Britain*, may enjoy the Exerciſe of the *Romiſh* Religion, as far as the Laws of *Great-Britain* allow the ſame.

By the 15*th*, The *French* inhabiting *Canada*, and other Countries in *America*, ſhall give no Diſturbance to the five Nations of *Indians*, Subject to *Britain*, or to the other Natives of *America* their Friends; And the *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall behave themſelves peaceably towards the *Americans*, who are Subjects or Friends of *France*; and there ſhall be a free Intercourſe of Trade between the *French* and *Engliſh*, and the Natives of thoſe Countries: And it ſhall be ſettled by Commiſſaries, who are, and who ought

ought to be accounted the Subjects and Friends of *Britain*, or of *France*. 12 Annæ, 1713.

By the 20*th*, Juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction ſhall be given, to all and ſingular the Allies of *Great-Britain*, in thoſe Matters which they have a Right to demand of *France*. *Satisfaction to be given by* France *to all the Allies.*

By the 21*ſt*, The *French* King agrees, That in the Treaty with the Emperor and Empire, the State of Religion ſhall be ſettled in the Empire, conformably to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. *Religion to ſtand upon the Foot of the Treaty of* Weſtphalia.

By the 22*d*, Satisfaction ſhall be given to the Family of *Hamilton*, the Duke of *Richmond*, and *Charles Douglas*, as to their ſeveral Demands in *France*.

By the 24*th*, The Treaty between *France* and *Portugal* is confirm'd, and her *Britiſh* Majeſty takes upon her the Guarrantee of the ſame. *Allies comprehended in this Treaty.*

By the 25*th*, The ſame is done as to the Treaty between *France* and the Duke of *Savoy*.

By the 26*th*, The King of *Sweden*, the Duke of *Tuſcany*, the Republick of *Genoa*, and the Duke of *Parma*, are included in this Treaty.

By the 27*th*, The Hanſe Towns are alſo comprehended in the Treaty, and are to enjoy the ancient Advantages they had in Point of Trade.

Dated { 31 March / 11 April } 1713.

Sign'd

(L. S.) *John Briſtol*, L. P. S.
(L. S.) *Strafford*.
(L. S.) *Huxelles*.
(L. S.) *Meſnager*.

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In the Treaty between the *French* King and the Duke of *Savoy*, the *French* King, by the Third Article, agreed to reſtore to his Royal Highneſs the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and the County of *Nice*, with their Appurtenances and Dependencies, and in general, all the Dominions and Places he had taken from the D. of *Savoy* during the War, without reſerve; and that the Places and Forts ſhould be deliver'd in the Condition they were, with the Artillery and Ammunitions of War found there when they were taken.

Treaty between France and Savoy.

And by the *4th* Article, the *French* King transferr'd to his Royal Highneſs the Valley of *Pragelas*, with the Forts of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, the Vallies of *Oulx*, *Sezane*, *Bardonache* and *Chateau*, *Dauphine*, and all about the Water that comes from the *Alps*, on the Side of *Piedmont*.

Boundaries agreed on between France and Savoy.

And reciprocally, the D. of *Savoy* yields to *France* the Valley of *Barcelonetta*, and its Dependencies; ſo that the Summits of the *Alps*, and the Mountain, ſhall hereafter ſerve for Boundaries between *France*, *Piedmont*, and the County of *Nice*, in ſuch Manner, that the Plains which are upon the ſaid *Summits* and the *Heights* ſhall be divided, and half of the River flowing from the Side of *Dauphine* and of *Provence* ſhall belong to *France*; and thoſe on the Side of *Piedmont*, and the County of *Nice*, ſhall belong to the Duke of *Savoy*.

And for this End, the Inhabitants and Subjects of the ſaid Vallies and Places aforeſaid, reciprocally yielded, are abſolv'd by this Treaty from their Oaths of Fidelity, Faith and Homage, which they had formerly ſworn to their

Subjects of the Places reciprocally yielded to be abſolved from their Oaths

their reſpective Sovereigns before the preſent Ceſſion: The Subjects of the Places reciprocally yielded, to enjoy their Eſtates and Privileges, as heretofore. 12 Annæ, 1713.

Ceſſion of Sicily *to the D. of* Savoy.

And by the 5*th* Article, the *French* King declares, That the Ceſſion of the Iſland of *Sicily*, with its Appurtenances and Dependencies, made by King *Philip* to the Duke of *Savoy*, is one of the Conditions of this Peace; and the *French* King does hereby acknowledge his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* for ſole and lawful King of *Sicily*; and promiſes, on the Faith and Word of a King, for himſelf, and his Succeſſors, that he, and they, will maintain and guarrantee his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, and his Succeſſors, in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Kingdom.

Spain *to deſcend to the D. of* Savoy *on failure of Iſſue of K.* Philip.

By the 6*th* Article, the *French* King promiſes for himſelf and his Succeſſors, to maintain the Right of Succeſſion of his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, and of the Princes of the Houſe of *Savoy*, to the Crown of *Spain* and the *Indies*, (upon failure of Deſcendants from King *Philip*) as it is eſtabliſh'd by an Act made by the ſaid King *Philip*, the 5*th* of *November* 1712; and by that of the States, or *Cortez* of *Spain*, *November* the 9*th* 1712, and by the Renunciations of the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleance*, &c. And alſo to employ (whenever the Caſe happens) his Forces, as far as ſhall be neceſſary for putting the Prince of the Houſe of *Savoy* in Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Succeſſion.

Ceſſion by the Emperor of certain Places in Italy *to the D. of* Savoy *guarranteed by* France *and* England.

And by the 7*th* Article, it is agreed, That the Ceſſions made to the Duke of *Savoy* by the late Emperor *Leopold*, of part of the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, *Alexandria*, *Valencia*, &c. in *Italy*, ſhall remain in full force: And that the *French* King will employ his Offices and Forces,

12 Annæ, 1713. ces, in Conjunction with the Queen of *Great-Britain*, for maintaining and guarranteeing what has been granted to his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* in *Italy*, by the ſaid Ceſſion, or otherwiſe.

By the 8*th* it is agreed, That the Duke of *Savoy* may fortifie his Frontiers, and the Places on either Side that have been yielded to him.

By the Treaty between *France* and the States General,

Treaty between France *and the States General.*

Article the 7*th*, The *French* King ſtipulates to deliver up to the States General, in Favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, all that he or his Allies have taken, or poſſeſs, in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which belong'd to his Catholick Majeſty King *Charles* II. Provided the King of *Pruſſia* retain the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, &c. as has been agreed by another Convention with the States.

France *delivers up the* Spaniſh *Towns in* Flanders.

Article 8*th*, Particularly he ſhall deliver up to the Lords the States General, in Favour as above, within 15 Days after the Ratification of this Treaty, the Dutchy, Town, and Fortreſs of *Luxemburgh*, with the County of *Chiny*; the County, Town, and Caſtle of *Namur*; as alſo the Towns of *Charleroy* and *Nieuport*, with all their Appurtenances, Dependencies, Annexes and Limits, and all that beſides belongs to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, with the Papers, Archives, *&c.*

Article 9*th*, That the *French* King will procure an Act from the Elector of *Bavaria*, yielding and transferring to the ſaid States as above, all the Right he hath, or can pretend to have, to the ſaid *Spaniſh Netherlands*, or any Part thereof, by Virtue of his Catholick

lick Majeſty's Ceſſion, or otherwiſe. Provided the ſaid Elector ſhall have the Sovereignty and Revenues of *Luxemburgh*, *Namur*, *Charleroy*, and their Dependencies, till he ſhall be reinſtated in his Electorate of *Bavaria*, except the upper *Palatinate*, and put in the Rank of Ninth Elector, and in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and of the Title of King. 12 Anne, 1713.

Article 10*th*, Nevertheleſs the *French* King and the Elector of *Bavaria*, within 15 Days after the Ratifications are exchang'd, ſhall withdraw their Troops from *Luxemburgh*, *Namur*, and *Charleroy*, and the ſaid Towns ſhall be garriſon'd by the Troops of the States General, and the ſaid Towns and their Diſtricts ſhall contribute a Million of Florins yearly to the States, for Maintenance of their Garriſons, and the Fortifications of the ſaid Places. *Towns to be garriſon'd by the* Dutch, *at the Charge of the Country.*

Article 11*th*, *France* alſo yields to the States General, in Favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, all Right to the Town of *Menin* and its *Verge*, and to the Town and Cittadel of *Tournay*, with all the *Tourneſis*, except St. *Amand* and *Mortagne*, with their Dependencies.

Article 12*th*, The *French* King in like Manner, yields up all his Right to *Furnes*, *Fort Knoque*, the Towns of *Loo* and *Dixmude*, with their Dependencies; *Ipres* with its Chatellany, including *Rouſſelaer*, and with the other Dependencies, which ſhall for the future be *Poperingue*, *Warneton*, *Commines*, and *Warwick*.

Article 14, It is agreed, That no part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, or the Places yielded up, or transferr'd as aforeſaid, ſhall ever hereafter come to, or be enjoy'd by the Crown of *France*, by Virtue of any Gift, Sale, or other Title; or be put into the Power, or under *The Places yielded, or transferr'd never to be enjoy'd by a Prince of the Houſe of* France.

12 Annæ, 1713. under the Authority of the *French* King, or any Prince or Princeſs of the Houſe or Line of *France*.

Liſle, &c. to be yielded to France. Article 15. The States ſtipulate to deliver up to the *French* King, the Town of *Liſle* with its Chattellany, *Orchies*, the County of *Laben*, and the *Borough* of *La Gourgne*; the Towns *Aire*, *Bethune*, and *St. Venant*, with *Fort Frances*, and their Appurtenances.

Article 16. The Towns on each Side to be reſtor'd, with their Cannon, Bullets, Arms, and Ammunition of War.

Rights of the Subjects of the Countries yielded, ſaved. Article 20 and 25. The Eſtates and Rights of the Subjects of the ſaid Places, and Countries yielded up, are ſav'd; and they are at liberty to remove with their Effects, at any Time within a Year, if they ſee fit.

The Crowns of France *and* Spain *ſhall be for ever ſeparated.* Article 31. Since 'tis agreed, That 'tis abſolutely neceſſary to hinder the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* from being ever united on one Head, and Renunciations have been made in the ſtrongeſt Terms by the reſpective Princes concern'd for preventing thereof; the *French* King, and the States General, do mutually promiſe, and engage themſelves, that nothing ſhall ever be done, either by *France*, or the ſaid States; nor ſhall others be permitted, or ſuffer'd to act in prejudice of the ſaid Renunciations and Tranſactions: But *France* and the ſaid States will join their Councils and Forces, to the End that thoſe *Foundations of the publick Safety* may continue for ever unſhaken, and be inviolably obſerv'd.

France ſhall enjoy no Advantages in Trading to the Indies *beyond other Nations.* Article 32. And the *French* King does conſent, and promiſe, That he will not claim, or accept any Advantage for *France*, in Commerce and Navigation in *Spain*, or the *Indies*; but

but what ſhe enjoy'd in the Reign of King *Charles* II. or that ſhall be likewiſe granted to every other trading Nation. 12 Annæ, 1713.

In the Treaty between *France* and the King of *Pruſſia*, *Treaty between France and Pruſſia.*

Article 2. It is agreed, That the King of *Pruſſia* ſhall withdraw all his Troops from the *Netherlands*, upon the Ratification of the Treaty; and ſhall not ſuffer his Troops to ſerve any where againſt the *French* King, *above the Contingent he is oblig'd to furniſh, as a Member of the Empire.*

Article 6. The *French* King agrees, That the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* ſhall ſubſiſt entire, as well for what relates to Affairs Spiritual, as Temporal.

Upper Quarter of Gelderland yielded to the King of Pruſſia.

Article 7. *France* yields the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, &c. to the King of *Pruſſia*, provided that the *Catholick* Religion receive no Alteration there.

Neufchattel confirm'd to him.

Article 9. The *French* King acknowledges the King of *Pruſſia* to be Sovereign Lord of the Principality of *Neufchattel* and *Valengin*; and promiſes that *France* ſhall not diſturb his Enjoyment of them.

King of Pruſſia yields the Principality of Orange to France.

Article 10. The King of *Pruſſia* renounces his Right in the Principality of *Orange*, &c. in *France*; and promiſes to ſatisfie the Heirs of the late Prince *Naſſau Friezland*, as to their Pretenſions to the ſaid Principality: And it is agreed, That it ſhall be free for the Inhabitants of *Orange*, to remove with their Effects during the Space of a Year.

In the Treaty between *France* and *Portugal*, there is little that can affect *England*: I ſhall only take Notice therefore, that by the 10th *Treaty between France and Portugal.*

12 Annæ, 1713. Article of this Treaty, the *French* King acknowledges, that both Sides of the River of *Amazons* in *America*, as well *South* as *North*, in all Propriety, Domain, and Sovereignty, belong to his *Portugueſe* Majeſty: And by the 11*th*, He quits all Claim to the Navigation of the ſaid River of *Amazons*, and promiſes to prevent the *French* Miſſionaries coming into the ſaid Territories, acknowledg'd to belong to the Crown of *Portugal*.

Both Sides the River Amazons *acknowledg'd to belong to* Portugal.

Britain *guarrantees this Treaty.*

And both the *French* King and the King of *Portugal* accept the Guarrantee of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, for the due Obſervation of this Treaty.

In purſuance of the Convention for evacuating *Catalonia*,

The Empreſs embarks for Italy *on board the* Engliſh *Fleet.*

Sir *John Jennings* was commanded to convoy the Empreſs from *Barcelona* to *Italy*; and accordingly he ſet ſail with her Imperial Majeſty from *Barcelona*, and arriv'd at *Vado* the 28*th* of *March*; and on the 3*d* of *April*, her Imperial Majeſty landed at *Genoa*, and was conducted to the Palace of the *Doge*, with the ſame Honour and Reſpect as if ſhe had made a publick Entry.

On the 10*th* of *April*, her Imperial Majeſty arriv'd at *Milan*, whither Admiral *Jennings* follow'd her; and having had ſeveral Conferences with the Miniſters there, about the Tranſportation of the *German* Troops from *Catalonia*, took his Leave the 19*th* of the Empreſs, who preſented him with her Picture ſet with Diamonds, and preſented his Nephew with a Ring of a conſiderable Value: The Admiral afterwards proceeded to the Court of *Turin*, to confer with his Royal Highneſs, concerning his taking Poſſeſſion of the King-

dom

dom of *Sicily*, in which Service the *British* Fleet was to be employ'd. 12 Annæ, 1713.

The Empire being now left to contend ſingly with all the Power of *France*, the Emperor wrote Circular Letters to all the Princes of the Empire, to acquaint them with the Reaſons why his Miniſters could not concur in the Peace; and tells them, that notwithſtanding the Power of *France* was formidable, the Empire would be an over-match for their Enemies, if the Princes thereof would make uſe of the Power God had put into their Hands, and regulate their Quota's of Men and Money not according to the Matricula of the Empire, but their reſpective Abilities. [This is not very conſiſtent with former Declarations, *That all that they could do was to furniſh Troops for* Great-Britain *to Pay.*]

The Empire hold themſelves to be a Match for France *alone.*

The Diet of the Empire hereupon return'd their moſt humble Thanks to his Imperial Majeſty, for his firm Reſolution, by which he had ſo much encourag'd the whole Body of the Empire: And reſolv'd, that for the Security of the Roman Empire, and aſſerting the Liberty of *Germany*, it was abſolutely and indiſpenſably neceſſary to act with Conſort and Unanimity, and according to the generous Example of his Imperial Majeſty, to draw together all the Forces of the Electors, Princes, and States, and vigorouſly to Proſecute the Cauſe, and continue the War with all poſſible Zeal and Earneſtneſs againſt the Crown of *France*.

And they did not doubt, but by the effects of this Reſolution, ſo unanimouſly taken by the whole Body of the Empire, and their united Forces to reduce the exorbitant Power, and intolerable Ambition of *France*, and reſtore *Germany* to its former flouriſhing Condition. How miſerably

12 Annæ, 1713. rably they were miſtaken, will appear hereafter; but 'tis time now to return to *England*.

The joy the Peace occaſion'd in England.

The Peace between *Great-Britain* and *France* having been Ratified, was Proclaim'd at *London* the 5*th* of *May* 1713, and ſoon after in all the Cities and Market Towns of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*: Never was greater joy expreſs'd over the whole three Kingdoms, than on this occaſion.

At every Market Town, the Neighbouring Villages aſſembled to aſſiſt in Proclaiming this great Event: The Hoſpitality of King *Charles* the II*d*'s Reign ſeem'd to be Reviv'd. And that Covetous, Stock-Jobbing, ſelfiſh Spirit, ſo conſpicuous amongſt us ſince the Revolution, was for a time baniſh'd this happy Iſland: And a Scene of Plenty, good Humour, and univerſal Benevolence began to open, and diſplay it ſelf, the remainder of this Reign.

Nor were they her Majeſty's Subjects alone that rejoiced in the Peace, which with ſuch infinite labour and difficulty ſhe at length accompliſhed: But the *French Proteſtants*, who by her powerful Influence were releas'd from the *Gallies*, Proclaim'd her Majeſty's Piety and Goodneſs thro' the World.

On the 9*th* of *May*, her Majeſty communicated the ſeveral Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great-Britain* and *France* to the Houſe of Commons.

The Treaty of Commerce was in a great meaſure left to be perfected by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*: It being requiſite to repeal and alter ſeveral Laws, before the ſame could take effect. And it having been found by experience, as well after the Peace concluded by King *William*, as in the preſent Treaty, that a Trade with *France* could never be of any real advan-

advantage to theſe Kingdoms, the Treaty of Commerce was never fully ſettled, and there is little or no open Trade carried on with the Dominions of *France* at this Day: But notwithſtanding the Bill for making effectual certain Articles in the Treaty of Commerce did not paſs, the Commons attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs. 12 Anne, 1713.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Addreſs of the Commons on the Articles of Peace and Commerce.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, having, at the opening of this Seſſion, congratulated your Majeſty upon the Concluſion of a Peace, find our ſelves now under equal obligations of Duty, to expreſs our Thankfulneſs to your Majeſty, ſince we have been acquainted with the Conditions and Terms of it, which by your great Wiſdom have been procured, and by your Gracious Condeſcenſion have been communicated to us. Your Majeſty's extenſive Care hath not only provided for the Security, but the Honour of your Kingdoms; and we ſhould be wanting in our concern for both, if we ſhould omit our juſt acknowledgments for the particular Regards, which your Majeſty in this, as well as in other Inſtances, hath ſhewn to them.

The good Foundation your Majeſty hath laid for the Intereſt of your People in Trade, by what you have done in the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with *France*, gives us hopes of ſeeing it yet farther improved, to the advantage of your Kingdoms: And we make it our humble Requeſt to your Majeſty, That you will be pleas'd to appoint Commiſſaries to Treat with thoſe of *France*, for the adjuſting

12 Annæ. 1713. adjuſting ſuch Matters as are ſtill neceſſary to be ſettled: And that you will give ſuch Orders for the perfecting of the ſaid Treaty, and explaining the ſeveral Parts of it, that an entire Scheme of Trade may be framed between *Great-Britain* and *France*, which may fully anſwer, and make effectual your Majeſty's Gracious Intentions for the Good and Welfare of your People.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you moſt Heartily for this Addreſs, which ſo fully expreſſes your Approbation of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *France*.

It was with no ſmall difficulty that ſo great Advantages in Trade were obtain'd for my Subjects, and I will readily comply with your deſires, in continuing my utmoſt Care to ſecure the Benefits I have Stipulated for my People.

Scots endeavour to diſſolve the Union.

The *Scots*, during this Seſſion of Parliament, ſhew'd themſelves very uneaſy, and particularly on Account of the Duty upon *Malt*, which after the Peace was to extend to that Kingdom: Their Nobility and Gentry had ſeveral Conſultations in *London* upon this Affair, and at length deputed four of their Number to attend her Majeſty, to ſee if they might not find ſome Redreſs from her. They remonſtrated, that their Country-men bore with great Impatience the Violation of ſome of the Articles of Union; and that the laying ſuch an inſupportable Burthen, as the *Malt* Tax upon them, was like to raiſe their Diſcontent to ſuch a height, as to prompt them

to

to *declare the Union diſſolved.* Her Majeſty anſwer'd, That this was a precipitate Reſolution, and ſhe wiſh'd they might not have Reaſon to repent it; but however, ſhe would endeavour to make all things eaſy. 12 Annæ, 1713.

The *Scots* not content with this Anſwer, Reſolved to lay their Grievances before the Houſe of Lords; and accordingly on the 28*th* of *May*, the Earl of *Finlater* made a Motion in the Houſe of Peers, that ſome day might be appointed to conſider of the State of the Nation; and the firſt of *June* being fix'd upon, he then made a Repreſentation of the Grievances of the *Scots*, which he reduced to theſe four Heads, *viz.* 1. That they were depriv'd of a Privy-Council. 2. That the Laws of *England*, in Caſes of High-Treaſon, were extended to *Scotland.* 3. That the *Scots* Peers were incapable of being made Peers of *Great-Britain*, as was adjudged in the Caſe of Duke *Hamilton.* And 4. That the *Scots* were hardly dealt with, in being made Subject to the Malt-Tax, in time of Peace, when they had Reaſon to expect to enjoy the Benefits of Peace: And it was the more inſupportable to them now, in that they had never born it during the War: And concluded, that ſince the Union between the two Nations had not thoſe good Effects as were expected, and hop'd for from it; He therefore mov'd, that leave might be given to bring in a Bill *for diſſolving the ſaid Union, and ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover, *Securing the Queens Prerogative in both Kingdoms, and preſerving an entire Amity and good Correſpondence between the two Nations.*

Their Grievances.

Motion in the Houſe of Peers for a Bill to diſſolve the Union.

This Motion was not ill receiv'd in the Houſe of Lords. The *Engliſh* Peers were ſo very indifferent, whether the Union was diſſolved or not,

12 Annæ, 1713. not, that when the Queſtion was put, it was rejected but by a Majority of four Voices. There was another Affair, which did not render her Majeſty leſs uneaſy than the Buſineſs of *Scotland*. It ſeems, great part of the Revenue, which uſed to be applied to the Civil Liſt, having been by a former Parliament appropriated to other uſes, Her Majeſty found her ſelf under very great difficulties in paying her Servants, and ſome other private Demands; and this was the more grievous to that Princeſs, having been always ſo remarkable for her œconomy, and regular and punctual Payments: Whereupon ſhe ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

Rejected but by 4 Voices.

Meſſage for a Supply for the Civil Liſt.

HER Majeſty thinks fit to acquaint her Loyal Houſe of Commons with the difficulties, which in a particular manner ſhe lies under, by the Debts contracted in her Civil Government, occaſioned by ſeveral extraordinary Expences formerly incurred; ſo that her Majeſty thinks her ſelf obliged, in Juſtice to many Creditors, to order an Eſtimate to be laid before this Houſe, of what was owing on the Civil Liſt in the Year 1710.

Her Majeſty hath uſed unexampled Parſimony, to remove if poſſible this Burthen from her ſelf; but the Granting away, and leſſening ſome part of her Revenue by Parliament, has made that Impracticable; therefore her Majeſty hopes, that this Houſe of Commons, which on all Occaſions have ſhew'd themſelves ſo well affected to her, will not be unwilling to empower her to Raiſe ſuch a Sum of Money on the Civil Liſt Funds, as may enable her to diſcharge the Debts, and ſettle the

the Expence to be regularly Paid for the future. 12 Anne, 1713.

Kenſington June the 25th, 1713.

Upon this Meſſage, the Houſe Reſolv'd, that her Majeſty be empower'd, by Letters Patents, to appropriate a Sum not exceeding 35000 *l. per Annum*, for any Term not exceeding 32 Years, to be made a Fund for Security of Raiſing, by way of Lottery, the ſaid Sum.

I ſhall here take Notice of ſome Promotions that were made the Year paſt. In *January* laſt, Lieutenant General *Compton* was made Lieutenant of the *Tower*, in the Room of Lieutenant General *Cadogan*; and in *February*, Dr. *Offly* was made Biſhop of St. *Davids*, in the Room of Dr. *Byſs*, who was Tranſlated to the *See of Hereford*. In *April* 1713, the Lord-Keeper *Harcourt*, was made Lord Chancellour of *Great-Britain*. On the 8*th* of *June*, Sir *Thomas Powis* took his Place, as one of the Judges of the King's Bench. And Sir *John Banniſter* ſat the firſt time as a Baron of the *Exchequer*; and about the ſame time, the Reverend Dr. *Atterbury* was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*. *Promotions.*

The Treaty of Peace between *Great-Britain* and *France* having been Ratified, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and her Ambaſſador extraordinary in *France*, made his publick Entry at *Paris* the 11*th* of *June N. S.* *Engliſh Ambaſſador's Entry at* Paris.

And on the firſt of *July*, the Duke *d' Aumont*, Ambaſſador extraordinary from the moſt Chriſtian King, made his publick Entry into the City of *London*. *French Ambaſſador's Publick Entry into* London.

The

12 Annæ, 1713.

Addreſs for removing the Pretender *from* Lorrain, *&c.*

The *Chevalier St. George* having reſided ſome time in *Lorrain*, in the beginning of *July*, the Lords and Commons ſeverally Addreſs'd her Majeſty, that ſhe would uſe the moſt preſſing Inſtances with the Duke of *Lorrain*, and with all Princes and States in Amity with her Majeſty, that they would not receive or ſuffer the *Pretender* to her Crowns, to continue in any of their Dominions; which ſhe promis'd them ſhe would do.

On the 16*th* of *July*, her Majeſty having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's Speech at the riſing of the Parliament.

I Come now to put an end to this Seſſion; with great Satisfaction, and return you all my hearty Thanks for the good Service you had done to the Publick.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt particularly thank you for the Supplies you have now given: I will take care to apply them as far as they will reach, to ſatisfie the Services you have voted.

I hope at the next meeting the Affair of Commerce will be ſo well underſtood, that the advantageous Conditions I have obtain'd from *France*, will be made effectual for the Benefit of our Trade.

I cannot part with ſo good, and ſo loyal a Houſe of Commons, without expreſſing how ſenſible I am of the Affection, Zeal, and Duty, with which you have behaved your ſelves; and I think my ſelf therefore obliged to take

Notice

Notice of those remarkable Services you have performed. 12 Anne, 1713.

At your first Meeting, you found a method, without further charge to my People, to ease them of the heavy Load of more than Nine Millions, and the way of doing it, may bring great Advantage to the Nation.

In this Session, you have enabled me to be just in paying the Debts to my Servants.

And as you furnished Supplies for carrying on the War, so you have strengthened my Hands in obtaining a Peace.

Thus you have shew'd your selves the true Representatives of my loyal Commons, by the just Regard you have paid to the good of your Country, and my Honour: These Proceedings will, I doubt not, preserve the Memory of this Parliament to Posterity.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

At my coming to the Crown, I found a War prepared for me. God has Blessed my Arms with many Victories, and at last has enabled me to make them useful, by a safe and honourable Peace.

I heartily thank you for the Assistance you have given me therein, and I promise my self, that with your Concurrence it will be lasting.

To this end, I recommend it to you all, to make my Subjects truly sensible what they Gain by the Peace, and that you will endeavour to dissipate those Groundless Jealousies, which have been so industriously fomented amongst us, that our unhappy Divisions may not weaken, and in some sort endanger the Advantages I have obtain'd for my Kingdoms.

12 Annæ, 1713. There are ſome (very few I hope) will never be ſatisfy'd with any Government; it is neceſſary therefore, that you ſhew your Love to your Country, by exerting your ſelves to obviate the Malice of the ill minded, and to undeceive the Deluded.

Nothing can eſtabliſh Peace at home, nothing can recover the Diſorders that have happen'd during ſo long a War, but a ſteady adhering to the Conſtitution in Church and State.

Such as are true to theſe Principles, are only to be rely'd on; and as they have the beſt Title to my Favour, ſo you may depend upon my having no Intereſt nor Aim but your Advantage, and the Securing of our Religion and Liberty.

I hope, for the Quiet of theſe Nations, and the Univerſal good, that I ſhall next Winter meet my Parliament, reſolv'd to act upon the ſame Principles, with the ſame Prudence, and with ſuch Vigour, as may enable me to ſupport the Liberties of *Europe* abroad, and reduce the Spirit of Faction at Home.

Parliam. prorogu'd. And then the Lord Chancellor, by her Majeſty's Command, Prorogu'd the Parliament to the 28*th* of *Auguſt*.

Acts paſſed 12 *Annæ* 1713.

Cap. 1. An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1713.

Cap. 2. An Act for granting to her Majeſty Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1713; and for making forth Duplicates of Lottery Tickets loſt, burnt, or deſtroy'd; and for enlarging the Time for adjuſting Claims in ſeveral Lottery Acts, and to puniſh the Counterfeiting, or Forging of Lottery-

tery-Orders; and for explaining a late Act, in Relation to Stamp-Duties on customary Estates, which pass by Deed and Copy. 12 Anne, 1713.

An Act to revive, and continue the Act for taking, examining, and stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom; and also to continue the Act for appointing Commissioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, Transport Service, and Sick and Wounded. Cap. 3.

An Act for making Inclosures of some Part of the common Grounds in the *West* Riding of the County of *York*, for the Endowing poor Vicaridges and Chapelries, for the better Support of their Ministers. Cap. 4.

An Act to explain a Clause in an Act of the last Session of Parliament, entitul'd, *An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in Order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament, as far as the same relates to the Ascertaining the Value of Freeholds of* 40 s. per Annum. Cap. 5.

By this Act it is declar'd, That the Statute 10 *Annæ*, Cap. 22. *For the more effectual Preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in Order to multiply Votes at Elections*, shall not extend, or be construed to restrain any Person from voting at an Election, in Respect, or in Right of any Rents, Tythes, or other incorporeal Inheritances; or of any Messuages, or Lands in extra-parochial Places, or of any Chambers in the Inns of Court, or Inns of Chancery, or any Messuages, or Seats belonging to any Offices, in Regard the same have not usually been charged to all, or any publick Taxes, or Parish Rates, or in respect of any other Messuages or Lands not before specify'd. Provided such Mssuages or Lands have usually been charg'd, *Statute* 10 Annæ, *concerning multiplying Votes in Elections explain'd.*

12 Anne, 1713. charg'd, or aſſeſſed, to ſome one or more of the ſaid publick Taxes, Rates, or Duties, in ſuch proportion as other Meſſuages or Lands of 40 Shillings *per Annum*, within the ſame Pariſh, or Townſhip where the ſame ſhall lye, or be, are uſually charg'd to the ſame.

Cap. 6. An Act for the better regulating the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament for that Part of *Great-Britain* call'd *Scotland*.

Electors muſt be ſiez'd of their Eſtates a Year before the Election in Scotland.

By this Statute 'tis enacted, That no Conveyance, or Right whatſoever, whereupon Infeoffment is not taken, and Seizin regiſtrated one Year before the Teſte of the Writs for calling a new Parliament, ſhall, upon Objection made in that behalf, entitle the Perſon ſo infeft, to vote, or be elected in *Scotland*, (and in Caſe any Election happen during the Continuance of a Parliament, unleſs Infeoffment be taken one Year before the Date of the Warrant for making out a new Writ.) And it ſhall be lawful for any of the Electors preſent, ſuſpecting any Perſon to have his Eſtate in Truſt, and for the Behoof of another, to require the Preſes of the Meeting to tender him the following Oath.

And not have them in Truſt.

Oath of the Elector. *Iſſ.* I *A. B.* do, in the Preſence of God, declare and ſwear, That the Lands and Eſtate of *Forfar*, for which I claim to give my Vote in this Election, are not convey'd to me in Truſt, or for the Behoof of any other Perſon whatſoever: And I do ſwear before God, That neither I, nor any Perſon to my Knowledge, in my Name, or by my Allowance, hath given, or intends to give, any Promiſe, Obligation, Bond, Backbond, or other Security, for rediſponing, or reconveying the ſaid Lands and

and Eſtate any manner of Way whatſoever: And this is the Truth, as I ſhall anſwer to God. 12 Annæ, 1713.

And the Perſon refuſing the ſaid Oath, ſhall be incapable of voting, or being elected at ſuch Election.

And no Infeoffment taken upon any redeemable Right, (except proper Wadſets, *&c.* allow'd by the Act of Elections in 1681) ſhall intitle the Perſon ſo infefted to vote, or be elected: And no Perſon, who has not been enroll'd, and voted at a former Election, ſhall be enroll'd, or vote, except he produce a Title to qualifie him, to the Satisfaction of a Majority of the Freeholders preſent: And the Return Officers ſhall make their Returns by the Majority of the Freeholders enroll'd.

All Sheriffs and Stewards, in Pain of 50 *l.* (to be recover'd in a ſummary Way, one Moiety to the Crown, and the other to the Proſecutor) ſhall make publick Intimations, required by the Laws of *Scotland*, at the ſeveral Pariſh-Churches in their Diſtricts, at leaſt 3 Days before the Dyet of Elections: The Right of apparent Heirs, and of Husbands in Right of their Wives, is excepted, provided that no Husbands ſhall vote by Virtue of their Wives Infeoffments, who are not Heireſſes, or have not Right to the Property of the Lands, on Account whereof ſuch Vote ſhall be claimed.

An Act for the more effectual preventing and puniſhing Robberies that ſhall be committed in Houſes. Cap. 7.

An Act for raiſing the Militia, for the Year 1713, altho' the Months Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid. Cap. 8.

12 Anne, 1713. Cap. 9. An Act for continuing an Act made in the 3d and 4th Years of the Reign of her preſent Majeſty, entitul'd, *An Act for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from her Majeſty's Plantations in* America, *and for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from that Part of* Great-Britain *call'd* Scotland, *to that Part of* Great-Britain *call'd* England.

Cap. 10. An Act for continuing the Acts therein mention'd, for preventing Theft and Rapine upon the *Northern* Borders of *England*.

Cap. 11. An Act to raiſe 1200000 *l.* for publick Uſes, by circulating a farther Sum in Exchequer Bills, and for enabling her Majeſty to raiſe 500000 *l.* on the Revenues appointed for Uſes of her Civil Government, to be applied for, or towards Payment of ſuch Debts and Arrears owing to her Servants, Tradeſmen, and others, as are therein mention'd.

Cap. 12. An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majeſty's Service, and for the Payment of the ſaid Forces, and of their Quarters.

Cap. 13. An Act to enable ſuch Officers and Soldiers as have been in her Majeſty's Service during the late War, to exerciſe Trades, and for Officers to account with their Soldiers.

Cap. 14. An Act for explaining the Acts for licenſing Hackney Chairs.

Cap. 15. An Act for making perpetual an Act made in the 7th Year of the Reign of the late King *William*, entitul'd, *An Act to prevent falſe and double Returns of Members to ſerve in Parliament*.

Cap. 16. An Act for the better Encouragement of the making Sail-Cloth in *Great-Britain*.

Cap. 17. An Act to veſt in the Commiſſioners for building 50 New Churches, in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof, as much

much of the Street near the *May-Pole* in the *Strand*, in the County of *Middlesex*, as shall be sufficient to build one of the said Churches upon; and for restoring to the Principal and Scholars of *King's-Hall*, and College of *Brazen Nose*, in the University of *Oxon*, their Right of Presentation to the Churches and Chapels in *Stepney* Parish. 12 Anne. 1713.

An Act for making perpetual the Act made in the 13*th* and 14*th* Years of the Reign of the late King *Charles* II. Entitul'd, *An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom*; and that Persons bound Apprentices to, or being hired Servants with Persons coming with Certificates, shall not gain Settlements by such Services, or Apprenticeships; and for making perpetual the Act made in the 6*th* Year of her present Majesty's Reign, entitul'd, *An Act for the Importation of* Cochineal, *from any Ports in* Spain *during the present War, and* 6 *Months longer*; and for reviving a Clause in an Act made in the 9*th* and 10*th* Years of the Reign of the late King *William*, [entitul'd, *An Act for settling the Trade to* Africa,] for allowing Foreign Copper Bars imported to be exported. Cap. 18.

On the 8*th* of *August*, a Proclamation was publish'd for dissolving the Parliament; and on the 17*th*, another Proclamation for calling a new one, and a Third, enjoyning all the Peers of *Scotland* to meet in *Holy Rood House* at *Edinburgh*, on *Thursday* the 8*th* of *October*, to chuse the 16 Peers to sit in the ensuing Parliament. *Parliament dissolv'd.*

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Dartmouth* being made Lord Privy Seal, was succeeded in his Place of Secretary of State by the Right Honourable *William Bromley* Esq; The Right Honourable the Lord *Lansdoun*, was made *Promotions at Court.*

12 Anne, 1713. Treasurer of her Majesty's Houshold, and Sir *John Stonehouse* Comptroller; Sir *William Windham* Chancellor of the Exchequer, and *Francis Gwyn* Esq; Secretary of War; The Earl of *Portmore* was made Governour of *Gibraltar*, and the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* was translated to the See of *London*; and her Majesty was pleased to declare the Duke of *Shrewsbury* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, the Earl of *Mar*, to be Third principal Secretary of State of *Great-Britain*, and the Right Honourable the Earl of *Finlater* and *Seafield*, to be Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*.

Irish Affairs. His Grace the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, being arriv'd at *Dublin*, the Parliament of that Kingdom was assembled there the 25*th* of *November*: And his Grace having made his Speech at the Opening of the Sessions, and directed the Commons to proceed to the Choice of a Speaker, the Choice fell upon *Allen Broderick* Esq;

Address of the Commons against Sir Constan. Phipp. Sir *Constantine Phipp*, Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, having, during his Continuance in that Station, expres'd a commendable Zeal for the Interest of that Church; and upon all Occasions, promoted and encourag'd those that had shewn themselves truest Friends to the Establishment, had drawn upon himself the Rage and Malice of all the *Republicans* and *Whigs* in that Kingdom: These having a Majority now in the House of Commons, they proceeded so far as to address her Majesty to remove him: Whereupon the House of Lords being sensible of the Injustice that was done that great Man, presented a counter Address to her Majesty as follows.

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

Addreſs of the Lords in his Behalf.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, having taken into our Conſideration the Calumnies and Reproaches caſt upon Sir *Conſtantine Phipp*, Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, and Speaker of this Houſe; and having this Day had under our Examination, ſeveral groundleſs Aſperſions thrown upon him by one *Richard Nuttall*, whereby he is traduc'd (even whilſt one of your Majeſty's Lord's Juſtices) as having been a Promoter of all the Diſſentions, which have lately happen'd in this Kingdom, do think our ſelves oblig'd, in Juſtice to your excellent Miniſter, in all Humility, to repreſent to your Majeſty, that we do find, that in the ſeveral eminent Stations, in which he ſerved your Majeſty, ſince his coming into this Country, he has always acquitted himſelf with Honour and Integrity, as became a diſcerning and vigilant Governour, an equal Adminiſterer of Juſtice, a true Lover of the Church by Law eſtabliſh'd, and a zealous Aſſerter of the Prerogative, in Oppoſition to the factious Spirit, which hath too much prevail'd in this Kingdom: We therefore humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that you will not ſuffer any evil Report againſt him, (if any ſuch ſhould reach your Majeſty) to make an Impreſſion on your Royal Heart to his Diſfavour.

An Addreſs of the Convocation preſented to the Lord Lieutenant, on *Monday* the 21ſt of *December*.

WE

12 Annæ, 1713.

Address of the Convocation in his Favour.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Arch-Bishop, Bishops, and Clergy in Convocation assembled, being deeply sensible of those unhappy Divisions, under which this Kingdom labours; and to what Difficulties they are expos'd, who in this degenerate Age appear with Resolutions in the Cause of Religion and Loyalty; humbly beg Leave to represent to your Majesty, That even the high Station, in which your Majesty has thought fit to place Sir *Constantine Phipp*, has not secur'd him against Calumny and Reproach: We should be ungrateful, and unjust to your Majesty, if we were less ready to acknowledge the exalted Virtue of your excellent Minister, than the Voice of Envy can be to calumniate and defame it.

We are fully perswaded of his true Zeal for the Church as by Law establish'd, his unshaken Fidelity to your Majesty's Person and Government, and firm Adherence to the *Protestant* Succession in the illustrious House of *Hanover*; whereby he has gain'd the general Love, Esteem, and Admiration of your faithful Clergy.

May that Providence which apparently presides in all your Councils, ever guide and conduct you: May it never suffer your Majesty to want a Servant of equal Courage, Uprightness and Abilities; nor may this Church and Nation never be without such a Friend, for the Suppression of Vice, Schism and Faction, and for the Support of your Royal Prerogative, as well as the Rights and Liberties of your Subjects.

Sir Con. Phipp *left one of the Lords Justices.*

When his Grace the Duke of *Shrewsbury* return'd to *England*, my Lord Chancellor *Phipp* was left one of the Lords Justices: The Cla-

mours

mours of the *Whigs* and *Republicans* having made no Impreſſions on her Majeſty, to the Diſadvantage of that great Man; of whoſe Temper, Wiſdom, and Abilities, her Majeſty was well appriz'd; and ſhe was ſenſible that the ſame Set of Men, who had oppos'd him, were equally Enemies to her Perſon and the Eſtabliſhment. 12 Anne, 1713.

On *Friday* the 11*th* of *December*, Monſieur *D'Iberville*, Envoy extraordinary from the Court of *France*, arriv'd in *England*, and on the 20*th* had a private Audience of her Majeſty. *D'Iberville arrives in England.*

On the 24*th*, her Majeſty was taken ill of an Ague, of which ſhe had Two Fits; but proper Remedies being adminiſtred, ſhe ſoon appear'd Abroad again, to the Joy of all her Subjects, who had been under ſome Apprehenſions on Account of her Illneſs. *Her Majeſty is taken ill.*

The Treaty of Peace between *Great-Britain* and *Spain* being ratify'd, I ſhall here give an Abſtract of what is material in that Treaty.

In theſe Articles, his Catholick Majeſty acknowledges the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, and declares, and engages, on the Faith and Word of a King, and on the Pledge of his and his Succeſſors Honour, that the ſame is, and ſhall for ever be approv'd, and accepted by him, his Heirs and Succeſſors; and does promiſe, that no Perſon beſides the Queen of *Great-Britain* and her Succeſſors, according to the Acts of Succeſſion, ſhall ever be acknowledged, or reputed by him, his Heirs or Succeſſors, to be King or Queen of *Great-Britain*; nor will he or they at any Time give any Aid, Succour, Favour or Council, directly or indirectly, to any Perſon or Perſons, who, on any Cauſe or Pretence, ſhall hereafter endeavour to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion. *Articles of Peace between G. Britain and Spain.* *Proteſtant Succeſſion acknowledged.*

The

12 Annæ, 1713.

Gibraltar *yielded to* Great-Britain:

The ſaid Catholick King does alſo for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, yield to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, the full and entire Propriety of the Town and Caſtle of *Gibraltar*, together with the Port, Fortifications, and Forts thereunto belonging, to be held, and enjoy'd abſolutely, with all manner of Right, for ever, without any Exceptions or Impediments whatſoever but without any territorial Juriſdiction, and without any Communication by Land, with the Country round about, ſaving the Liberty to purchaſe for ready Money, in the neighbouring Territories of *Spain*, Proviſions, and other Things neceſſary for the Uſe of the Garriſon, the Inhabitants, and the Ships which lye in the Harbour; and her Majeſty on her Part doth promiſe, That the free Exerciſe of their Religion ſhall be indulged to the *Roman Catholick* Inhabitants of the aforeſaid Town; and in Caſe the Crown of *Great-Britain* ſhould think fit to ſell, or alien the ſaid Town of *Gibraltar*, it was agreed, that the Crown of *Spain* ſhould have the Refuſal thereof.

Minorca *and* Port-Mahon *yielded to* Great-Britain.

The Catholick King did in like manner for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, yield to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, the whole Iſland of *Minorca*; and doth transfer thereunto for ever all Right, and the moſt abſolute Dominion over the ſaid Iſland, and in particular over the Town, Caſtle, Harbour, and Fortifications of the Bay of *Minorca*, commonly call'd *Port-Mahon*; together with the other Ports, Places, and Towns ſituated in the aforeſaid Iſland: And it is likewiſe thereby ſtipulated, that if the Crown of *Great-Britain* ſhall hereafter think fit to alien the ſaid Iſland, the Preference thereof ſhall be given to the Crown of *Spain*; and her Majeſty engages, That all the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland,

Iſland, both Eccleſiaſtical and Secular, ſhall enjoy all their Eſtates and Honours, and that the free Uſe of the *Roman Catholick* Religion ſhall be permitted them. 12 Anne, 1713.

The King of *Spain* by this Treaty alſo grants to *Great-Britain*, the Benefit of the Aſſiento, or ſupplying his Majeſty's Dominions in *America* with *Negroes* for Thirty Years, commencing the 1ſt of *May* 1713; with the ſame Conditions on which the *French* enjoy'd, or at any Time might, or ought to enjoy the ſame; together with a Tract, or Tracts of Land, to be allotted by the ſaid Catholick King, and to be granted to the *Engliſh* Company, commonly call'd, *La Compadia de el Aſſiento*, in ſome convenient Place on the River of *Plata*; no Duties or Revenues being payable by the ſaid Company, during the Time of the ſaid Contract; and this Settlement of the ſaid Company, or thoſe Tracts of Land, ſhall be proper, and ſufficient for Planting and Sowing, and for Feeding Cattle, for the Subſiſtance of thoſe, who are in the Service of the ſaid Company and of their *Negroes*; and that the ſaid *Negroes* may be there kept, till they are ſold: But it ſhall be lawful for the Catholick King to appoint an Officer in the ſaid Place of Settlement, who may take Care that nothing be done or practis'd contrary to his Intereſt; and the Aſſiento Contract concluded at *Madrid* the 26*th* of *March* 1713, is hereby confirmed. *The Benefit of the Aſſiento granted to* Gr. Britain.

After this, follows the Article for indemnifying the *Catalans*, and ſecuring to them their Honours and Eſtates, together with the Privileges of the Inhabitants of both *Caſtiles*, whereby they have the Benefit of Trading to the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *America*, from which they *Catalans indemnified.*

12 Anne, 1713. they were before excluded; but this Article being recited before, I ſhall not inſert it at large here.

Ceſſion of Sicily confirm'd. The Treaty with the Duke of *Savoy*, concerning the Ceſſion of *Sicily* to his Royal Highneſs, *&c.* is hereby confirmed, as alſo the ſeveral Renunciations of King *Philip* to the Crown of *France*.

The Queen going to *Windſor* in *January*, her Ague return'd, and the People were under great Apprehenſions, from ſome Reports that had been ſpread, that ſhe was dangerouſly ill: Whereupon her Majeſty ſent the following Letter to the Lord Mayor of *London*.

ANNE R.

Queen's Letter to the Lord Mayor on her Recovery. RIGHT truſty and well-beloved, we greet you well: Although an Aguiſh Indiſpoſition, ſucceeded by a Fit of the Gout, has detain'd us at this Place longer than we deſigned; yet ſince it has pleas'd Almighty God to reſtore us to ſuch a Degree of Health, that we hope to be able ſoon to return to our uſual Reſidence; We continue determined to open our Parliament on *Tueſday* the 16*th* of this Inſtant *February*, according to the Notice given by Proclamation. Thus much we have judg'd proper to communicate to you, and by you to the Court of Aldermen, and to our other loving Subjects of our good City of *London*; to the Intent, that you may all in your ſeveral Stations contribute to diſcountenance, and put a Stop to thoſe malicious Rumours, ſpread by evil-diſpos'd Perſons, to the Prejudice of Credit, and to the eminent hazard of the publick Peace and Tranquillity. And ſo we bid you farewel.

Given

Given at our Court at Windsor, the First Day of November 1713, in the 12th Year of our Reign: By her Majesty's Command, 1713.

Bolingbroke.

Superscrib'd

To Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved, Sir Samuel Stanier *Knt. Lord Mayor of Our City of* London.

On the 16th of *February*, the Parliament met at *Westminster*; and the Lords Commissioners appointed by her Majesty having directed the Commons to proceed to the Choice of a Speaker, they unanimously elected Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, who was approv'd by her Majesty. *Parliament meets.*

The Commons having taken up some Days in tendring the Oaths to their Members, and appointing the several Committees as usual, at the Commencement of every Session, on the Second of *March*, her Majesty came to the House of Lords, and the Commons being sent for up, she made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have much Satisfaction in being able, at the Opening this Parliament, to tell you, That the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace, and of Commerce with *Spain*, are exchang'd; by which, my Subjects will have greater Opportunities than ever, to improve and extend their Trade: Many Advantages formerly enjoy'd by Connivance, and procur'd by such Methods, as made a Distinction between one

British

An. Anna, British Merchant and another, are now ſettled
1713. by Treaty, and an equal Rule is eſtabliſhed.

It has pleas'd God to bleſs my Endeavours, to obtain an honourable and advantageous Peace for my own People, and for the greateſt Part of my Allies: Nothing which I can do ſhall be wanting to render it univerſal: And I perſwade my Self, that with your hearty Concurrence, my Interpoſition may at laſt prove effectual, to compleat the Settlement of *Europe*.

In the mean while, I congratulate with my own Subjects, that they are deliver'd from a *Conſuming Land-War*, and enter'd on a Peace, the good Effects whereof, nothing but inteſtine Diviſions can obſtruct.

It was the Glory of the wiſeſt and greateſt of my Predeceſſors, to hold the Ballance of *Europe*, and to keep it equal, by caſting in their Weight as Neceſſity requir'd. By this Conduct they enrich'd the Kingdom, and rendred themſelves dreadful to their Enemies, and uſeful to their Friends; I have proceeded on the ſame Principle, and I doubt not but my Succeſſors will follow theſe Examples.

Our Situation points out to us our true Intereſt; for this Country can flouriſh only by Trade, and will be moſt formidable by the right Application of our Naval Force.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have order'd ſuch Accounts to be prepar'd, and laid before you, as will ſhew you, at the Concluſion of the War, the true State of your Condition; whereby you will be better able to judge what Aids are neceſſary; and I only ask of you Supplies for the current Service

Service of the Year, and for the discharging of such Debts as you shall find, on Examination, to be just and reasonable. 12 Annæ, 1713.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Joy which has been generally expres'd on my Recovery from my late Indisposition, and on my coming to this City, I esteem as a Return to that tender Affection which I have always had for my People.

I wish that effectual Care had been taken, as I have often desired, to suppress those seditious Papers, and factious Rumours, by which designing Men have been able to sink Credit, and the Innocent have suffer'd.

There are some, who are arriv'd to that Height of Malice, as to insinuate, that the *Protestant* Succession in the House of *Hanover* is in Danger under my Government.

Those who go about thus to distract the Minds of Men with imaginary Dangers, can only mean to disturb the present Tranquillity, and to bring real Mischiefs upon us.

After all I have done to secure our Religion and your Liberties, and to transmit both safe to Posterity, I cannot mention these Proceedings without some Degree of Warmth; and I must hope you will all agree with me, that Attempts to weaken my Authority, or to render the Possession of the Crown uneasy to me, can never be proper Means to strengthen the *Protestant* Succession.

I have done, and shall continue to do my best for the Good of all my Subjects: Let it be your Endeavour, as it shall be mine, to unite our Differences, not by relaxing from the strictest Adherence to our Constitution in

12 Annæ, 1713. Church and State, but by obſerving the Laws your ſelves, and enforcing a due Obedience to them in others.

A long War has not only impoveriſh'd the Publick, (however ſome particular Men may have been Gainers by it) but has alſo greatly affected Government it ſelf.

Let it be your Care ſo to improve the preſent Opportunity, as to lay the Foundation of recovering us from thoſe Diſorders.

I had the Concurrence of the laſt Parliament in making the Peace: Let it be the Honour of this, to aſſiſt me in obtaining ſuch Fruits from it, as may not only derive Bleſſings on the preſent Age, but even down to lateſt Poſterity.

Convocation chooſe a Prolocutor. The Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury* being alſo aſſembled, the lower Houſe made choice of the Reverend Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*, to be their Prolocutor; and on the 26*th* of *Feb.* the Reverend Dr. *Moſs*, Dean of *Ely*, preſented him to the upper Houſe, making a ſuitable Speech upon that Occaſion: About this Time the Reverend Dr. *Smallridge* was nominated to the Biſhoprick of *Briſtol*.

Lords Addreſs of Thanks for her Majeſty's Speech. On the 3*d* of *March*, the Lords attended her Majeſty, with an Addreſs of Thanks for her Speech from the Throne; wherein they congratulate her Recovery from her late Indiſpoſition.

And they aſſure her, that it was with the greateſt Pleaſure, and the utmoſt Gratitude, that they receiv'd the Intimation that her Majeſty was pleaſed to give them, that the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *Spain* were exchanged; and that they were, by her Majeſty's great Wiſdom and

and Goodneſs, at laſt deliver'd from that *Conſuming Land-War*; the Burdens and ill Conſequences whereof, they were ſenſible nothing could remove or prevent, but a right Improvement of the preſent Opportunity; and that they would uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to diſcourage and diſcountenance all Attempts to weaken her Majeſty's Authority, or to render the Poſſeſſion of the Crown uneaſy to her. 12 Annæ, 1713.

Commons Addreſs.

On the 5*th* of *March*, the Commons alſo attended her Majeſty, with an Addreſs of Thanks for her Speech from the Throne, and aſſur'd her Majeſty, that as nothing could be more afflicting to her People, than the Indiſpoſition of the beſt of Sovereigns; ſo nothing had ever been an Occaſion of greater Joy and Satisfaction to them, than her Majeſty's late happy Recovery; they congratulated her alſo on the Concluſion of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *Spain*; and they ſaid they could never ſufficiently expreſs the Senſe they had of their Happineſs, in being deliver'd from the Calamities of a *Conſuming War*.

That her Majeſty may depend upon it, her Loyal Commons would never be prevail'd on, by any Pretences whatſoever, to countenance Attempts that may tend to weaken her Authority, and to render the Poſſeſſion of the Crown uneaſy to her, which could only proceed from the Rage of a diſappointed Faction.

Convocations Addreſs

On the 6*th* of *March*, the Arch-Biſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſſembled, preſented an Addreſs to her Majeſty, congratulating her Recovery; and prayed that the divine Good-

12 Annæ, 1713. neſs might continue to ſupport, and preſerve her ſacred Majeſty in Health and Proſperity; and that after a long and happy Reign, ſhe might be able to tranſmit the Protection of this Church and State, to a Proteſtant *Succeſſor in the Illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover.

Pamphlet, call'd, The publick Spirit of the *Whigs, cenſur'd by the Lords.*

About this Time, a Pamphlet was cenſur'd by the Houſe of Lords, entitul'd, *The publick Spirit of the* Whigs; *ſet forth in their generous Encouragement of the Author of the* Criſis; *with ſome Obſervations on the Seaſonableneſs, Candor, Erudition, and Stile of that Treatiſe.*

In this Pamphlet were ſome ſmart Reflections on the Author of the *Criſis*, and on the Projectors of the Union; but what principally occaſion'd this Animadverſion, was ſome Reflections on the Earl of *Nottingham*, and ſome other Peers, who had ſubſcrib'd to the Author of that doughty Performance. *Barber* the Printer, and *Morphew* the Publiſher, were both taken into Cuſtody of the Black Rod: And the Lords addreſs'd her Majeſty, to iſſue a Proclamation for apprehending the Author: Whereupon a Proclamation came out, offering a Reward of 300 *l.* to any one that could diſcover the Author.

Steel's *Criſis and* Engliſh-Man *cenſur'd by the Commons.*

On the other Hand, a Complaint was made in the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. *Auditor Foly*, againſt the Author of the *Engliſh-Man*; and the abovementioned Pamphlet, call'd the *Criſis*, as containing ſeveral Paragraphs tending to Sedition, highly reflecting upon her Majeſty, and arraigning her Adminiſtration and Government: Mr. *Steel* acknowledging himſelf the Author of thoſe Pieces, and deſiring to be heard in his Defence, a Day was appointed for the hearing of that Matter.

The

The 13th of *March*, Mr *Steel* and his Friends made a very long Defence; after which, it was put to the Vote, and carry'd by 245 Voices, against 152, that the printed Pamphlet, entituled, *The Engliſh Man*, being the Cloſe of the Paper ſo call'd; and one other Pamphlet, entitul'd, *The Criſis*, written by *Richard Steel* Eſq; a Member of this Houſe, are ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels, containing many Expreſſions highly reflecting upon her Majeſty, and upon the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Univerſities of this Kingdom; maliciouſly inſinuating, That the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover* is in Danger under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, and tending to alienate the Affections of her Majeſty's good Subjects, and to create Jealouſies and Diviſions among them. *Secondly*, That *Richard Steel* Eſq; for his Offence in Writing and Publiſhing the ſaid ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels, be expell'd this Houſe. 12 Annæ, 1713. *Mr.* Steel *expell'd the Houſe.*

In the Beginning of this Month, Sir *William Dawes* having been tranſlated to the See of *York*, upon the Death of Doctor *John Sharp*, was confirmed Arch-Biſhop of that See; and Doctor *Gaſtrel*, Preacher of *Lincoln's Inn*, was made Biſhop of *Cheſter*. *Sir* Will. Dawes *tranſlated to the See of* York. *Dr.* Gaſtrel *made Biſhop of* Cheſter.

The Duke of *Argyle*, in the Beginning of *April*, was removed from all his Places; and the Earl of *Stairs* was ordered to ſell his Regiment; as was Major General *Davenport*, his Poſt of Lieutenant of the firſt Troop of her Majeſty's Life Guards; the Biſhop of *Briſtol* was declar'd Lord Almoner, in the Room of the late Arch-Biſhop of *York*; and the Biſhop of *London*, was declar'd Dean of her Majeſty's Chappel. *D. of* Argyle *and Earl of* Stairs *laid aſide.*

13 Annæ, 1714.

Notwithſtanding the many Engagements, we find in the Addreſſes, that the Houſes would do all that lay in their Power to render her Majeſty's Reign eaſy, we ſtill find repeated Reflections on her Adminiſtration, and every Day almoſt ſeems to produce a new Grievance. Sometimes they complain that the *Pretender* is not remov'd from *Lorrain*, ſometimes that the *Catalans* have no better Terms, and once the Queſtion was actually put, *That the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion was in Danger under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration*; which was carried in the Negative, but by Twelve Voices; then an Addreſs was preſented to he Majeſty, that ſhe would offer a Reward to thoſe who ſhould apprehend the *Pretender*; and another Addreſs was preſented, for a Proclamation againſt *Popiſh* Prieſts and *Jeſuits*; as if the Queen had been juſt about bringing in the *Popiſh* Superſtition: Another Occaſion of Complaint, was the Paying 4000 *l.* a Year to the Clans of *Scotland*, tho' a much greater Sum had been directed to be paid them by King *William*, to keep them quiet.

Many Grievances complain'd of,

To the Lords Addreſs, for a Proclamation for apprehending the *Pretender*, her Majeſty anſwer'd, That it would be a real Strengthning to the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, as well as a Support to her Government, that an End were put to thoſe groundleſs Fears and Jealouſies, which had been ſo induſtriouſly promoted; that ſhe did not at this Time ſee any Occaſion for ſuch a Proclamation; whenever ſhe judg'd it to be neceſſary, ſhe would give her Orders for iſſuing one.

Which her Majeſty ſeems to reſent.

Still the Party found freſh Occaſion to diſcompoſe her Majeſty, in that ill State of Health they knew her to be; and Baron *Schutz* was

A Writ demanded to call the Electoral Prince of Hanover *to the Houſe of Peers.*

was prevail'd upon, to demand of my Lord Chancellor, a Writ for calling the Electoral Prince of *Hanover* to the Houſe of Lords: This her Majeſty thought fit to comply with; but ſo far reſented this Uſage, that Baron *Schutz* was forbid the Court: Whereupon that Miniſter return'd to *Hanover*. 13 Annæ, 1714.

The Two Houſes being convinced they had been long impos'd upon by a reſtleſs Faction, to diſturb her Majeſty's Repoſe, with frivolous and unneceſſary Complaints; in Order to make ſome Satisfaction for the Diſquiet they had given her, they attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Addreſs of both Houſes approving the Peace as ſafe, honourable, and advantageous to Britain.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to expreſs the juſt Senſe which we have of your Majeſty's Goodneſs to your People, *in delivering them by, a ſafe, honourable, and advantageous Peace with* France *and* Spain, *from the heavy Burthen of a conſuming Land War, unequally carried on, and become at laſt impracticable.*

And we do moſt earneſtly intreat your Majeſty, That you will be pleas'd, with the ſame Steadineſs, notwithſtanding all the Obſtructions which have been, or may be thrown in your Way, to purſue ſuch Meaſures as you ſhall judge neceſſary for compleating the Settlement of *Europe*, on the Principles laid down by your Majeſty in your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

13 Annæ, 1714.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer to this grateful Addreſs was as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE State of publick Affairs in *Europe*, as well as the Neceſſities of my own Kingdoms, obliged me to enter into a Negotiation of Peace; and notwithſtanding all Obſtructions and Difficulties, I have, by the Bleſſing of God, brought it to a happy Concluſion.

I eſteem this Addreſs as the united Voice of my affectionate and loyal Subjects, and I return you all the heartieſt Thanks which can be given by a Sovereign, who deſires nothing more than to ſee her People ſafe and flouriſhing.

New Commiſſion of the Admiralty.

In the Beginning of *April*, a Commiſſion paſſed, conſtituting the following Gentlemen Lords of the Admiralty, *viz.* Earl of *Strafford*, Sir *John Leake*, Sir *William Drake*, Sir *James Wiſhart*, *George Clark* Eſq; and Sir *George Beamont*.

Dunkirk *demoliſh'd.*

Before the End of this Month, we receiv'd Advice that the Harbour, Town, and Cittadel of *Dunkirk*, were entirely demoliſh'd; upon which, all the Clamours on that Head ceaſed; but the *French* being buſy in making a Canal, to convey thoſe Waters to the Sea, which uſed to be diſcharged by the Sluices at *Dukirk*, it was not long before this was made another Pretence of Fears and Jealouſies.

The Earl of *Peterborow* was about this Time made Governour of the Iſland of *Minorca*, in the Room of the Duke of *Argyle*, who had been diſplac'd.

On

On the 4th of *May*, the Reverend Mr. *Bedford*, who had been convicted of publishing a Book, shewing the Monarchy of *England* to be hereditary, was sentenc'd in the Court of King's Bench to pay a Fine of 1000 Marks, and to remain a Prisoner for Three Years; and afterwards to be bound in a Recognizance, with Four sufficient Sureties, in the Sum of 5000 *l.* for his good Behaviour during Life; and he was order'd to be brought to all the Courts in *Westminster*, with a Paper on his Head signifying his Offence; but the last Part of the Sentence her Majesty remitted. 13 Annæ, 1714. *Sentence on Mr. Bedford for publishing hereditary Right.*

On the 24th of *May* in the Evening, Monsieur *D' Iberville*, Envoy extraordinary to the *French* King, notified the Death of the Duke of *Berry*, at a private Audience he had of her Majesty. *D. of Berry's Death.*

The lower House of Convocation having drawn up a Representation against some Tenets of Doctor *Clark*'s, and presented it to the upper House, their Lordships directed them to specifie the obnoxious Passages in his Writings.

Whereupon the lower House, on the 23d of *June*, presented an Extract of several heretical Opinions they had taken from the Books and Writings of the said Dr. *Clark*. *Convocation animadvert on the Writings and Principles of Dr. Sam. Clark Rector of St. James's.*

They observe in these Writings, *First*, Assertions contrary to the Catholick Faith, as received and declar'd by this reform'd Church of *England*, concerning Three Persons of one Substance, Power, and Eternity, in the Unity of the Godhead.

A. Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, *p.* 465. *l.* 2. If it [the Word ὁμοούσιος, which we translate

13 Annæ, 1714. late of one Subſtance with the Father] be underſtood to ſignifie one individual Subſtance, this will be properly one Subſtance, or one Perſon only.

Letter to Dr. Wells, *p.* 47. *l.* 20.

B. Now this I ſay, [*viz.* That in the Godhead there are Three Perſons of the ſame divine individual Eſſence] is an expreſs Contradiction in the very Terms.

C. If the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be conceived to be all but one individual Being, it follows of Neceſſity, that the Son and Holy Spirit have no Being at all.

Ibid. p. 289. *l.* 8. *to p.* 297.

D. That Two Perſons ſhould be One Being, is, I think, a manifeſt Contradiction.

Ibid. 297. *l.* 4.

This, (*viz.* That the Father and the Son are both one and the ſame individual Being) I think, is an expreſs Contradiction.

Cent. 465. *N. B.* That the Words Eſſence, Being, and Subſtance, are uſed by this Author in equivalent Terms. *Vid. Scrip. Doct.* p. 243. l. 1, and 9. p. 270. § 12. l. 2. p. 272. p. 289. § 19. l. 2. p. 349. § 11. l. 2. p. 350. § 41. l. 2. p. 372. § 51. l. 3. p. 373. l. 19. Anſwer to the Author of ſome Conſiderations, p. 229. l. 9.

Scripture Doctrine, p. 429. l. 10.

E. There are not — Three Eternal Perſons.

Ibid.

Ibid. 17. There are not —— Three uncreated Perſons. 13 Anne, 1714.

Ibid. l. *penult.* There are not —— Three Almighty Perſons.

2. Paſſages tending to perplex the the Minds of Men in the ſolemn Acts of Worſhip, as directed by our eſtabliſh'd Liturgy.

All the Paſſages before cited have, in our Opinion, this Tendency, more particularly thoſe whereby the Author pretends to explain ſome Expreſſions in the *Nicene* and *Athanaſian* Creeds, which are Parts of our Divine Service

Of the the like Tendency, are the Comments [*Scripture Doctrine*, Part III. Ch. 2. p. 415, *&c.*] upon divers other Expreſſions in the ſaid Creeds; in the Doxology, Litany, Collects, and other Offices of Devotion, in which the Church manifeſtly intends the Worſhip of the Trinity in Unity; and aſcribes one and the ſame Glory to the Three Perſons, without any Difference or Inequality.

But the moſt offenſive Paſſage under this Head, ſeems to be in p. 476, of the ſaid Book, where, having firſt connected the proper Preface for *Trinity-Sunday*, with the Words, O Lord, [Holy Father] Almighty everlaſting God; without taking Notice that the Words [Holy Father] are expreſly ordered to be omitted on that Day, afterwards aſſerts, that the firſt obvious, natural, and grammatical Sound of the whole Sentence is, That the Perſon of the Father is not One only Perſon, but Three Perſons.

Which Proceeding of this Author, is not only a manifeſt and groſs Miſinterpretation of this particular Form of Devotion, but tendeth greatly to perplex the Minds of Men in the Uſe of it, by inſinuating, that whilſt they are here

13 Annæ. 1714. here acknowledging the one God to be not One Perſon, but Three Perſons in one Subſtance, they are all the while addreſſing themſelves to the Perſon of the Father ſingly, and abſurdly declaring him to be, not only One Perſon, but Three Perſons.

3. Paſſages in the Liturgy and XXXIX Articles wreſted by Dr. *Clark*, in ſuch manner as is complain'd of in the Repreſentation.

For theſe we refer to the whole 2*d Chap.* Part 3*d* of the *Scripture Doctrine* of the Trinity, compar'd with pag. 24*th* and 25*th* of the Introduction: In the ſaid ſecond Chapter, he explains many Paſſages in the Liturgy and Articles, in a Senſe directly contrary to the known Senſe of the Church: And in the Introduction, he deſires it may be obſerv'd, that he gives his Aſſent to the Terms by Law appointed, in that Senſe only wherein he himſelf had explain'd them.

The lower Houſe are perſwaded, the foregoing Extract does fully ſupport their Repreſentation.

But moreover, We beg Leave to obſerve, That the Offence given by the Books complain'd of, ſeems to us to ariſe, not only from ſuch particular Parts and Paſſages thereof, as are before cited, but from the general Drift and Deſign of the whole. The ſaid Books, in our Opinion, tending to nothing leſs than to ſubſtitute the Author's private Conceits, and arbitrary Interpretations of Scripture, in the Room of thoſe Catholick Doctrines which the Church profeſſes and maintains, as warranted both by Scripture and Antiquity.

Exib. 23 *Junii*, 1714.

Joh. London. *Commiſſar.*

Her

Her Majeſty being acquainted with this Proceeding, order'd Dr. *Clarke* to be ſtruck out of the Liſt of her Chaplains. 13 Annæ, 1714.

The Doctor finding his Preferments in Danger, thought fit to draw up a qualifying Paper concerning his Faith in the Holy Trinity, which he preſented to the upper Houſe of Convocation, and is as follows. *Dr Clark's Explanation of his Principles as to the Trinity.*

Dr. Clark's *Sentiments concerning the Eternal Generation of the Son, and Proceſs of the Holy Spirit,* &c.

Concerning the Eternity of Son and Holy Spirit.

MY Opinion is, That the Son of God was eternally begotten by the Eternal Incomprehenſible Power and Will of the Father; and that the Holy Spirit was likewiſe eternally derived from the Father, by, or through the Son, according to the Eternal Incomprehenſible Power and Will of the Father.

Concerning Preaching.

Before my Book, entitul'd, *The Scripture Doctrine,* was publiſh'd, I did indeed preach Two or Three Sermons upon this Subject; but ſince the Book was publiſh'd, I have never preach'd upon this Subject: And becauſe I think it not fair to propoſe particular Opinions, where there is not Liberty of anſwering, I am willing to promiſe, as indeed I intended, not to preach any more upon this Subject.

Con-

13 Annæ, 1714.

Concerning Writing.

I do not intend to write any more concerning the Doctrine of the Trinity: But if I ſhall fail herein, and write any Thing hereafter upon that Subject, contrary to the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, I do hereby willingly ſubmit my ſelf to any ſuch Cenſures as my Superiors ſhall think fit to paſs upon me.

And whereas it hath been confidently reported, That the *Athanaſian* Creed, and the Third and Fourth Petitions of the Litany, have been omitted in my Church by my Direction: I do hereby declare, That the Third and Fourth Petitions of the Litany have never been omitted at all; and that the *Athanaſian* Creed was never omitted at Eleven a Clock Prayers, but at the early Prayers only, for Brevity Sake, at the Diſcretion of the Curate, and not by my Appointment.

As to my private Converſation, I am not conſcious to my ſelf, that I have given any juſt Occaſion for thoſe Reports, which have been ſpread concerning me, with Relation to this Controverſy. I am ſorry that what I ſincerely intended for the Honour and Glory of God, and ſo to explain this great Myſtery, as to avoid the Hereſies in both extreams, ſhould have given any Offence to this Synod, and particularly to my Lords the Biſhops. I hope my Behaviour for the Time to come, with Relation hereunto, will be ſuch, as to prevent any further Complaints againſt me.

But

13 Annæ, 1714.

But the Doctor, leaſt the World ſhould apprehend him to be too orthodox, drew up a ſecond Paper, which he tranſmitted to the Biſhop of *London*; wherein he declares, That his Opinion deliver'd in the former Paper, was not different from what he had before profeſs'd, and maintain'd in his Books: And that he deſired it might be ſo underſtood, and not as any ſort of Retractation of any Thing he had before written; and that as to that Part of the ſaid Paper, which relates to his Writing upon this Subject, it was not his Deſign to lay himſelf under an abſolute Obligation not to write again, (which he judg'd it would be criminal and diſhoneſt to do) but only to expreſs his Intention, (as he had done before this in his laſt Book) not to write any more on this Subject, unleſs ſome new, and juſtifiable Occaſion, ſhould make it a Point of Conſcience and Honeſty ſo to do.

His ſecond Explanation of himſelf.

The upper Houſe notwithſtanding declar'd themſelves ſatisfy'd with theſe Explanations, and acquainted the lower Houſe, That they did not think fit to proceed further upon the Extracts laid before them.

The upper Houſe declare themſelves ſatisfy'd with it.

The lower Houſe, on the contrary, reſolv'd that Dr. *Clarke* having not retracted any of his Opinions, which gave Occaſion to their Complaint, they could not eſteem his Paper ſatisfactory.

The lower Houſe obſerve he had not retracted any of his Opinions:

The Lords ſtill found new Matter for Complaint, and on the 7*th* of *July*, attended her Majeſty with another Repreſentation, ſignifying, that the Carrying on the Trade between her Majeſty's Dominions and *Spain*, on the

Addreſs of the Lords concerning the Trade with Spain.

Foot

13 Anne, 1714. Foot of the preſent Treaty of Commerce, was attended with inſuperable Difficulties, and did therefore very earneſtly beſeech her, to uſe effectual Means for procuring ſuch Alterations to be made in the ſame, as might render the ſaid Trade practicable, and beneficial to her Majeſty's People.

Her Majeſty anſwer'd, It had been her Care to procure all poſſible Advantages for her Subjects in Trade, and ſhe ſhould continue her utmoſt Endeavour to obtain further Benefits, and particularly in the Trade with *Spain*, which was ſo uſeful to her Subjects.

The Parliament having finiſh'd the Buſineſs before them, her Majeſty, on the *9th* of *July*, gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts; after which, ſhe made a Speech to both Houſes, which was the laſt ſhe ever made in Parliament, (*viz.*)

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen's laſt Speech to her Parliament.

THE Progreſs which has been made in publick Buſineſs, and the Seaſon of the Year, render it both convenient and neceſſary, that I ſhould put an End to this Seſſion.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you hearty Thanks for all your good Services to me, and to your Country; and particularly for the Supplies you have given me, as well to defray the Expences of the current Year, as towards the Diſcharge of the National Debts.

In our preſent Circumſtances, it could not be expected that a full Proviſion ſhould be made on both theſe Heads.

What

What you have granted ſhall be laid out with the beſt Husbandry, and to the greateſt Advantage. 13 Annæ. 1714.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope early in the Winter to meet you again, and to find you in ſuch a Temper, as is neceſſary for the real Improvement of our Commerce, and of all the other Advantages of Peace.

My chief Concern is, to preſerve to you and to your Poſterity, our Holy Religion, and the Liberty of my Subjects, and to ſecure the preſent and future Tranquillity of my Kingdoms: But I muſt tell you plainly, that theſe deſirable Ends can never be attain'd, unleſs you bring the ſame Diſpoſitions on your Parts; unleſs all groundleſs Jealouſies, which create and foment Diviſions amongſt you, be laid aſide; and unleſs you ſhew the ſame Regard for my juſt Prerogative, and for the Honour of my Government, as I have always expreſs'd for the Rights of my People.

Then the Parliament was Prorogu'd to *Tueſday* the 10*th* of *Auguſt*.

Acts paſſed 12 *Annæ*, Seſſ. 2.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1714. By this Act, Two Shillings in the Pound only was rais'd, as had been done the Year before. *Cap.* 1. *Land-Tax reduc'd to Two Shillings in the Pound.*

An Act for allowing a Drawback upon the Exportation of Salt, to be made uſe of for the Curing of Fiſh taken in the *North Seas*, or at *Iſleland*. *Cap.* 2.

13 Annæ, 1714. *Cap.* 3. An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1714; and for the Encouragement of the Distilling Brandy from malted Corn and Cyder, and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, and Lottery Tickets lost, burnt, or destroy'd; and to enable the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, and others, to lend Money upon *South-Sea* Stock.

Cap. 4. An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces, and of their Quarters.

Cap. 5. An Act for taking away the new additional Duty of Thirty Pound *per Cent. ad valorem*, imposed upon all Books and Prints imported into *Great-Britain*, by an Act made in the 10*th* Year of the Reign of her present Majesty Queen *Anne*.

Cap. 6. An Act for taking away Mortuaries within the Dioceses of *Bangor*, *Landaff*, St. *David*'s, and St. *Asaph*, and giving a Recompence thereof, to the Bishops of the said respective Dioceses; and for confirming several Letters Patents granted by her Majesty, for perpetually Annexing a Prebend of *Glouceſter* to the Mastership of *Pembroke* College in *Oxford*; and a Prebend of *Rochester*, to the Provostship of *Oriel* College in *Oxford*; and a Prebend of *Norwich*, to the Mastership of *Catherine-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

Cap. 7. *Schism Act.* An Act to prevent the Growth of Schism, and for the further Security of the Churches of *England* and *Ireland*, as by Law establish'd.

Nonconformists teaching School, to be imprison'd for Three Months. By this Statute it is enacted, That whoever, after the 1st of *August* 1714, shall keep any publick, or private School, or instruct or teach Youth in any House, or private Family in *England*, *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*,

Tweed, before such Person shall have subscribed the following Declaration, enjoyned by an Act of the 13 *Car.* II. (*viz.*) 13 Anne. 1714.

I *A. B.* do declare, That I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, as it is now by Law establish'd.

And shall have obtain'd a License from the Ordinary of the Place, under the Seal of his Office, and shall be thereof convicted upon an Information, Presentment or Indictment, in any of the Courts at *Westminster*, or at the Assizes, or before Justices of Oyer and Terminer, such Person shall be committed to the common Goal for Three Months, to commence from the Time of their Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprise.

Provided, That no License shall be granted to any Person, until he produce a Certificate of his having receiv'd the Sacrament, according to the Usage of the Church of *England*, in some Parish-Church, within the Space of a Year before, under the Hand of the Minister and one of the Church-Wardens; nor until such Person shall have taken and subscribed the Oaths of Allegiance, and Supremacy, and Abjuration; and made and subscribed the Declaration against Transubstantiation before the Ordinary. *School Master to receive the Sacrament and take the Oaths.*

And every Person having obtain'd such License, and qualify'd himself as aforesaid, who shall, during the Time of his keeping School, or instructing Youth as aforesaid, willingly resort to, or be present at a Conventicle, or in any other Assembly for the Exercise of Religion, although the Liturgy of the Church of *England* be used, if her Majesty, and those *If he be present at a Conventicle, he is incapacitated, and to be imprison'd as above.*

13 Annæ, 1714. required by the Liturgy to be pray'd for, ſhall not there be pray'd for in expreſs Words, ſuch Perſon ſhall be liable to the Pains in this Act, and be incapable of keeping any School, &c.

He muſt teach only the Church Catechiſm. And, if any Perſon licens'd ſhall teach any other than the Church Catechiſm, the Licenſe ſhall be void, and ſuch Perſon ſhall be liable to the Penalties of this Act, and ſuch Offenders may be puniſh'd, as formerly, by the Ordinary. Provided no Perſon be puniſh'd twice for the ſame Offence.

Provided, This Act do not extend to any Tutor in the Univerſities, or in Noblemens Houſes, Provided he qualifie himſelf in every Reſpect according to this Act, except only in that of taking a Licenſe from the Biſhop.

Provided, This Act do not extend to any Member of the Foreign Churches, allow'd by her Majeſty.

Offenders conforming recapacitated. Provided, That if any Perſon, who ſhall have been convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall afterwards conform for the Space of a Year, without having been preſent at a Conventicle, and ſhall receive the Sacrament according to the Uſage of the Church of *England* Three Times in that Year, ſuch Perſon ſhall be again capable of having a Licenſe.

Schools for Reading, Writing, and Mathematicks excepted. Provided, This Act ſhall not extend to any Perſon, who ſhall inſtruct Youth in Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, or any Part of Mathematical Learning only.

Extended to Ireland. And it is enacted, That the Proviſions and Clauſes in this Act, ſhall extend to *Ireland*.

Cap. 8. An Act for encouraging the Tobacco Trade.

An

An Act for laying Additional Duties on Soap and Paper, and upon certain Linens, Silks, Callicoes and Stuffs, and upon Starch and exported Coals, and upon ſtampt Vellum, Parchment and Paper, for raiſing 1400,000 *l.* by Way of a Lottery, for her Majeſty's Supply, and for Allowances on exporting made Wares of Leather, Sheep-Skins and Lamb-Skins; and for diſtribution of Four Thouſand Pounds, due to the Officers and Sea-Men for Gun Money; and to adjuſt the Property of Tickets in former Lotteries; and touching certain Shares of Stock in the Capital of the *South-Sea* Company; and for appropriating the Monies granted to her Majeſty. 13 Annæ, 1714. Cap. 9.

An Act for raiſing the *Militia*, for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fourteen, altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid: And for rectifying a Miſtake in an Act paſs'd in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, entitul'd, *An Act for the Regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majeſty's Service, and for Payment of the ſaid Forces and their Quarters.* Cap. 10.

An Act to prevent the Liſting her Majeſty's Subjects to ſerve as Soldiers, without her Majeſty's Licenſe. Cap. 11.

An Act for the better Maintenance of Curates within the Church of *England*, and for preventing any Eccleſiaſtical Perſons from buying the next Avoidance of any Church-Preferment. Cap. 12.

An Act to diſcharge and acquit the Commiſſioners of Equivalent, for the Sum of Three Hundred Eighty One Thouſand, Seven Hundred and Nine Pounds, Fifteen Shillings and Tenpence Half-peny, by them du- Cap. 13.

13 Anne, 1714. iſſued out of the Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thouſand, Eighty Five Pounds, Ten Shillings, which they receiv'd.

Cap. 14. An Act for rendring more effectual, an Act made in the Third Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, Entitul'd, *An Act to prevent and avoid Dangers, which may grow by* Popiſh *Recuſants*: And alſo of one other Act made in the Firſt Year of the Reign of their late Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitul'd, *An Act to veſt in the Two Univerſities, the Preſentations of Benefices belonging to* Papiſts: *And for veſting in the Lords of Juſticiary, Power to inflict the ſame Puniſhments againſt* Jeſuits, Prieſts, *and other trafficking* Papiſts, which the Privy Council of *Scotland* was impowered to do, by an Act paſſed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, entitul'd, *An Act for preventing the Growth of* Popery.

Cap. 15. An Act for providing a Publick Reward for ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall diſcover the Longitude at Sea.

Cap. 16. An Act to reduce the Rate of Intereſt without any Pejudice to Parliamentary Securities.

Cap. 17. An Act for the ſpeedy and effectual Preſerving the Navigation of the River of *Thames*, by ſtopping the Breach in the Levels of *Havering* and *Dagenham*, in the County of *Eſſex*, and for aſcertaining the Coal Meaſure.

Cap. 18. An Act for the Preſerving all ſuch Ships, and Goods thereof, which ſhall happen to be forced on Shore, or ſtranded upon the Coaſts of this Kingdom, or any other of her Majeſty's Dominions.

Cap. 19. An Act to explain a Clauſe in an Act of Parliament of the Tenth Year of her Majeſty's

jeſty's Reign, for laying ſeveral Duties upon all Soap and Paper made in *Great-Britain*, or imported into the ſame; and upon checquered and ſtriped Linens imported; and upon certain Silks, Callicoes, Linens and Stuffs, printed, painted or ſtain'd; and upon ſeveral Kinds of ſtampt Vellum, Parchment, and Paper; and upon certain printed Pamphlets, and Advertiſements, for raiſing the Sum of 1,800,000 *l.* by Way of a Lottery, and for other Purpoſes in the ſaid Act mention'd, ſo far as the ſaid Act relates to Lawns, Canvas, Buckrams, Barras, and *Sileſia* Neckcloths. 13 Annæ, 1714.

An Act to explain and make more effectual an Act paſſed in the Tenth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for preventing Abuſes in making Linen Cloth, and regulating the Lengths and Breadths, and equal ſorting of Yarn in each Piece made in *Scotland*, and for whitening the ſame. *Cap.* 20.

An Act to explain part of an Act made in the Seventh Year of her Majeſty's Reign, (for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of *England*, and for raiſing a further Supply to her Majeſty, for the Service of the Year 1709;) ſo far as the ſame relates to unwrought Incle imported into this Kingdom. *Cap.* 21.

An Act to continue an Act of the Sixth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitul'd, *An Act to enable her Majeſty to make Leaſes, and Copies of Offices, Lands, and Hereditaments, Parcel of her Dutchy of* Cornwall, *or annexed to the ſame.* *Cap.* 22.

An Act for reducing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, ſturdy Beggars and Vagrants, into one Act of Parliament, and for the more effectual Puniſhing ſuch Rogues, *Cap.* 23.

13 Annæ, 1714. Vagabonds, ſturdy Beggars and Vagrants, and ſending them whither they ought to be ſent.

We may now look back, and obſerve what a Figure the *Germans* made, when they pretended ſingly to oppoſe the whole Power of *France*, and we ſhall find it anſwerable to our Expectations: They were ſoon oblig'd to retire into their fortified Towns, and behind their Lines, while *Marſhal Villars* reduc'd one Place after another, and made them begin to think of Peace in earneſt.

Landau inveſted. He inveſted *Landau* the Beginning of *June*, and in the Night, between the 24*th* and 25*th* of the ſame Month, the Trenches were open'd: Prince *Eugene* in the mean Time remain'd quiet in his Camp, which was extended along the *Rhine*, from *Philipsburgh* to *Mentz*, without being able to give the *French* any Diſturbance: And though the Garriſon made a noble Defence, yet having no Expectations of Relief, on the Twentieth of *Auguſt*, they were compell'd to ſurrender Priſoners of War.

The Garriſon ſurrender Priſoners of War.

Friburgh inveſted and taken. The latter End of *September*, *Marſhal Villars* caus'd *Friburgh* to be inveſted, and on the laſt of that that Month the Trenches were open'd: This Town alſo made a very good Defence; and the Governour having defended it as long as it was tenable, on the Thirty-firſt of *October* retired into the Caſtles; and being deſirous to ſave his Garriſon, obtain'd Leave to ſend an Officer to Prince *Eugene* for Inſtructions: Whereupon a Suſpenſion of Arms was agreed on, which ended in a Capitulation, that was ſign'd the Sixteenth of *November*; by which the Garriſon were permitted to march out with Bag and Baggage,

Four

Four Pieces of Cannon, and Two Mortars, and all other Marks of Honour, and were conducted to the Imperial Camp at *Rotweil*. 13 Annæ, 1714.

The Empire finding themſelves unable to reſiſt the Progreſs of the *French* Arms, a Treaty of Peace was again ſet on Foot this Winter, which was manag'd ſolely by the Two Generals, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the *Marſhal Villars*, at the Caſtle of *Alt Raſtadt*, and was brought to a Concluſion, and ſign'd the 6th of *March*. *Peace concluded between* France *and the Emperor.*

By this Treaty, the Emperor was oblig'd to quit his Pretenſions to *Landau*, which he might have retain'd, if he had thought fit to have ſign'd the Peace with his Allies; as for the reſt, the *Rhine* was agreed to be the Barrier between the Empire and *France*, and the other Articles were conformable to the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

It will be neceſſary now to take a View of the Behaviour of the *Catalans*, on the Emperor's evacuating that Country.

Count *Starembergh* having receiv'd the laſt Orders of the Emperor, to imbark for *Italy* with the Forces under his Command, acquainted the *Catalans* with it; and appointed Count *Conenſeck* to regulate the Evacuation of that Principallity with the *Britiſh* and *Spaniſh* Commiſſaries. On the Twenty Second of *June* every Thing was adjuſted; and it was provided, That all Perſons who deſired to retire into *Italy*, ſhould be tranſported thither. Catalonia *evacuated.*

The States of *Catalonia* having been ſummon'd to meet on this Occaſion, the Cardinal *de Sala*, Biſhop of *Barcelona*, made a Speech to them, exhorting them to ſubmit to King *Philip*;

13 Annæ, 1714. *Philip*; and assur'd them, that the Queen of *Great-Britain* had obtain'd a general Pardon for them, and that they would enjoy equal Privileges with the rest of the Subjects of *Spain*: Several other Members of that Assembly spoke to the same Effect; but the Majority were of another Mind, and chose to hazard every Thing, rather than to submit to King *Philip*'s Government. Accordingly they took a Resolution to form an Army out of the Inhabitants of that Principality, and named their Generals, *viz.* General *Villareall*, Count *Puebla*, and General *Nebot*. The Inhabitants of *Barcelona* were immediately commanded to Arms, and the *Miquelets* were order'd to draw near to that City: The States of *Catalonia* afterwards sent a Deputation to Count *Starembergh*, to acquaint him, That they should still preserve the same Zeal and Affection for the Emperor, their lawful Sovereign, as they had always express'd, and hop'd he had not consented to deliver up *Barcelona* to their Enemies; and that therefore he would evacuate that City, and the Castle of *Montjouy*, and leave it to the Inhabitants, and the States of *Catalonia*, to make the best Terms they could.

Catalans resolve not to submit to King Philip.

That General did not think fit publickly to approve their Design, but so far connived at it, as to suffer them to seize the principal Posts about *Barcelona*, and to garrison Fort *Montjouy*. Count *Starembergh* and the Imperial Troops soon after embark'd, and were convoy'd by the *British* Admiral Sir *John Jennings* to *Genoa*, where they arriv'd about the Middle of *July*.

The Catalans *take Possession of* Barcelona.

Upon

Upon the Departure of the *Germans*, the *Catalans* proclaim'd War, by Beat of Drum and Sound of Trumpet, againſt *France* and the Duke of *Anjou*, to whom thy pretended they could not ſubmit, he having betray'd the Intereſt of the *Chriſtian* Religion, by yielding *Minorca* and *Gibraltar* to *Engliſh Heretick*s. 13 Annæ, 1714.

Proclaims War againſt K. Philip.

The Trwenty ninth of *July*, the Duke of *Popoli* being arrived before *Barcelona* with an Army of Twenty Six Thouſand Men, ſent a Letter into the City, ſignifying, that if they did not open their Gates that very Day, to the Troops of the King their Sovereign, the Pardon his Majeſty had granted them, would be of no Force, but they would be uſed as obſtinate Rebels: And whereas the Army of his Majeſty had inveſted that City, he warned them, out of a motive of Compaſſion, before the Operations to chaſtiſe them had begun, to prevent their total Ruin, by accepting the Amneſty his Majeſty had granted them.

Pretends his yielding Minorca, *&c. to the* Engliſh, *the Occaſion of it.*

Summon'd by the D. of Popoli *and a Pardon offer'd them.*

The City ſent him an Anſwer by the ſame Trumpeter, That they perſiſted in their Reſolution to continue the War, and that his Menaces did not diſcourage them; he might take what Reſolution he pleas'd, that City was reſolv'd vigorouſly to oppoſe all the Enterprizes of the Enemy, as they had done in Time paſt.

They perſiſt in their Obſtinacy.

The *Spaniards* not expecting to find the *Catalans* ſo obſtinate, had not made Preparations to undertake ſuch a Siege; and therefore the Duke of *Popoli* was forced to content himſelf with blocking up the Place for ſeveral Months, till he could receive Artillery, and other Neceſſaries to form the Siege; in

13 Annæ, 1714. In the mean Time, he ſent them another Summons to ſurrender, declaring, That it would be too late to offer their Submiſſion after the Batteries were raiſed; that no Quarter would be given them; and that their very Houſes and Walls would be laid even with the Ground.

The City ſent him Word, they ſaw no Reaſon to alter their former Reſolution, and that he would never have the Satisfaction to ſee any of them imploring his Clemency; ſince they were reſolv'd to defend themſelves to the laſt Man, they would rather die free, than live Slaves to his Maſter.

The *Catalans* afterwards threw off their Allegiance to the Emperor, as well as to King *Philip*, and ſet up for a Common-Wealth Independent of both; they gave out Commiſſions in their own Names, and coin'd Money with their own Arms; and having receiv'd a conſiderable Convoy from *Majorca*, thought themſelves in a Condition to bid Defiance to the united Powers of *France* and *Spain*. In the mean Time, the whole Principallity of *Catalonia* was laid waſte, all the Houſes and Buildings were burnt down to the Ground, hardly any Thing but Trees, and ſome few Vineyards, were left ſtanding.

Barcelona having been block'd up all the Winter, in the Spring they receiv'd Letters from his Imperial Majeſty, importing that he had been oblig'd to conclude a Peace with the *French* King, which was ſign'd at *Raſtadt* the Sixth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Thirteen; but that he had preſerv'd by that Treaty, his Rights, Titles, and Pretenſions to the Crown of *Spain*; and aſſured

afford them, that he would assist them with all his Might, in Order to procure them the Advantages they deserv'd for their Fidelity, their Firmness, and glorious Actions. They received also Letters from the Empress to the same Effect, dated as the other was from *Vienna*, the Twenty Eighth of *March* One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fourteen. Upon the Receipt of these Letters, the City express'd an extraordinary Joy, and after a solemn Procession, *Te Deum* was sung with great Solemnity. 13 Anna, 1714.

Soon after King *Philip* dispatch'd Monsieur *Orry* to that City, offering them the Confirmation of their ancient Privileges; but they were so illated with the Emperor's Promises, that they declar'd they would not treat with him: Whereupon the necessary Dispositions were made for bombarding the City. The *French* King ordered a great Body of his Troops to join the *Spanish* Army before *Barcelona*, and the Duke of *Berwick* set out the Twenty Third of *June*, in Order to command that Siege. *K. Philip offers the Catalans their ancient Privileges.*

The *Spaniards* having thrown above Eleven Thousand Bombs into the Place, and destroyed several Churches and Monastries, and above Five Thousand Houses, and the Duke of *Berwick* being arrived in the Camp, on the Night between the Twelfth and Thirteenth of *July* the Trenches were open'd, and on the Twenty sixth, the Town was batter'd whith above Eighty Pieces of Cannon, and 24 Mortars. They held out however till the Eleventh of *September*, when there was a general Storm; and the City having defended themselves very obstinately till Four the next Morn-

13 Anne, 1714. Morning, were at length compell'd to retire into the new City, and beat the Chamade; they hung out at the same Time several white Flags; and the Duke of *Berwick* having consented to treat with them, it was agreed, that they should be assured of their Lives, and the City should not be plunder'd; that all those who had served in the regular Troops, and would not enter into the Service of *France*, or *Spain*, should have Liberty to go where they pleas'd: Whereupon the Town and Castle were deliver'd up to the Duke of *Berwick*, and the *Miquelets* and Voluntiers were sent to their Habitations.

I have continued the Relation of this Siege, tho' the Town was not surrendred till after the Queen's Death, believing the Reader would be inquisitive to know what became of this People at last.

To return to *England*: Several Attempts having been made to bring over the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, without, and even against the Queen's Consent, Her Majesty thought fit to explain her self on that Head in the following Letters to that Illustrious Family.

Madam, Sister, Aunt,

Queen's Letter to the Princess Sophia.

SINCE the Right of Succession to my Kingdoms has been declar'd to belong to you and your Family, there have always been disaffected Persons, who, by particular Views of their own Interest, have entered into

to

to Meaſures, to fix a Prince of your Blood in my Dominions, even whilſt I am yet living: I never thought, till now, that this Project would have gone ſo far, as to have made the leaſt Impreſſion on your Mind: But as I have lately perceiv'd, by publick Rumours, which are induſtriouſly ſpread, that your Electoral Highneſs is come into the Sentiment, it is of Importance, with Reſpect to the Succeſſion of your Family, that I ſhould tell you, ſuch a Proceeding will infallibly draw along with it ſome Conſequences that will be dangerous to that Succeſſion it ſelf, which is not ſecure any other Ways, than as the Prince, who actually wears the Crown, maintains her Authority and Prerogative. There are here (ſuch is our Misfortunes) a great many People that are ſeditiouſly diſpos'd; ſo I leave you to judge what Tumults they may be able to raiſe, if they ſhould have a Pretext to begin a Commotion: I perſwade my ſelf therefore you will never conſent that the leaſt Thing ſhould be done, that may diſturb the Repoſe of me or my Subjects.

Open your ſelf to me with the ſame Freedom I do to you, and propoſe whatever you think may contribute to the Security of the Succeſſion, I will come into it with Zeal, provided that it do not derogate from my Dignity, which I am reſolv'd to maintain.

I am with a great Deal of Affection, &c.

St. *James's*, *May* 19, 1714.

Superſcrib'd,

To my Siſter and Aunt the Electreſs Dowager *of* Brunſwick *and* Lunenburgh.

Couſin,

13 Anne, 1714.

Queen's Letter to the Electoral Prince.

Couſin,

AN Accident which has happen'd in my Lord *Paget*'s Family, having hindred him from ſetting forward ſo ſoon as he thought to have done; I cannot defer any longer letting you know my Thoughts, with Reſpect to the Deſign you have of coming into my Kingdoms. As the Opening of this Matter ought to have been firſt to me, ſo I expected you would not have given ear to it, without knowing my Thoughts about it: However, this is what I owe to my Dignity, the Friendſhip I have for you, and the Electoral Houſe to which you belong, and the true Deſire I have, that it may ſucceed to my Kingdoms: And this requires of me, that I ſhould tell you, that nothing can be more dangerous to the Tranquillity of my Dominions, and the Right of Succeſſion in your Line, and conſequently more diſagreeable to me, than ſuch a Proceeding at this Juncture.

I am with a great Deal of Friendſhip,

Your very affectionate Couſin,

ANNE R.

St. *James*'s, *May* 19, 1714.

Superſcrib'd,

To the Duke of Cambridge.

May

13 Annæ, 1714.

May it please Your Royal Highneſs,

THough I expect Mr. *Harley* every Moment in return from your Court, and thereby ſhall have another Opportunity of doing my ſelf the Honour to preſent your Royal Highneſs with my moſt Humble Duty and the Aſſurance of my utmoſt Service: Yet I cannot ſlip this Occaſion of the Queen's Meſſenger attending Your Royal Highneſs with her Majeſty's Letter, to lay my ſelf at Your Feet. I have no Enemy that knows me, who is not juſt enough to allow me to be inviolably devoted to your Succeſſion, nothing coming into Competition with that; becauſe I know I pleaſe the Queen, when I am zealous for the Service of Your Serene Houſe. I hope, therefore, I ſhall find Credit with Your Royal Highneſs, when I Humbly lay my ſincere Opinion before you. The Queen is moſt heartily for your Succeſſion: If there be any Thing which may render it more ſecure, which is conſiſtent with her Majeſty's Safety, it will be accompliſh'd. It is not the eager Deſires of ſome, nor what flows from the Advice of others, whoſe Diſcontents perhaps animate their Zeal, can ballance the Security you have in the Queen's Friendſhip, and the dutiful Affection of all her faithful Subjects; for as I am ſure your Royal Highneſs's great Wiſdom would not chuſe to rule by a Party, ſo you will not let their narrow Meaſures be the Standard of your Government. I doubt not, but the Accident that happen'd about the Writ, may be improved to encreaſe the moſt perfect Friendſhip be-

Lord Oxford's Letter to the Elector.

13 Annæ, 1714. between the Queen and your moſt Serene Family. I will ſtudy to do every Thing to demonſtrate the profound Veneration and Reſpect wherewith I am,

May it pleaſe Your Royal Highneſs,

Your Royal Highneſs's

Moſt Dutiful, moſt Humble,

And moſt Obedient Servant,

OXFORD.

Princeſs Sophia's Death.

On the Twenty ninth of *June*, Baron *Bothmar*, Envoy extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, arrived in *London*; and having had a private Audience of her Majeſty, he notified the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*. This Princeſs being walking in the Gardens of *Herren Heuſen*, the Eighth of *June* in the Evening, was taken with an Apoplectick Fit, and dy'd in the Arms of the Electoral Princeſs, before any one could come to her Aſſiſtance.

She was the Fourth and Youngeſt Daughter of *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, only Daughter of King *James* the firſt; and was born at the *Hague*, the Third of *October*, One Thouſand Six Hundred and Thirty.

Upon the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*, an Order of Council was publiſhed, for praying for the Elector of *Brunſwick*; but it was made great Matter of Complaint by ſome, that he was

was not ſtyl'd in the Prayers, *His moſt Serene Highneſs* George *Elector of* Brunſwick, but barely *Elector of* Brunſwick. 13 Annæ, 1714.

And now we are come to that moſt unpleaſant, and ungrateful Scene, her Majeſty's laſt Illneſs, when, if at any Time, her Servants ought to have conſulted her Repoſe: But the Lord Treaſurer, like a true Courtier, caſting about how to ſecure himſelf in all Events, when he found his Royal Miſtreſs in a declining State of Health, thought it Time to make his Court to the Riſing Sun: And after the Example of ſome Prime Miniſters, his Predeceſſors, the better to ingratiate himſelf with the Succeſſor, endeavour'd a Reconciliation with his once mortal Enemies the *Whigs*; whether he took thoſe Methods he's charg'd with, to accompliſh his Ends, I ſhan't affirm; but his entring into Meaſures oppoſite to the Queen's, and even to thoſe himſelf had engag'd in, threw the Court at that Time into ſome Confuſion: However, the ſubtle Deſigns of this Stateſman were diſcover'd, and the Queen liv'd long enough to make him ſenſible of her Reſentment: For on the Twenty ſeventh of *July*, his Staff was taken from him, and Two Days after given to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*. Nor was he able by all his artful Inſinuations, to gain the leaſt Share of Confidence in the Family, he courted; but, as it generally happens, when ſuch Practices are laid open, he was deteſted by one Side, and avoided by the other.

The Queen's laſt Illneſs.

The Staff taken from the E. of Oxford, and given to the D of Shrewsbury.

On the Twenty ninth of *July*, her Majeſty finding her ſelf very much indiſpos'd with a Drowſineſs, and acute Pains in her Head, her Phyſicians thought fit to take ſome Blood from

13 Annæ, 1714. her: Whereupon her Majeſty found herſelf ſomething better, and went to Bed at her uſual Hour, and reſted pretty well till Three the next Morning, when ſhe was taken with a Vomiting, after which, ſhe compoſed herſelf to reſt again; about Seven, her Majeſty aroſe, but ſhe had not been up long, before ſhe was ſeiz'd with a ſort of an Apoplectick Fit: Whereupon ſhe was let Blood a ſecond Time, which reliev'd her for the preſent; but relapſing again, ſhe lay doſing, and inſenſible till *Saturday*, when the Phyſicians declared there was no Hopes of her Majeſty's Life; and about Seven the next Morning, being *Sunday* the firſt of *Auguſt*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fourteen, this great Princeſs expired in the Fiftieth Year of her Age, and the Thirteenth of her Reign.

Her Death.

Various Reports have been ſpread concerning her Majeſty's Death, but whatever might be the immediate Occaſion of it, nothing is more evident, than that her Conſtitution was very much impair'd by many ſevere Strokes of Fortune, from which her high Station was ſo far from exempting her, that ſome of them are found to be almoſt the inſeparable Attendants of Crown'd Heads.

Some Enquiries into the Occaſion of her Majeſty's Illneſs and Death.

It cannot be ſuppos'd, That ſhe, who had ever expreſs'd the greateſt Affection, and filial Duty to her Royal Father, could unconcernedly ſee him driven from his Throne, and forc'd to ſeek his Bread in Foreign Regions.

Or that, when ſhe was afterwards herſelf baniſh'd her Brother's Court, and forc'd to depend on him for her daily Subſiſtence, that

that ſuch Circumſtances made no Impreſſion on her. 13 Annæ, 1714.

Nor can it imagin'd, but that when ſhe loſt her only Son, the Duke of *Glouceſter*, who was become, not only hers, but the Hopes and Deſire of Three Kingdoms, ſhe was overwhelm'd with Grief: And when the Prince his Father, the dear Partner of all her Joys and Sorrows, was torn from her by the Hand of Fate: What exceſſive Grief, what Trouble and Diſtreſs muſt ſeize her Royal Breaſt?

Laſtly, When ſhe beheld her own Creatures, whom ſhe had raiſed from nothing, together with ungrateful States and Nations, reſcued from Deſtruction by her glorious Arms, flying in her Face, and treating her with the utmoſt Contempt; muſt not their preverſe Behaviour enter into her very Soul?

The Hopes of rendring her own Kingdoms, and the Reſt of *Europe* happy, had long enabled her to ſuſtain theſe Shocks; but as ſhe muſt have been more than humane, not to have been ſenſibly affected by ſuch repeated Inſtances of Ingratitude in thoſe, from whom, of all Men, ſhe might have expected better Treatment; Nature was at length, o'erpower'd, and ſhe was oblig'd to ſubmit to the common Lot of Mortals: Happy for her, that ſhe has exchang'd an earthly Crown of endleſs Troubles and Diſquietudes, for a heavenly Diadem; where ſhe ſhall reap Joys unmixt, and uninterrupted Reſt, the due Reward of her paſt Labours.

But oh! Dire Events to theſe unhappy Kingdoms, What a Train of Evils have ſucceeded, from which the Wiſeſt can diſcern no Proſpect ofour being reliev'd.

13 Annæ, 1714. That little ſelfiſh Spirit which diſcover'd it ſelf ſoon after the Revolution is again revived, and has overſpread the Face of the whole Nation. The making of private Families on the Ruins of the Publick, is openly and univerſally avowed, and all publick Spirit loſt amongſt us.

Her Character. 'Twould be neceſſary to review her whole Life: The common Method indeed of working up a Character, is to form an Idea of ſomething very deſirable, and endow'd with all manner of Perfections; and then apply it to the favourite Object, no matter how wide the Reſemblance is between them.

But from the Actions, and the Conduct of this Princeſs, (conſpicuous to the whole World) may a Character be drawn, little inferiour to any that the moſt skilful Hand has ever feign'd: She was bred in a Court too much abounding in Luxury and Libertiniſm, and yet never had the leaſt Imputation on her Vertue; and tho' in her Father's Palace, ſhe was converſant with thoſe of another Communion; and their Prieſts could not want frequent Opportunities of recommending their Religion to her: Yet we find ſhe adher'd ſteadily to the Church of *England*, in which ſhe had been educated.

When a reſtleſs Faction had driven her Father into *Flanders*, thither we find her Piety prompt'd her to follow him; and even there, where the *Romiſh* Religion was eſtabliſh'd, ſhe remain'd firm to her Principles, and had the Service of the Church of *England* perform'd by her own Chaplains, while her

her Father, and the reſt of the Family, went conſtantly to Maſs. 13 Annæ, 1714.

When ſhe came to the Crown, *ſhe evidently made the Happineſs of her People her only Aim*: We find not one Inſtance, wherein ſhe endeavour'd to exert her Prerogative to the Prejudice of her Subjects; ſhe ſpill'd no Noble, or even common Blood, for any Offences committed againſt her; nor did ſhe ſeize any Man's Eſtate to gratifie her Creatures with; no Subject ever wore a mourning Gown thro' her Means.

And as ſhe knew her ſelf entirely poſſeſſed of the Affections of her People, ſhe would often glad them with her Royal Preſence; and whatever Part of her Dominions ſhe was pleas'd to viſit, ſhe never fail'd to meet the loud Acclamations, and hearty Congratulations of her Subjects.

She was unacquainted with thoſe *Turkiſh* Maxims of appearing but ſeldom, in Order to gain the greater Reverence; or of immuring her ſelf, the better to ſecure her Perſon: As ſhe was conſcious, ſhe always made the People's Intereſt her own; So ſhe look'd upon their Affections as her ſtrongeſt Guard.

She heroically maintain'd the War, while her own, and the reſt of the Kingdoms of *Europe* were ſecur'd; and then ſhe as paſſionately labour'd to obtain a general Peace: though in this bleſſed Work ſhe met with ſuch Oppoſition, ſuch barbarous and ungrateful Uſage, that nothing but her ſteady Virtue could have overcome.

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The Objections against her Majesty's making Peace answer'd.

Sometimes it was urged against a Peace, that *France* was not yet reduced low enough; at other Times, she was brought so low, they said she could not subsist another Year. When the Truth was, *France* was not yet so low as to be swallow'd up in one Campaign, tho' she was too much reduced to give her Neighbours any Apprehensions; and when this was made so evident, that the Enemies of Peace were ashamed any longer to insist upon this Topick, the next Thing they urg'd against it, was the Dishonour of Treating against the Consent of our Allies; but as to the Point of Honour, I believe it will be found, *Britain* has very little to answer for. Was not the Empire rescued from Destruction by her Majesty's Arms? Did not her Forces and her Treasure contribute very much to the Conquest of *Milan*, *Naples*, and the low Countries? Was not *Britain* for many Years at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, to advance King *Charles* to the Throne of *Spain*, which he lost only by his own Supineness? Nay, had not *Britain* a considerable Share in advancing that Prince to the Empire it self, for all which Services, what Return has he ever made? And by what Rules of Honour were we oblig'd to continue the War, and make new Conquests for him, till he should say he had enough? Our Business was to hold the Ballance equal, and not too much to depress one Side, or exalt the other.

And in Respect of the *Dutch*, What had we to answer in Point of Honour? Had they not gain'd an Extent of Dominion by the Assistance of the *British* Arms, little inferior to that they enjoy'd before the War, and this without demanding of them one Cautionary Town,

Town, or any Satisfaction for all our Expences? Whereas when they were pleaſed to bring us over a King, to protect us againſt *Popery*, it was thought highly reaſonable we ſhould pay the whole Charges of the Expedition. 13 Anne, 1714.

The next heavy complaint is, that the *Catalans* were not taken Care of.

The Catalans deſerted by the Emperor and the Dutch and taken Care of only by her Majeſty.

I may demand, in the firſt Place, how it comes to paſs, that the whole Care of the *Catalans* is thrown upon the *Engliſh*, who were but *Auxilliaries* in the *Spaniſh* War, as the *Dutch* were too? Did it not much more become the Emperor, as Principal, and the *Dutch* equally with us, to have taken Care of the Intereſt of that People? Is not there a much greater Ground for Clamour againſt the Emperor, who deſerted them, and the reſt of *Spain* ſo many Years together, not having any Troops there till the laſt Year of the War, and then but one ſingle Regiment?

Why do they not complain of the *Dutch*, who every Year leſſened their Troops in *Spain*, and left almoſt the whole Burden of that War upon the *Engliſh*? Shall the Queen, who ſupported their Pretenſions with ſuch Zeal ſo many Years, ſuffer in her Fame, when thoſe who were at leaſt as nearly concerned, ſat ſtill, and contributed nothing to their Defence.

And after all, the *Catalans* were not drawn into this War by the *Engliſh*, as has often been maliciouſly inſinuated; but, on the contrary, offered their Service to King *Charles*, and invited the Confederates to make a Deſcent upon their Coaſt; notwithſtanding they had

13 Annæ, 1714. had but a little before had their Privileges confirmed to them, and renewed their Oaths of Allegiance to King *Philip*. I believe it has been the Practice of most Nations, to foment and cherish a Rebellion in an Enemy's Country; but it does not follow, that they are bound in Honour, or Conscience, to support them till they have dethron'd their Prince.

But, lastly, that her Majesty's Honour may be entirely vindicated, I have already shown, that she stipulated for them, and obtain'd that these People should not only enjoy their Lives, Estates, and Honours, but the Privileges of the *Castillians*, which they never enjoy'd before, while neither the Emperor, nor the *Dutch*, took any manner of Care of them in any of their Treaties; on the contrary, the Emperor encourag'd them to defend themselves, and by Letters promis'd them Assistance from Time to Time, which he never afforded them; and to this Management, and their own Obstinacy, are the Misfortunes of the *Catalans* principally to be attributed.

But to proceed in the Character of this Princess: In what Reign did Justice ever flow with a more impartial and uninterrupted Course, or when was Mercy more seasonably administred? When did the Church or State experience such a Profusion of Royal Bounty? How did the Queen Annually assist her Subjects labouring under the Burden of a heavy War, with Part of her own Revenue? How did she piously apply the first Fruits and Tenths, one of the best Flowers of the Crown, to the Maintenance of the Poorer Clergy? The *Scots* and *Irish* Clergy too felt the Effects of her Royal Bounty: The *Scots* Episcopal

copal Clergy particularly, by a Grant of the depriv'd Biſhops Lands that were in the Crown. What Concern did ſhe ever expreſs for the Advancement of Religion? With what Zeal did ſhe promote the Deſign of erecting Churches to her Saviour's Honour? What Encouragement did ſhe give the Charity-Schools, in Order to inſtil Principles of Religion and Virtue into the Youth of this great City? And how did the Univerſities, thoſe bright Seats of Learning, ever find her a moſt indulgent Patroneſs? May we not hope one Day to ſee thoſe learned Bodies unite in ſome Attempt, to convey the Memory of this matchleſs Princeſs in a true Light, down to ſucceeding Ages. 13 Anne, 1714.

But before I leave contemplating the Virtues of this Priuceſs, I muſt not forget the Share ſhe took in all her Subjects Joys and Sorrows; ſhe could not hide her ſelf from their Diſtreſſes, ſhe abhorr'd that indolent Temper, that Hiſtory takes Notice of in ſome Princes, who could indulge their Pleaſures, even when their People were groaning under the moſt calamitous Circumſtances.

As to her private Virtues, her ſincere and unaffected Devotion, her filial Piety to her Royal Father, her Temperance, her conjugal Affection and Tenderneſs for the Prince her Husband, her admirable Behaviour to her Children, and particularly to her Son the Duke of *Glouceſter*, while he liv'd; her prudent œconomy, her Truth and Juſtice in her Commerce with the World, her Goodneſs to her Servants and all about her, are ſo univerſally acknowledged, and have been ſo juſtly celebrated already, that I ſhall content my

ſelf

13 Anne, 1714. ſelf with the bare mention of them, and proceed to give ſome Deſcription of her Perſon.

Deſcription of her Majeſty's Perſon. The Queen was moderately tall, and well proportion'd; her Complexion and her Shape were admirable, till her Conſtitution was impair'd by Grief and Sickneſs; her Eyes were a light Grey, her Hair and Eye-Brows of a dark Brown, her Features juſt; but never appear'd with that Luſtre, as when ſhe ſpoke.

When ſhe addreſs'd her ſelf to her People, on any publick Occaſion, ſuch a Mixture of Majeſty and Sweetneſs diſplay'd themſelves, as raviſh'd the Beholders, and commanded all Attention; ſo engaging was her Manner, ſo moving her Accent, that the Audience would gladly have heard her always ſpeak.

Her Iſſue. Her Majeſty had Iſſue by the Prince of *Denmark*, 1. a Daughter that was ſtill born the 12*th* of *May* 1684. 2. Lady *Mary*, a ſecond Daughter born the 2*d* of *June* 1685, and died in *February* 1690. 3. Lady *Anne Sophia*, who was born the 12*th* of *May* 1686, and died the *February* following. 4. *William* Duke of *Glouceſter*, born the 24*th* of *July* 1689, who lived to be Eleven Years of Age. 5. The Lady *Mary*, born *October* 1690, who liv'd no longer than to be baptiz'd. 6. *George*, another Son, who died alſo ſoon after he was born.

Her Funeral. Nothing remains, but to do the laſt Office to this great Queen, and attend her Funeral: On the 19*th* of *Auguſt*, the Lords Juſtices having receiv'd Letters from King *George*, dire-

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cting the late Queen's Body to be interr'd in such Manner as was conſiſtent with a private Funeral: The Lord *Marſhal* iſſued an Order, requiring the Lords, the Peereſſes and Lords Sons, the privy Councellors and the Judges, to meet in the Houſe of Peers the 24*th* of *Auguſt*, at Six in the Evening, the Maids of Honour, and Bed-Chamber Women in the Robing Room, adjoining to the Lobby next the painted Chamber, and all others whoſe Attendance were required in the painted Chamber, in Order to be marſhall'd by the Officers of Arms. 13 Anne, 1714.

Accordingly, on the 24*th* of *Auguſt*, the Lords, the Peereſſes, the Lords Sons, Privy Councellors, Judges, and others, who were to attend this Solemnity, met about Seven in the Evening, in the Houſe of Peers, the painted Chamber, and other Rooms adjoining; where being call'd out in Order by the Officers of Arms, they proceeded about Ten of the Clock through the Princes Chamber into the Palace Yard, and thence unto the *South-Eaſt* Door of the Abbey, one of the great Guns at the Tower firing every Minute, until her Majeſty was interr'd.

The Royal Corps was born under a Canopy of purple Velvet, preceded by a great Number of her late Majeſty's Servants, the Judges, Privy Councellors, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the great Officers. The Pall was ſupported by Six Dukes, her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Ormond* (in the Abſence of the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, who was indiſpos'd) was chief Mourner, ſupported by the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Richmond*, in long Cloaks, wearing their Collars of the Order; her Train born by

13 Annæ, 1714. by Two Dutcheſſes, aſſiſted by the King's Vice-Chamberlain, and follow'd by Two other Dutcheſſes, at the Head of 14 Counteſſes as Aſſiſtants, all in long Veils of black Crape; and after them, the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, and the Maids of Honour in like Veils, then the Bed-Chamber Women, and the Gentlemen Penſioners, cloſed the Proceeding.

At the Entrance into the Church, the Dean, Prebends, and Choir, received the Royal Body with an Anthem; and marching before *Norroy* King of Arms, who carried the Crown and Cuſhion; they proceeded ſinging into King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, where being arrived, the Body was depoſited on Treſſels, while the Service of the Church was performed by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*; and afterwards interr'd in the ſame Vault with their late Majeſties King *Charles* II. King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*.

FINIS.

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